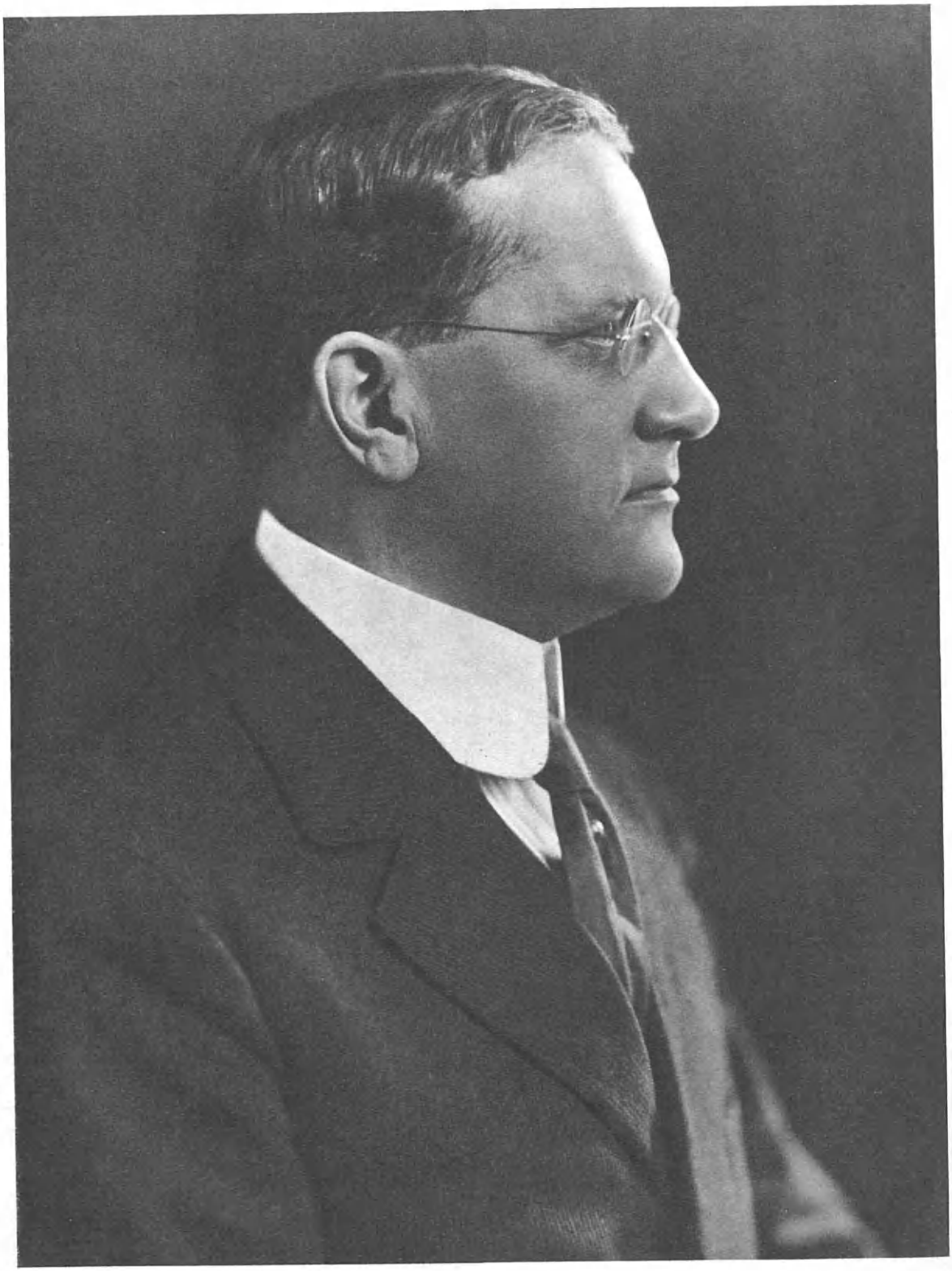

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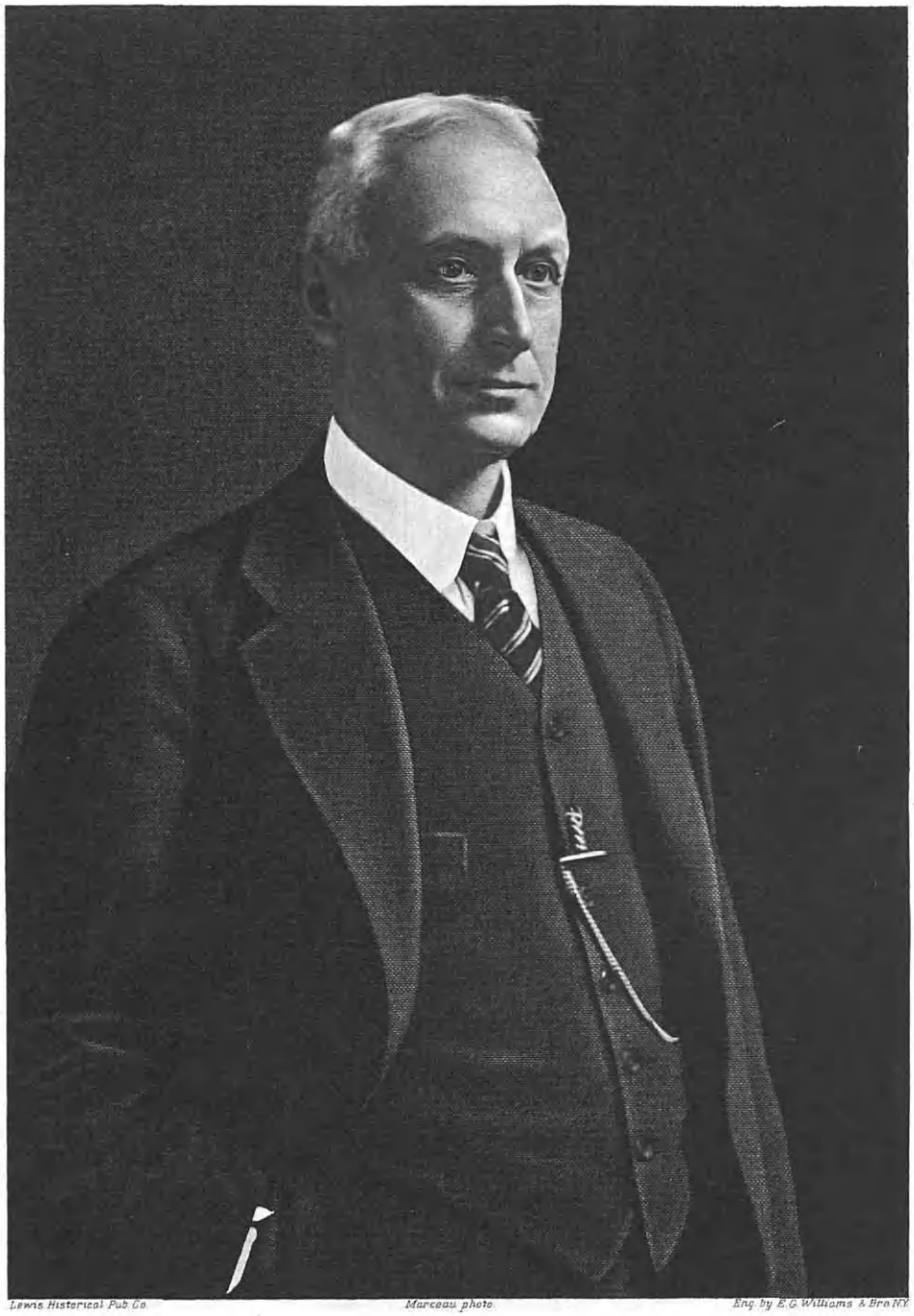

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Frank H. Taylor

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

TAYLOR, Frank H.,

Retired Business Executive.

Frank H. Taylor, of Philadelphia, is one of those typical twentieth century business men who temper thorough aggressiveness with a wise and far-sighted conservatism. Mr. Taylor has been, at different times, officially identified with various organizations of importance, and is well known in the club circles of New York, Philadelphia and London.

Frank H. Taylor was born November 20, 1855, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a son of David H. and Laura (Carroll) Taylor. He was educated in public and private schools and at Haverford College, graduating in 1876 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1877, Harvard gave him the Bachelor's degree. As a preparation for the active work of life, he learned a trade as an apprentice, this giving him, in combination with his literary training, an exceptionally complete and all-around equipment. Early in his career, Mr. Taylor held the position of superintendent of the George Fox Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, later becoming president of the Belmont Iron Works, of Philadelphia, and then, successively, vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, vice-president of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing, and general manager of the Linotype and Machinery Company, Ltd., London, England. In all these companies he held directorships during his tenure of office. In 1915, Mr. Taylor became president of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, which office he held until April, 1926, when he retired. For ten years he was a director of the Provident Life and Trust Company, also of Philadelphia.

During the late World War Mr. Taylor gave evidence of public spirit by serving as president of the Dental Association which furnished dental supplies to the army. He was also a purchaser of bonds, and in various ways rendered valuable assistance to the cause of international liberty. As a citizen, Mr. Taylor, while he has never consented to hold office, has been loyal in his support of measures which he deemed calculated to benefit his city and promote its development. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, National Foreign Trade Council, and is an officer in the American Manufacturers' Export Association. His favorite recreations are: cricket, golf, and chess, and the clubs in which he is enrolled are the following: Racquet, Philadelphia Cricket, of Philadelphia; Engineers', of New York; Harvard, of New York; City of London Chess, Surrey County Cricket, Stoke Pogis Golf, and Devonshire, all of London. He is a member of the Society of Friends.

Frank H. Taylor married, March 31, 1880, Rebecca M. Nicholson, daughter of William H. and Sarah (Whitall) Nicholson, of Philadelphia. The Nicholson

family are descended from Samuel Nicholson, who came with John Fenwick to Salem, New Jersey, in 1675. Sarah (Whitall) Nicholson was a daughter of John M. Whitall, glass manufacturer of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are the parents of the following children: 1. Colonel William N. Taylor, born January 22, 1882; married Gertrude de Brie, of France; they have children: Constance Alix, Benjamin de Brie, Marie Céline. 2. Frank Carroll Taylor, born November 22, 1884; married Marian Warner, of Philadelphia; they have children: Barbara Whitall, David Hendrickson, and George Warner. 3. Roger Whitall Taylor, born June 21, 1890; married Marjorie Wistar Canby; and their children are: Edith Wistar, Marjorie Canby, and Elizabeth Haddon. 4. Dr. Norman Henry Taylor, born October 18, 1892; married Helen Blair Daniel; they have children: Josephine, Frank H., Robert Carroll, and John Whitall. All the sons of Mr. Taylor served in the World War with most honorable records. In the sphere of politics, Frank H. Taylor, after many years a political prohibitionist, adheres to the Republican party. Prompt and decisive in all that he does, he is, emphatically, a man of action, a man who has stamped upon his time and environment the impress of his personality.

SHEPLEY, Colonel George Leander,

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor.

While numerous men of Providence and of the State of Rhode Island have attained prominence, and even celebrity extending far beyond the confines of this physically small but intrinsically large commonwealth, through the respective channels of life endeavor that they have made their own, it remained for former Lieutenant-Governor George Leander Shepley, born in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1854, died at Warwick Neck, Rhode Island, in 1924, to raise the gonfalon of international renown as the executive of one of the greatest insurance organization agencies of the world. As president of Starkweather and Shepley, Incorporated, he lived—he was in his seventieth year at the time of his passing—to see his company control important offices in Rhode Island, New York City, Boston, and Chicago, and maintaining a lucrative line of contact with correspondents in America and Europe. He was highly honored at home and abroad, and without doubt he was one of the most widely known insurance men of his time. One of his personal achievements was the formation of the Underwriters of New England Lloyds for the purpose of handling special risks, and he was president and a director of this company. He was also president of the Rhode Island Insurance Company, and he was officially associated with numerous financial institutions and industrial enterprises. His fraternal and club connections were important and highly prized by him. In affairs of the State he was accounted as a highly valued public servant, and he brought to the office of lieutenant-governor a character and dignity which raised that too often inconspicuous position to one of recognized importance in the political establishment. He was the founder, designer, supervisor of construction, and personal director of the famous Shepley Library of thirty thousand or more units, which is situated adjoining

the Shepley residence on Benefit Street, Providence. This priceless collection of books and manuscripts was the joy of Colonel Shepley's life. It at once embodied his literary and artistic sense and gave concrete expression to his ambition to leave an enduring monument to his memory in the city that he dearly loved, and the affection of whose people he fondly cherished.

George Leander Shepley was born in Dover, New Hampshire, October 11, 1854, a son of John and Sarah E. (Huntress) Shepley. His father emigrated to this country from Manchester, England, and for a number of years resided near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1852, he married Miss Huntress and they made their home in that town. In 1856, George Leander then being two years of age, the family removed to Providence, where they continued to live the remainder of their days. The son George attended the public schools of that city, and when in his 'teens he manifested a precocity for business that became noticeable to his elders. At the age of eighteen years he made a real beginning in his chosen vocation by becoming an insurance broker. When he was twenty-two years old he formed a partnership with the late Caleb Farnum, the style of the firm being Farnum and Shepley. In 1879, he severed his relations with Mr. Farnum and joined with James O. Starkweather in the formation of the firm of Starkweather & Shepley. This insurance agency grew to great proportions and its business ramified through the New England States, the Middle Atlantic States and the Middle West. Its connections in America and across the Atlantic became so important that the partners deemed it the part of wisdom to have the business incorporated, and this was done, Colonel Shepley eventually becoming president of the corporation. He made numerous trips to foreign lands, and made an intimate study of insurance practice as carried on in leading countries of Europe. He was the author of a select edition of one hundred copies of a brochure entitled "Insurance Practices in Foreign Countries," which was of inestimable value to those for whom the work was intended. In European circles he was known as "a man who has sought to make a profession out of a business, and was seeking to regard it as a science by itself." One of the native gifts with which Colonel Shepley was endowed, and which he strove constantly to cultivate, was the capacity for studying and interpreting changing business conditions in his fifty years of activity, thus enabling him to meet circumstances and solve problems in the insurance realm with a remarkable display of judgment.

In 1897, he was appointed a member of the personal staff of the late Governor Dyer, and with the appointment went the commission of colonel. In 1902, when Lieutenant-Governor Kimball became governor on the death of Governor Gregory, the Rhode Island Legislature elected Colonel Shepley lieutenant-governor. He occupied that office from February 18, 1902, until 1903, when he was succeeded by Adelard Archambault, who recently died.

Colonel Shepley's financial and industrial interests were extensive. Aside from his connection with the insurance business as already noted, he was president of the Shepley Land Company, second vice-president and a member of

the executive committee of the American Woolen Company, director of the Industrial Trust Company, succeeding the late Colonel Samuel Pomeroy Colt; director of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, owners of the B. B. and R. Knight mills; director of American Screw Company, Bristol County (Rhode Island) Gas Company, Gorham Manufacturing Company, Mathieson Alkali Works, Narragansett Electric Lighting Company, National and Providence Mills, Providence Ice Company, Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company, Shawsheen Mills, Silversmiths Company, and the Westerly Light and Power Company. He was a former vice-president of the Union Trust Company, going to that bank when it absorbed the Manufacturers' Trust Company, of which he was vice-president.

Colonel Shepley was honored by Brown University with the honorary degree of Master of Arts, awarded in 1921, he being characterized at the time, as one of twelve deserving recipients of honorary degrees. In conferring the degree, President William H. P. Faunce said of Colonel Shepley, that he was "a faithful citizen who has learned to face both triumph and disaster unafraid; who, amid the engrossing tasks of business, has found abundant time for literature and history, and has gathered a library which will enrich Providence for centuries to come."

Colonel Shepley was a thirty-third degree Mason, and held many offices in that Order. He was a member of Adelphi Lodge of the Order, of the Providence Royal Arch Chapter, and St. John's Commandery of Knights Templar, a member of and a former Potentate of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. For many years he was president of the Narragansett Boat Club. He was president of the Providence Athletic Association for the first two years of its existence. He was a member of the Agawam Hunt, Wannamoisett Country Club, Providence Art Club, Hope Club, Squantum Association, West Side Club, Central Club, Rhode Island Yacht Club, Union League Club, the Down-Town Association of New York City, and the Travelers' Club of Paris.

Colonel George Leander Shepley married, September 15, 1880, Carolyn L. Peck, daughter of Edwin and Emma R. Peck, of Warren. She died in 1912. A daughter, Hope, the wife of Henry Hutchinson Hollister, Jr., of New York City, died at Providence, January 5, 1920. Another daughter, Virginia, the wife of Ernest T. H. Metcalf, of Providence, survives Colonel Shepley.

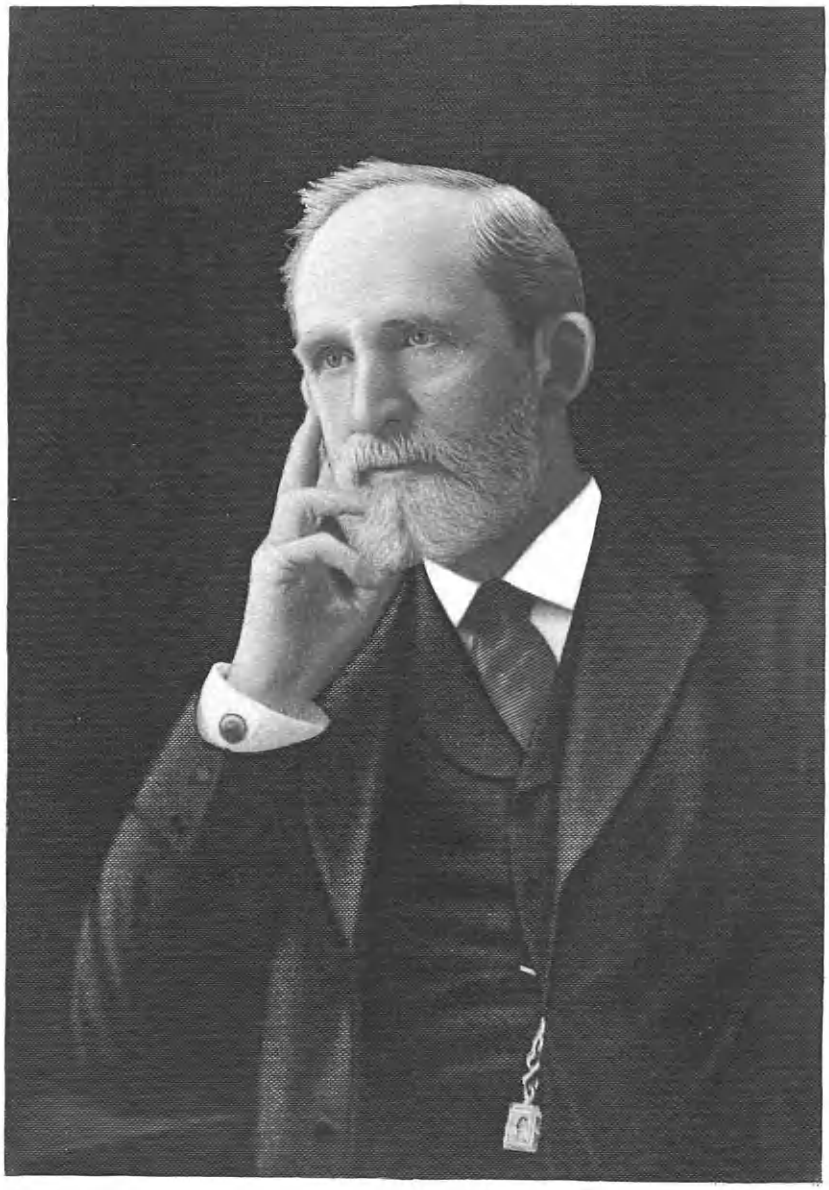
Now that Colonel Shepley has passed out of the physical walks of life, the people of his city of Providence who knew him for his real worth as a man, think of him in terms synonymous with his greatest work, the Shepley Library. The plain, yet architecturally beautiful, structure which houses the best collection of Rhode Island curios, priceless volumes, manuscripts, and a great array of other treasures, bespeaks the mind and tastes of the founder, builder and collector, who firmly believed that

"A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life."

and that the

"Seasoned life of man (is) preserved and stored up in books."

—Milton in "Areopagitica."



Albert Vander Veer

VANDER VEER, Albert, M. D.,

Physician, Educator.

As one who has not only witnessed but taken a most active part in the remarkable advance of medicine and surgery in America for many years beyond the half-century mark, Dr. Albert Vander Veer, veteran practitioner, professor of surgery, and former chancellor of the University of the State of New York, may well be said to personify the advance of scientific medicine, and of modern surgery in the United States during that period. Chancellor Vander Veer's activities are inclusive of the range of an outstanding professional career, from his participation in the Civil War to his elevation to office in a great university. The professional world has no better known name than that of Dr. Vander Veer, descendant of a family of Hollanders whose lives in industry and in the maintenance of civic and community progress are of permanent record in New York State.

The American lineage from the first-comer of the paternal name is as follows:

(I) Cornelis Janse Vander Veer, who came from Holland in 1659, settled at Flatbush, Long Island, in 1677-78; he married, about 1672, Tryntje Gillis de Mandeville.

(II) Dominicus, son of Cornelis and Tryntje Gillis (de Mandeville) Vander Veer, was baptized in 1679; he married, for his second wife, in 1703, Maria Margreta Van Orteck (or Noortlyck).

(III) Tunis, son of Dominicus and Maria Margreta (van Orteck, or Noortlyck) Vander Veer, was born in 1704, and died in 1775; he married, about 1723, Aeltje Schenck.

(IV) Jacob, son of Tunis and Aeltje (Schenck) Vander Veer, was born in 1736, and died in 1806; he married Aeltje Wyckoff.

(V) Garrett, son of Jacob and Aeltje (Wyckoff) Vander Veer, was born in 1765, and died in 1813; he married, in 1788, Rachel Van Couwenhoven, who was born in 1768, and died in 1855.

(VI) Abraham Harris, son of Garrett and Rachel (Van Couwenhoven) Vander Veer, was born in 1804, and died in 1888; he was a prominent tanner, and was the founder of Leatherville, that is now Rural Grove, New York. He married Sarah Martin, who was born in 1807, and died in 1864, daughter of Barent P. and Hester (McGraw) Martin, granddaughter of Peter and Maria (Staats) Martin. The children: 1. Rachel, born in 1827, died in 1829. 2. Esther, born in 1830, died in 1909; married John Craig. 3. Patience, born in 1832, died in 1902; married Charles Willard Marselius. 4. Martin, born in 1832, died in 1925; married Katherine L. Potter. 5. Garrett, born in 1834, died in 1864, was a captain of United States Volunteers in the Civil War; he married Margaret Kline. 6. Jane Ann, born in 1838, died in 1910; married (first) Allen Dillenback; married (second) Charles Edgar Shires. 7. Albert, of whom further. 8. Putnam Enders, born in 1843, died in 1844. 9. Sarah Evelyn Fay, born in 1846, died in 1847. 10. William Putnam Enders, born in 1851, died in 1915.

(VII) Dr. Albert Vander Veer was born July 10, 1841, at Leatherville, New York, and he was graduated at George Washington University in 1863 with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. His honorary degrees were conferred afterwards, as follows: Doctor of Medicine, Albany

Medical College, 1869; Master of Arts, Williams College, 1882; Doctor Philosophy, Union and Hamilton College, 1883; Doctor of Laws, George Washington University, 1904.

Dr. Vander Veer served as surgeon for the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers in the Civil War. He was professor of anatomy and clinical surgery, 1869-1878; professor of surgery, 1878-1914; emeritus professor of surgery in 1914-15; and dean from 1896 to 1905, at Albany Medical College; and he was senior consulting surgeon at Albany Hospital; consulting surgeon at the South End Dispensary; since 1895 regent, from 1915 to 1921, vice-chancellor, and in 1921-22 Chancellor of the University of the State of New York. He is a charter member of the Fort Orange and the University clubs.

Dr. Albert Vander Veer married, June 5, 1867, Margaret E. Snow, who was born at Currytown, New York, September 20, 1845, daughter of Dr. Simeon and Margaret (Dievendorf) Snow. Their children: 1. Charles Anson, born March 30, 1868, died December 30, 1883. 2. Margaret Snow, born December 29, 1869, died May 13, 1873. 3. Dr. Edgar Albert, (q. v.), born September 29, 1873; married, June 5, 1900, Harriett Wooster. They have children: Grace, Albert, and Edgar Albert, Jr. 4. Dr. James Newell, born December 12, 1877, a prominent physician in Albany. 5. Dr. Albert, Jr., born November 28, 1879; married, May 12, 1913, Sylvia Angele de Murias; and they have children: Margaret and Jean. 6. Garrett, born May 3, 1885, died August 27, 1900.

EWING, Judge Samuel Evans,
Attorney-at-Law.

Continuing, with auspicious and highly valued results to the common weal, that eminent service to the judiciary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inaugurated by an ancestor soon after the close of the Revolutionary period, Judge Samuel Evans Ewing, who is now retired from his activities as an attorney and counselor-at-law, has recorded in his devotion to his legal profession a work of permanent value, whether as a general practitioner or as a judge on the bench. He has the added honor of descent from Pennsylvania settlers of the Colonial period, from distinguished patriots of the American Revolution, and from clergy and members of the bar who were upon all occasions public-spirited and gave generously of their time and their talents for every project in the national advance and the community progress.

With the heritage and traditions of Royalty flowing through the Ewing family's blood, Judge Ewing, according to the records which he has in his possession, traces a line of descent directly to Edward I, King of England during the thirteenth century, a son of Henry III. Edward I married Princess Eleanor of Castilo, and their daughter, Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, married Humphrey, Earl of Henfell (or Herefell). Their son, William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, married Lady Elizabeth Baddesmere, and their daughter, Lady Elizabeth Bohun, married Sir Robert Fitz Alan, K. G., Earl of Arundel. Lady Elizabeth Fitz Alan, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Bohun) Fitz Alan, married Sir Robert Gonshill, Knight, and their daughter, Lady Elizabeth Gonshill, married Sir Robert Wingfield of Leatheringham. Their son, Sir Henry Wingfield, Knight, married Elizabeth Rooke; their

son, Sir Robert Wingfield, of Oxford and Upton, married Margery Quarles; their son, Sir Robert (2) Wingfield, Knight, of Oxford and Upton, married Elizabeth Cecil. The line of descent is then traced through their daughter, Lady Dorothy Wingfield, who married Adam Claypoole of Latham, Lincolnshire; through their son, Sir John Claypole, Knight, who married Maria Angell; through their son, Norton Claypoole, whose wife was Edith; through their son, Jeremiah Claypoole, who married Sarah Shepherd; and through their daughter, Elizabeth Claypoole, who married Thomas Conwell. Jehu Conwell, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Claypoole) Conwell, married Elizabeth Stokely, and their daughter, Mary Conwell, married William Porter Ewing. (See Ewing further.) Their son was Nathaniel Ewing, who married Jane Kennedy; their son was John Kennedy Ewing, who married Ellen Louisa Willson, and their son was Samuel Evans Ewing, who married Fanny Badger Neff.

From the first-comer of the paternal name, the line of descent is traced through an unbroken record, as follows:

(I) Nathaniel Ewing, a son of William, born in 1665, and Eliza (Mitford) Ewing, of Londonderry, Ireland, whence they had come from Sterling, Scotland, was born about 1692, and died in 1748. He came from Coleraine, Ireland, and settled in that part of Pennsylvania which later became included in Cecil County, Maryland, in 1725. He married his cousin, Rachel Porter. Among his sons were: 1. George, of whom further. 2. John, who was born in Nottingham, Cecil County, Maryland, in 1732, and died in Philadelphia in 1802. He received both the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from Princeton University, then the College of New Jersey, and later was a tutor in the institution. John Ewing was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church for more than forty years in Philadelphia. In 1762, he was also professor of natural history in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1773, he journeyed through Scotland and was given the freedom of the cities of Glasgow, Montrose, Dundee and Perth. At the same time he was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University of Edinburgh. Returning to America, he became the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania in 1780, and held that office for twenty-one years until his death. A portrait of both him and his wife hangs in Houston Hall, of the University of Pennsylvania.

(II) George Ewing, a son of Nathaniel and Rachel (Porter) Ewing, was born in 1737, and died in 1785. He was a farmer and gave all his crops to the Continental forces during the War for Independence. The only remuneration he ever received was a commission in the Quartermaster's Department and the thanks of the Continental Congress. He married Mary Porter.

(III) William Porter Ewing, a son of George and Mary (Porter) Ewing, was born in 1769, and died in 1827. He removed to what is now Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and married Mary Conwell, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stokely) Conwell (see ante).

(IV) Nathaniel Ewing, a son of William Porter and Mary (Conwell) Ewing, was born in 1794, and died in 1874. He was a judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. He married Jane Kennedy, a daughter of John Ken-

nedy, justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

(V) Judge John Kennedy Ewing, son of Judge Nathaniel and Jane (Kennedy) Ewing, was born December 15, 1823, and died May 25, 1905. He followed his father as judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania from 1864 until 1866. He married, in 1847, Ellen Louisa Willson, who was born in 1826, and died in 1884. (See Willson Line.) They were the parents of the following children: 1. Nathaniel, jurist, born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1848, and died March 28, 1914. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1869 with his Bachelor of Arts degree, and was judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania from 1887 to 1894, and thereafter served as United States District Judge from 1906 to 1908. From 1908 until 1913, he was chairman of the Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission, and from 1913 to 1914, was chairman of the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission. 2. Eliza Willson, born March 12, 1850, died in January, 1890; married Stephen Leslie Mestrezat, LL. D., who was born in 1848, and died in 1918, and was justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. 3. Samuel Evans, of whom further. 4. Jane Kennedy, died in infancy. 5. John Kennedy, born November 24, 1855, died November 3, 1925. 6. Ellen Louisa, died in infancy. 7. Mary Virginia, born October 7, 1860, and died in July, 1908; married Jared M. B. Reis. 8. Belle Kennedy, born February 16, 1867; married Benjamin Betterton Howell.

(VI) Samuel Evans Ewing, the sixth generation of his family in America, a son of Judge John Kennedy and Ellen Louisa (Willson) Ewing, was born April 4, 1852. He attended the private schools and Madison Academy at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and thereafter went to the Mantua Academy at West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Preparing for his profession, he was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1872 with his degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. In 1876, he qualified for admission to the bar of the State of Pennsylvania, and established himself in the practice of law at Uniontown. With characteristic devotion to his time-honored and family-honored career, he was made a judge of Court of Common Pleas in 1899-1900. His family has become known as the "family of judges."

On April 9, 1885, at No. 16 West Thirty-first Street, New York City, Judge Samuel Evans Ewing married Fanny Badger Neff, a daughter of Dr. Charles and Louisa (Badger) Neff. (See Neff Line.) Their children are: 1. Louisa Dewey, born May 1, 1886, in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and married April 29, 1912, Walter Jenkins Phillips. 2. Nathaniel, born October 21, 1887, in Uniontown, received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Princeton University in 1909. He was a first lieutenant, captain, and major of the infantry in the American Expeditionary Forces, and was with the Army of Occupation in Germany from July 6, 1918, until August 23, 1919. On February 15, 1912, he married Katherine Garesche, a daughter of Caleb D. G. Cherbonnier. 3. Joseph Neff, born July 4, 1890, and attended Princeton University from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1912. He was a lieutenant in the cavalry, July 15, 1917;

promoted to captain of the infantry, August 14, 1917, and advanced to major of field artillery, September 25, 1918. From August 15, 1917, to February 20, 1918, he was attached to the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Depot Brigade at Camp Meade, Maryland, and was then transferred to Camp Fort Sam Houston with the Three Hundred and Ninth Cavalry until August 15, 1918. He was then assigned to Camp Bowie, Texas, from August 15 to September 28, 1918, and thereafter sent to the Fifty-sixth Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, from September 28, 1918, until February 3, 1919; since then he has been a practicing attorney. His clubs are the University and Pickering. On November 29, 1924, he married Anne Ashton, a daughter of Dr. Thomas G. and Mary L. (Henszey) Ashton, and they have a son, Joseph Neff, Jr., born November 10, 1925, and a daughter, Anne, born April 11, 1927. 4. Fanny Neff, born June 5, 1899, in Uniontown. 5. Ellen Louisa, born March 28, 1901, at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Smith College in 1922. 6. John Kennedy (3), born April 28, 1903, at Bryn Mawr, and was graduated from Princeton University in 1924, winning general honors during his undergraduate days. He is now in the class of 1927 at the Law School of University of Pennsylvania. 7. Samuel Evans, Jr., born July 27, 1906, at Bryn Mawr, a senior at Princeton University, in the class of 1927.

Judge Samuel Evans Ewing is a popular member of society of Bryn Mawr where he has been residing for the past twenty-seven years, and he has been a member of the Union League, Racquet, Merion Cricket, and Princeton clubs.

(The Willson Line).

(I) James (Wilson) Willson was the first known progenitor of the family, whose record is contained herein, in America, and was born in 1715, and died in 1809. He married Rebecca Willson, who was born in 1728, and died in 1820.

(II) Thomas Willson, a son of James and Rebecca (Willson) Willson, was born in 1765, and began the spelling of the name by dropping one of the "l's". He married Polly Poage, who was born in 1777, and died in 1816. During his life he had been prominent in patriotic affairs and served as a member of the Continental Congress from Virginia.

(III) Alpheus Poage Willson, a son of Thomas and Polly (Poage) Willson, was born in 1794, and died in 1832. He married, in 1821, Eliza Evans, who was born in 1801, and died in 1890.

(IV) Ellen Louisa Willson, a daughter of Alpheus Poage and Eliza (Evans) Willson, married Judge John Kennedy Ewing (see Ewing Line), and they were the parents of Judge Samuel Evans Ewing, as above.

(The Neff Line).

(I) Rudolf (Naef) Neff, who was born in 1727, and died in 1809, came from Zurich, Switzerland, to Frankford, Pennsylvania, about 1750; he was a soldier in the American Revolution; he married, in 1752, Hannah Morse.

(II) Peter Neff, who was born in 1764, and died in 1804, a son of Rudolf and Hannah (Morse) Neff. He married Rebecca Scott.

(III) John Neff, a son of Peter and Rebecca (Scott) Neff, was born in 1789, and died in 1863. He married, in 1817, Caroline Bird.

(IV) Charles Neff, a son of John and Caroline (Bird) Neff, was born in 1827, and died in 1871. He became a noted physician, and married Louisa Badger.

(V) Fanny Badger Neff, a daughter of Dr. Charles and Louisa (Badger) Neff, married Judge Samuel Evans Ewing. (See Ewing Line.)

SLOAN, John J.,

Business and Civic Leader.

Chicago's outstanding public servant, and a capable business man, John J. Sloan, gave to his native and beloved city all he had—his mind, his efforts, his experience, his energy, and finally his life. During his last four years he was president of the board of local improvements of that city. An eloquent and convincing speaker, a persuasive politician, a great advocate and booster of Chicago, he was able to accomplish marvelous results in the various public offices he held and to contribute richly to general progress. In like manner his business successes proved a part of the economic advancement of the town. He was president of the Wisconsin Granite Company and organizer of other business enterprises.

John J. Sloan was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 28, 1868, son of Frank and Bridget (Grogan) Sloan. His father, Frank Sloan, was born in Woodstock, Illinois, in 1850, where his parents had settled when they journeyed westward from Vermont in 1835. The son attended the Holy Family parochial school at the corner of Twelfth and Morgan streets, Jesuit College, in Chicago, and St. Patrick's Academy. Later in life, after he had broadened his horizon by travel and had realized the value of further education, Mr. Sloan entered the Armour Institute of Technology, studying at nights, and was a non-graduating member of the class of 1897. For years he took a very active interest in the Armour Alumni Association, proving his loyalty by materially aiding the Alumni Maintenance Fund Campaign. His pride in his membership in the Association and his schooling in the Institute remained undiminished, as did his confidence in the school's output, for he employed many Armour graduates for both civic work and his private business.

His business career began as timekeeper at the Nelson Morris plant in the Union Stockyards, where he remained from 1888 to 1892. From that time on his business and political progress were parallel. Always keenly interested in municipal affairs, a Democrat in political creed, he became chief clerk in the street department in 1892 and remained in that connection until 1895. His adventurous spirit then took him to Idaho, to look after a gold mining proposition, where he was successful and partly occupied each year until 1899. Returning then to Chicago, he threw himself heart and soul into the campaign Carter H. Harrison, Jr., was making for the post of mayor, for Mr. Sloan was a warm personal friend of Mr. Harrison and his father, Carter H. Harrison, Sr. At the successful close of his campaign, Mr. Harrison appointed Mr. Sloan superintendent of the House of Correction. His humane methods and original conduct of the institution attracted nation-wide attention to Mr. Sloan. He was also superintendent of the John Worthy School, a home for wayward boys. Both institutions prospered under his wise and kindly control.

John Sloan

His knowledge of geology enabled him to open up a stone quarry on the grounds of the House of Correction which proved so profitable as to place the institution on a self-supporting basis. The plant he erected is still in operation. In 1905, he resigned from the superintendency in order to devote himself to business interests, but he was appointed trustee and so remained during three succeeding administrations. Meantime, he was offered the post of secretary and general manager of the Wisconsin Granite Company, which he served so ably as to win promotion to the presidency. He was one of the organizers of the Midland Terra Cotta Company, of which he was an officer and a director at the time of his death. He also played a prominent part as organizer and director of the National Crushed Stone Association, composed of quarry operators from all sections of the country, which he served as treasurer as well, and as president in 1924. For over twenty years he was a dominant figure in all good roads movements.

In 1923, Mayor Dever selected Mr. Sloan for the position of president of the board of local improvements, an office in which he made an enviable record, especially in connection with the completion of Wacker Drive. This $24,000,000 two-level thoroughfare along the south bank of the Chicago River was pushed to completion by Mr. Sloan six months ahead of schedule and at a saving of $500,000 to the city. He was responsible for the extension and widening and better pavements of Chicago's thoroughfares and for the installation of a concrete sewerage system, in place of the brick sewers which had been in use for more than twenty years. In fact Mr. Sloan worked so hard his health gave way under the strain, and he was unable to attend the dedication ceremonies of Wacker Drive, able to hear the speeches in praise of his own achievements only through the medium of the radio beside his bed. He was an acknowledged authority on geology and mineralogy, subjects on which he contributed numerous articles to periodical literature. He lectured on the practical side of this, and related subjects, at many of the leading western and central universities and was about to publish a book on Permanent Pavements and Roads when he fell ill. An excellent speaker and believer in the future of Chicago, he was forced to cancel more than one hundred engagements to speak before different organizations and clubs in that city at the time of his final illness. His death occurred in Chicago on January 5, 1927.

On January 25, 1893, in Chicago, John J. Sloan married Margaret C. Frederick, daughter of Henry and Margaret (McLaughlin) Frederick. Mrs. Sloan survives her husband, as does one of his daughters, Loretta, now Mrs. William Armstrong; the other, Lillian M., having died at the age of ten years. Three of Mr. Sloan's sisters also survive him and reside in Chicago: Teresa, Nanette, and May Sloan.

His fifty-eight years were too few for Mr. Sloan to accomplish all his ambitious love for his city planned. His humanitarianism was generous and all-embracing. He was always ready to help the man who had fallen and to lift him to stability and happiness, but he also wisely gave his support to society's efforts to prevent the downfall of its weaker mem-

bers. When he started to school at the age of seven years, he joined a children's temperance society and was a total abstainer until his death. He was intolerant of drinking and a staunch advocate of genuine prohibition. He believed in the gospel of work and of helping those who helped themselves, and he made a point of generously recognizing worth in those he met and in the subordinates who helped him accomplish his public-spirited designs. Honest, high-minded, courageous, and able, Mr. Sloan was not only one of the best public officials who gave himself to Chicago, but was an illustrious example of the highest American ideal of public service.

LIPPITT, Hon. Charles Warren,

Executive and Ex-Governor.

One of the ablest executives in the cotton industry of Rhode Island, a man who improved and bettered his heritage, was the Honorable Charles Warren Lippitt, one-time governor of Rhode Island. His father, Henry Lippitt, was also governor of the State, while his mother was Mary A. (Balch) Lippitt. He was born in Providence, October 8, 1846, and was a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of John Lippitt, owner of a town lot in Providence in 1638. He was in the ninth generation from Roger Williams; in the seventh from Judge John Cushing of the Superior Court of Judicature, of Massachusetts in 1728-37, and in the tenth generation from Samuel Gorton, the founder of Warwick. He completed his preparation for college at the University Grammar School, Providence, and he was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1865. From that time until 1868, he studied with private tutors in Providence and at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and traveled in this country and abroad. He was known in college as a student of energy and activity, and was captain of the Brown Navy, which maintained 'Varsity crews on the Seekonk. He was famous also as a walker and traveler. On one occasion he crossed the plains to Denver, Colorado, by horseback and stagecoach.

In 1869, he began his business career with his father, who controlled the Social Manufacturing Company and the Lippitt Woolen Company at Woonsocket. Two years later, Mr. Lippitt became treasurer of the Silver Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Company, and held the post until the concern was purchased by the United States Finishing Company in 1903. In this connection he experienced the most active years of his business career. When he assumed the duties of treasurer, the plant was small and insignificant, but under his management it grew into one of the largest of its line in New England. In 1891, he was elected president of the Social Manufacturing Company, retaining the office for ten years, or until the concern was combined with the Manville Mills to form the Manville Company of which he was elected a director. From 1896 until 1901, Mr. Lippitt was a director of the Rhode Island National Bank, and vice-president of the United National Bank, an office he held until 1908. He was a member of the executive committee, vice-president, and in 1881 was president of the Providence Board of Trade, now the Chamber of Commerce. In 1875, he was elected president of the Franklin Lyceum, and became closely associated with United States Senator Nelson W.

C. F. Ely.

Aldrich, since dead. He was president of the Providence Commercial, of the Brown University Alumni Association; Honorary Colonel of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, and vice-president of the National Navy League.

In politics, Governor Lippitt was a Republican, and during his father's term as governor, he was chief of staff with the rank of colonel. He advocated a high protective tariff, and in the campaign of 1896, he was asked, being governor at the time, to speak for McKinley and Hobart, the party candidates, in other States. In 1880, he was president of the Garfield and Arthur Republican Club of the Second Ward of Providence; and in 1894, was chairman of the Republican State Convention.

Governor Lippitt married, in 1886, Margaret Barbara Farnum, daughter of Alexander and Charlotte Barbara (Ormsbee) Farnum, of Providence, and they were the parents of five sons and one daughter. Two sons and the daughter died from scarlet fever within a week's time; but the three other sons lived to serve their country in the World War, two in the Yankee Division. The third, Alexander Farnum Lippitt, died from wounds received as first lieutenant of Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry, Forty-second (Rainbow) Division.

The home of the Lippitts was on Young Orchard Avenue, while their summer place at Newport, "The Breakwater," was one of the largest dwelling houses in the city. The acquisition of this property was the fruition of a boyhood desire. When the George Francis Train house was the last one on Bellevue Avenue, young Lippitt, a boy in his teens, made up his mind to buy the point where in later years he built his summer home. Mr. Lippitt was one of the earliest members of the Hope Club, a member of the University Club, the Order of the Cincinnati, the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and other patriotic organizations. He was an authority on Rhode Island history and wrote a number of historical pamphlets. He devoted much time to research and to things pertaining to the history of his native State. He died April 4, 1924, at Harmon-on-the-Hudson, New York. He traveled widely at home and abroad, was an interesting speaker and conversationalist on all subjects, and served his State and country well. In religion he was a Unitarian; charitable, giving freely of his substance to the needy and deserving, and was always a ready contributor to any good cause.

ELY, Dr. Charles Franklin,

Physician.

Since 1878 a resident of Chicago, Illinois, in whose development he had taken a constructive part, Dr. Charles Franklin Ely practiced medicine there for forty years. His wide learning, his keen interest in all progressive thought, and his firm, strong character commanded general respect.

Dr. Ely was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 14, 1855, son of William L. and Clara Ann (Denike) Ely. He attended the College of the City of New York until 1872, when he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City, remaining until 1874.

His degree of Doctor of Medicine came from the New York Homœopathic College, where he finished his studies in 1877. Dr. Ely began his professional career as visiting physician and sanitary inspector of the Board of Health of New York City, continuing this work for a year. In 1878 he moved to Chicago, where he was for three years a lecturer on pathological anatomy, demonstrator of morbid anatomy, and assistant to the chair of surgery, at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College. His hospital work carried him to the Illinois Masonic Hospital, where he was a member of the Medical Staff, to the Henrotin and to the St. Joseph's hospitals. During the lifetime of the famous Dr. Nicholas Senn, Dr. Ely was his associate. The early years of his practice were devoted to surgery, for the most part, but as his popularity grew, and there were more and more demands of a general nature which came to him, the doctor adopted the habit of general practice. He was a member of the Illinois State and Chicago Medical societies, as well as the American Medical Association. Dr. Ely was a man of many talents and many-sided interests. In his youth a member of the liberal-thinking Congregational Church, he began in his maturity to study theosophy and to adopt the larger philosophy of Unity. Its freedom from pettiness, its generosity and calm appealed to his fine spirit, as did music and the arts. He liked golf and played it at his club, the Wheaton Golf Club. He was a member of the Golden Rule Lodge, No. 726, Free and Accepted Masons, and served as secretary.

On December 24, 1918, Dr. Charles Franklin Ely married (second) Alice Ann Smith, daughter of Charles John and Margaret Smith.

Death came to Dr. Ely, April 14, 1926, at the age of seventy, while still in possession of all his rich faculties. Best suited to this man of gentle spirit and high ideals seems the following poem:

Thou art no more: upon thy knightly heart,
With its pure flame for love of humankind,
With its consuming zeal for common good,
The Lord hath laid His hand!

Thou art no more! In far-off land and clime,
In distant places where thy quickening words
Were felt by hearts o'erborne, shall many grieve
For thee, O man of God!

And yet thou are not gone! Still do we hear thy voice
Bidding us walk the paths of right. Down all the years
The currents of thy life and love shall flow
Till time shall be no more.

FLEMING, John Josiah,

Engineer and Inventor.

To the small group of present-day Americans, who may be spoken of as builders of their country, in the sense in which their ancestors helped develop it, belonged the late John Josiah Fleming, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His mechanical genius had a large part in the development of the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania, where his inventions made mining an easier and more profitable matter. The Fleming Automatic Dump, still in general use, was invented by Mr. Fleming. He was for thirty-five years chief engineer of the Phillips Mine and Mill Supply Company, with headquarters at Twenty-third Street, South Side, Pittsburgh.

Fourth generation of the Fleming fam-

ily in this country. Mr. Fleming was descended from James Fleming, who came from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1758, and settled in the forks of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, at what is now Pittsburgh. This was shortly after General Forbes, with the English and American Colonial troops, captured Fort Duquesne from the French and Indians. James Fleming, a merchant tailor by trade, became one of the first merchants of Pittsburgh, where he conducted a general store until 1764. He then obtained a grant of land from the Penns, in the now celebrated Squirrel Hill Section of Pittsburgh, which he farmed, adding to his lands until he had three hundred and seven acres. He was the first settler in this section, blazing the trackless trail through the big hunting grounds of Squirrel Hill, then a dense primeval forest. He built the first log cabin on the grounds now owned by the Pittsburgh Country Club, and the acres over which he labored are now golf links, playground of rich men. Marauding Indians constantly menaced him, as did the hardships of a pioneer land. James Fleming died, as was carved on his headstone, May 4, 1802, leaving a beautiful farm in a fine state of cultivation to his son, James, whose mother was a Miss Gordon, of Pittsburgh, daughter of an English family. The second James Fleming spent his life on the Squirrel Hill farm. He married Margaret McDonald, of Scotland, a niece of that Flora McDonald who was instrumental in rescuing Prince Charles of Scotland, and who later settled in South Carolina, where a church has been erected in honor of her memory. Among the several children of James and Margaret (McDonald) Fleming, was Willison N. Fleming, born on Squirrel Hill, when Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city, August 25, 1816. He and his wife, Catherine Cox, daughter of Isaac Cox, a pioneer settler of the Turtle Creek Valley, lived with their children for many years on a portion of the original Fleming farm.

John Josiah Fleming, son of Willison N. and Catherine (Cox) Fleming, was born on the old Fleming farm in the Squirrel Hill Section of Pittsburgh, July 27, 1846. He was educated in the country or public schools near his home. He early learned the carpenter's trade and the allied trade of stair-building. His early work was with the contracting firm of Fleming, Rice and Berger, headed by his uncle, Louis Fleming. His proficiency soon advanced him to the office of foreman, when he superintended the erection of several buildings in Pittsburgh. Later he was a salesman for the old Pittsburgh Novelty Works, and still later salesman, inspector, and tester in the scale business with a W. H. Taylor. It was his next position which gave his innate mechanical genius a chance to develop, when he was employed in the laboratory of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company on South Tenth Street. He perfected several important patents, including a testing machine for many years utilized by the Oliver works. He then entered the employ of the Phillips Mine and Mill Supply Company, with which he remained for thirty-five years, advancing to the position of chief engineer. He was active in the development of the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania and widely known for the improvements he made in coal mining. His work made a tremendous difference to the operations of his company in its large

mines and influenced coal mining in general. Many patents proved useful, including the aforementioned automatic dump.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Fleming was always faithful to the principles of his party, but never sought office. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons; the Masonic Veterans' Association; Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, with the thirty-second degree, Valley of Pittsburgh; and Syria Temple of Pittsburgh, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His club was the Pentalphia. For a time he was on the board of directors of the South Side Hospital. In Pittsburgh he was regarded as one of the most prominent and most generally valued of citizens.

In Pittsburgh, December 25, 1874, John Josiah Fleming married Harriet Elizabeth Cook, who was born in Pittsburgh, July 2, 1857, daughter of Thomas B. and Catherine (O'Connor) Cook. Her father, born December 15, 1824, who became a carpenter contractor, died December 22, 1909. His wife, born in Pittsburgh, in 1828, died in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming were the parents of the following children: 1. Catherine, now Mrs. W. H. Mathias. 2. Frank L. Fleming, who married Nora J. Buckley. 3. Harry W. Fleming, who married Mary L. Roessler. 4. Rosie Marie Fleming, now Mrs. William H. Gruen.

The vigorous health and splendid physical appearance of Mr. Fleming remained with him almost to the end of his eighty years of life. He died at his Pittsburgh home, April 6, 1927. The creative ability and dynamic force of Mr. Fleming's character gave him a position of prominence not only in his own field but throughout Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. He did much to advance efficient modern methods of mining and distributing coal. He loved his home, his family, and his friends and made the grounds about his home beautiful with flowers. Hunting and fishing, and all manly sports he also enjoyed. He was a fine type of American and one eminently worthy of emulation.

CUDDEBACK, William Louis, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

A man of wide interests outside his medical career, Dr. William Louis Cuddeback has always been a constructive force in his community. Doubtless its leading citizen, he has throughout his mature career been most unselfish in his service to the community and taken an active part in every worthwhile civic and financial enterprise. His family is of French Huguenot descent, and the American progenitor on the paternal side was Jacques Caudebec, who came to this country in 1685 from the town of Caudebec, France, on the right bank of the Seine River, about midway between Havre and Rouen. He was a Huguenot refugee and, in 1685, fled to either England or Holland, thence to Maryland, in the New World, thence to New Amsterdam, and from there to Kingston, New York, then called Oesopus and Wylt Wyck. In 1690 the Mecheckemeck settlement was formed in that valley, lands purchased, and the Cuddeback patent obtained. About this time this variation in spelling was adopted. The first homes were log houses built on a knoll near the river,

Eng'd by Campbell N.Y.

W L Cuddeback

and the following generation built substantial stone houses of the type of the "Cuddeback Stone House," which still stands just south of Port Clinton. On October 21, 1695, in New York City, Jacques Caudebec married Margarette Provost, a daughter of his employer, Benjamin Provost and Elsje Aelberts, who had been married in New York, November 5, 1671.

On the maternal side, the Elting family is descended from Jan Elting, a Justice of the Court of Sessions at Kingston, born at Beyle, Holland, July 29, 1632, who came to Kingston as a young man. Josias Elting, grandson of Jan Elting, was a captain of the Revolutionary Army.

Such was the ancestry of Dr. Cuddeback, so closely identified with the history of the section. In Deer Park, New York, Dr. Cuddeback was born, April 25, 1854, son of Elting and Ann Bevier (Elting) Cuddeback. He was educated in the local schools and studied medicine during a two-year course at Cornell University, supplemented by continued study in the office of Dr. Solomon Van Etten of Port Jervis. For a time he studied at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York City, from which he graduated in 1870. He served as interne there for two years, then opened his present office in Port Jervis. In 1892, in partnership with Dr. H. B. Swartwout, he purchased the hospital in Port Jervis, which was operated under their control until 1915, when it was sold to the Sisters of St. Francis. In spite of the demands of a profession he never shirks, Dr. Cuddeback has been an active citizen and an interested patron of studies in local history, as well as a busy and highly esteemed business man. Since the organization of the National Bank of Port Jervis, in 1900, Dr. Cuddeback has been its president. He was president of the Barrett Bridge Company for twenty years, until it was taken over by the States of New York and Pennsylvania; and he has been president of the Port Jervis Water Works Company since 1901. He has been local surgeon for the Erie Railroad at Port Jervis since 1892, and was president of the Erie Railway Surgeons' Association in 1898, an office which he also held in the Orange County Medical Society in 1890, and in which he still retains his membership. Dr. Cuddeback is a member of the New York State Medical Society, and of the National Association of Railroad Surgeons, and served for a time as pension examiner. From 1887 until 1892, the Port Jervis Board of Education had the benefit of his direction as president, as had the Port Jervis Free Library Board from its establishment; and the Minisink Valley Historical Society.

William Louis Cuddeback married (first), October 14, 1880, Alice D. Malven, born November 17, 1852, who died October 24, 1915. She was the daughter of George and Philinda (St. John) Malven. Dr. and Mrs. Cuddeback were the parents of the following children: 1. Frank Elting, now in the Syracuse office of the General Electric Company. 2. Dr. Edgar Gordon, of further mention. 3. Elizabeth, married Reverend Harold E. Green, of Oradell, New Jersey. 4. Alice Malven, married George M. Green, superintendent of schools, Bound Brook, New Jersey. 5. Philinda Ann, married Russell Stryker, of the Latin department of the high school of Flushing, New

York. 6. Amelia Marvin, deceased. On July 20, 1921, Dr. Cuddeback married (second) Ann Kuykendall, daughter of Severyn and Sarah Ann (Birdsall) Kuykendall.

Dr. Edgar Gordon Cuddeback was born at Port Jervis, New York, September 11, 1882. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Port Jervis, graduating from the high school in the class of 1900. He took the full academic course of four years at Cornell University, when he was graduated in the class of 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following in the footsteps of his father he decided upon the medical profession as his career, and in preparation for this course he studied at Cornell University Medical School, graduating with the class of 1906, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served an interneship of two years, 1906-08, in the surgical division of Bellevue Hospital, New York City. At the conclusion of his service at Bellevue, he came to Port Jervis and established himself in the general practice of his profession, where he has since continued his ministrations.

Dr. Cuddeback served as health officer of Port Jervis during the years 1910-14. He is a member of the surgical staff of St. Francis' Hospital, and is surgeon for the Erie and the New York, Ontario & Western railroads. He is of the Democratic political faith. His fraternal affiliations include membership in the Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 328; Navesink Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Delaware Commandery, Knights Templar; Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Lodge No. 645, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Dr. Cuddeback is a member of the Rotary Club, and his religious fellowship is with the Dutch Reformed Church. He is a member of the County, State, and American Medical associations.

Dr. Edgar Gordon Cuddeback married Jennie Denton, of Newhampton, New York, and they are the parents of three children: Alice, Helen and Julia.

Continuing further to emulate his noted father, Dr. William Louis Cuddeback, Dr. Edgar G. Cuddeback has contributed to the welfare and general progress of his community, and is highly prized as both a public-spirited citizen and as one of the foremost practitioners of his profession.

CUSHING, Benjamin Emerson,

Editor and Secretary.

"Let's get something done!" was the motto of the late Benjamin Emerson Cushing, of Cleveland, Ohio. Like Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Cushing was always doing something, and for a man of his years he had accomplished remarkable feats. He had been city editor, State news editor, managing editor and editor-in-chief of important newspapers, a leader in the Boys' Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and assistant secretary of the Cleveland Association of Credit Men, a position he held at the time of his death. He was an explorer of new lands and new ideas, a courageous man, clean in his life and thoughts, and a leader whom all admired, especially the youth with whom he constantly associated. The words of Joseph Addison might well have been applied to him:

"For thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the crush of worlds."

Mr. Cushing was deeply religious and full of high principles and resolves. He went into every enterprise with a prayer, and it was in this spirit that he accompanied a party to the Glacier National Park in Montana, to lose himself in the grandeur of snow and ice, of roaring cataracts and bottomless gorges. But the nature that he would woo folded him to its bosom and nevermore gave him up except his spirit had departed for a better world; although he had exercised extreme care and had explained to his companions that he did not want to throw his life away because it was the only one he had to live, a misstep sent him into the gorge. At home they received him back, and reflected upon his tremendous energy, his manly courage, his loyalty to friends, and devotion to his loved ones.

Benjamin Emerson Cushing was born at Conneaut, Ohio, January 18, 1884, the eldest son of Jason Roscoe Cushing and Alice (Lewis) Cushing. Jason Roscoe Cushing, a lawyer of Ashtabula County, Ohio, died in 1890, a comparatively young man, and his widow followed him in 1920; they had three children: 1. Benjamin Emerson. 2. Anna, who married Ralph E. Jesse, and they reside at Lakewood, Ohio. 3. Adelaide, who married Harvey H. Berger, and they live in Detroit, Michigan. Alice (Lewis) Cushing came from Mount Vernon, Ohio. Benjamin Cushing, father of Jason Roscoe Cushing, and grandfather of Benjamin Emerson Cushing, came to Conneaut from St. Johnsbury, Vermont, a representative of old New England who fought in the Revolutionary War. He owned a large farm near Conneaut, but eventually retired and came into the town to live.

Benjamin Emerson Cushing was a mere child when his father died, and his mother located in Jefferson, Ohio. He attended the local public schools and graduated from the high school; while he was in high school he was a member of the editorial staff of the school newspaper and contributed to the local journal. He clerked in a drugstore to aid his widowed mother, and for a year was employed in the postoffice. Before long his enterprise caused him to be assigned to a position as reporter of the Ashtabula "Beacon Record," and from this place he held various offices up to managing editor. From there in 1911 he removed to Cleveland to accept the place of State News editor of "The News." His acquaintanceship was so wide that he was prevailed upon to become associated with the Cleveland Credit Men's Association, charged with the duty of handling the publicity and editing the concern's official organ, "The Credit News," published every month. He was so adept at this that he was appointed editor of the Young Men's Christian Association paper, "Red Triangle," which he filled with inspirational articles of rare brilliance. Such works brought him into touch with the leading professional and business men of Cleveland, by whom he was greatly beloved and who felt a deep personal loss at his passing away. He was a member of the Hough Congregational Church, and through a valiant ancestor qualified as a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

On April 15, 1915, Benjamin Emerson

Cushing married Mabel Sheldon, at Ashtabula, Ohio, who died March 31, 1924.

Mr. Cushing died July 10, 1925, in Glacier National Park, Montana, while in company with the Rev. L. J. Luethi and others, and the funeral was held at Cleveland; the interment at Ashtabula, Ohio.

Mr. Cushing was an adept at trite sayings and paragraphs, and some of his favorites follow:

Recreation means a dropping of usual duties and activities and getting from the city out into the country, from good clothes into old clothes, from work into play, from indoors to outdoors, from brain fag into muscular exercise, from spiritual inspiration in a book or inside a building to spiritual inspiration in nature out under the vaulted star-lit heavens.

Every man ought to take a vacation because every man needs both a rest and a change of environment and viewpoint if he is to be at his best.

Work means more than a job. It means something into which you can throw your whole life with the conviction that you will be content, will be happy and will be making the world a better place in which to live.

Not every man can be rich in money, nor in power, nor in prominence, but every man can be rich in unselfish service.

Good health never depreciates, even if you do keep it a long while.

Over the fireplace in the Central Young Men's Christian Association in Cleveland hangs William J. Edmouson's painting "Vision." Numerous persons have attempted to interpret the inspiring symbolism of this picture, and Mr. Cushing wrote of it as follows:

It graphically portrays all these motives through the upward movement which is the outstanding characteristic of the painting,—the youthful figures are on the mountain top, their faces elevated and even the cloud effects upwardly impelled. As vision always should, Edmouson's "Vision" lifts the observer, be he young or old, to a higher plane of thought and action, renews his hope and urges him to greater and better deeds.

It is a true vision of what young men want to be, of what the Association aims to help them to be, and what the Nazarene inspired them to be. At the same time, it is a vision of the practical essentials and possibilities of life at its best. Work, study, recreation, fellowship, and worship, the artist proves, are fundamental. All must be emphasized with vigor and devotion. They must lead ever upward and toward the light. If this be done, the darkness of doubt and failure will be left behind, the summit of achievement will be realized, and the heavens themselves will be reflected from glorious countenances.

An appreciation of Mr. Cushing by H. E. Gilbert, president of the Cleveland Association of Credit Men, published in the "Credit News," follows in part:

All the members of the Cleveland Association of Credit Men join with many other friends, both in Cleveland and throughout the United States, in mourning the death of Benjamin E. Cushing. Mr. Cushing had been connected with the Cleveland Association of Credit Men since September 1, 1917. The last several years of his connection he has served the Association in the capacity of assistant secretary. He possessed the happy faculty of being able to handle judiciously the multitudinous details which find their way into the Secretary's office, and to do so without any apparent effort. He worked effectively but quietly to the end that many who were not aware of the many things he was doing would perhaps be inclined to misjudge his quietness for inaction.

Of willing disposition and pleasing personality, hardly a man among all the members of the Association will be able to recall a time of meeting Mr. Cushing when he could not call them by name. Of a scholarly turn of mind, he informed himself about the affairs of the Association, both locally and nationally, in a way that has seldom been duplicated. He worked for the Association for the joy of the job and not for the compensation that was paid him. He came as near as anyone we have ever known to living up to Kipling's motto:

"And only the Master shall praise us,
And only the Master shall blame,
And no one shall work for money,
And no one shall work for fame,
But each for the joy of working,
And each, in his separate star,
Shall draw the thing as he sees it,
For the God of things as they are."

One would naturally imagine that with the many activities which he conducted for the Association and the intense interest which was exhibited in behalf of the Association that he concentrated all his time and effort on its affairs, but some of us have been astounded these later days at the breadth of his vision and contacts. His horizon was broader than that of the Association. It reached far beyond the boundaries of Cleveland. A number of touching little incidents which have come to light within the last few weeks have proven him to have been a public-spirited citizen in more ways than one. Would that it seemed proper and that we had the space to tell you the details of one or two of these very affecting things which we have discovered.

Suffice it to say that he was a very active man in his church, in the Young Men's Christian Association, and in educational circles, devoting a considerable part of his efforts and a share of his estate to the furtherance of these causes. A man of highest character, of remarkable vision and perspective, not only in the affairs in which he interested himself, but in civic affairs generally, in his death not only the Credit Men's Association but the whole community has suffered a deep loss at the passing of a friend.

The Lakewood "Suburban News," on which he worked for some time, paid him this gentle compliment:

His life seemed crowded to the brim with work to be done, but he arose to the demands uncomplainingly. Day and night he toiled. Only recently had he sought new recreation in change of scene, and had awakened to the joys to be found therein. And strange indeed is it that at the very inception thereof, his very eagerness to quaff from the cup of new pleasure should have precipitated the end of his earth-career.

The Cleveland "Red Triangle" had this to say:

He was night secretary for the East End Boys' Branch of the Cleveland Y for two years. He was organizer of Harry Clarke's Arena Club in the old Central. Identified with the Cleveland "Red Triangle" since August, 1913, his enthusiasm, his idealism, his manliness found influential expression. He was a believer in Youth, and knew their trials and possibilities. Always optimistic, always progressive, his life was an example to every boy and young man in the membership. . . .

Mr. Cushing is remembered by many as an officer of the Cleveland Association of Credit Men, by others as an editor of the Cleveland "News," by still others as a staff member of the Ashtabula "Beacon," but we imagine that his largest circle in these recent years were the readers of the "Red Triangle." His hand was in the news columns of every issue. He wrote most of the news himself. To do so meant that he must keep next to the activities of the Association and its personnel. Not once in these years of association did he raise objection when his stories were abridged, his headings changed, his copy killed, or his material roundly condemned. He was an ideal worker. He had a thoughtfulness rarely equalled even in a gifted profession, a clearness of character that made it a charm to be with him.

He is also widely known in this brotherhood by his contributions to "Association Men." He made Harry Clarke's discussion method the vogue, rather than the preaching method, by putting examples into that periodical. Mr. Clarke has almost more invitations than it is comfortable for a man to face and keep reasonably humble. . . .

Mr. Cushing was an active member of the Hough Avenue Congregational Church and an officer in its many activities. Altogether he leaves the memory of a beautiful, manly, Christian character.

Little more is left to be said in praise of this remarkable man, but it may be remarked in passing that to men of Mr. Cushing's type youth will owe its salvation to intimate contact with things worthwhile.

NELKE, David Inman,

Publisher.

It is peculiarly appropriate for David Inman Nelke to have a memorial in such a volume as this, for it was in the preparation and publication of just such works (and many of beauty and pretentiousness far surpassing this) that his active life was spent. Few more beautiful volumes exist than those which bear his imprint and that of his organization, and he combined in a rare degree the artistic vision which enabled him to picture a book in its final format, and the initiative and energy to accomplish the realization of his aim.

Mr. Nelke was born in Quincy, Illinois, on February 23, 1865. He came with his parents to New York City as a boy, where he attended the public schools, and was graduated from the City College of New York. His love for quality in books and for rare volumes, and his interest in genealogy, drew him early to the publishing business, his first connection being with the Lewis Publishing Company of Chicago, Illinois.

Following a number of similar endeavors Mr. Nelke finally started his own publishing company in 1907, known as the National Americana Society. Of this business he was president at the time of his death. He was editor and publisher of the "Annals of American Families," "Historic Families of America," and "American Families of Historic Lineage."

A few years prior to his death he was engaged in preparing for publication a new, unusual work of wide scope, "Colonial Families of America," assisted by the editorial supervision of Miss Ruth Lawrence. The volumes were to express what he so persistently stood for, enduring beauty and historic reliability. This work was not quite finished when death called him, and the task must be completed without him. It is to be continued and will be a lasting memorial to his lofty aims.

PATTERSON, Thomas Hamilton Hoge,

Student of the Arts, Science and Research.

Throughout a career devoted to many forms of art and literature, Thomas Hamilton Hoge Patterson, of Philadelpha, Pennsylvania, has ministered abundantly and comprehensively to research and to the continuous recovery and preservation of the treasures of science, of history, and of genealogy. He is particularly interested in research philosophy. Both in his individual capacity and in his membership with organized learned societies in America and abroad, Mr. Patterson has been instrumental in enlarging the bounds of scientific investigation, and of its elaboration and illumination in letters. He thus continues a tradition of wide public usefulness established by his father, lawyer and leading citizen of early Pittsburgh, whose development was in large part due to his efforts. This was the well-known Joseph Patterson. Another notable member of the family was great-uncle to the subject of this record, Robert Patterson, born in Hillsboro, Ireland, May 30, 1743. He was Doctor of Laws, and became vice provost of the University of Pennsylvania, president of the American Philosophical Society, and director of the United States Mint. He married Amy Ewing, whose cousin married General Sherman. The present Viscountess

David Melke

Harcourt is a great-great-granddaughter of Robert Patterson, and a grand-niece of J. Pierpont Morgan.

Dr. Robert Maskell Patterson, the distinguished son of Robert Patterson, born in Philadelphia, March 23, 1787, died September 5, 1854. He graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1808, then went abroad to study the physical sciences, and part of the time was under the tuition of the famous Sir Humphrey Davy. On the departure of General Armstrong from Paris, the American Minister, Dr. Robert Maskell Patterson was nominated to act as Consul-General of the United States. The Emperor, recalling that his brother Jerome had seven years before married a lady of that name from the United States, would not consent that a Patterson could condescend to the office of Consul-General. The decision, arbitrary and absurd as it was, was the word of Napoleon. Dr. Patterson had no recourse but to silently execute the office and receive the emolument without troubling His Imperial Majesty any further. Returning to Philadelphia in 1812, he was made professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania and was vice provost, 1814-28; professor of natural philosophy in the University of Virginia, 1829-35; trustee, 1836-54. In 1835, he was appointed director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and held that position until 1853. During this service as director he changed the coinage from pounds, shillings, and pence to the decimal system now in use. Congress awarded him a medal with the motto: *Codex Monetae*, 1837. His father, Robert Patterson, previously held the same office. Dr. Patterson took an active interest in many of the learned societies. He was one of the founders of the Franklin Institute; member of the American Philosophical Society, 1809, and president, 1845-53. He was also one of the founders of the Musical Fund Society, and the president, 1838-53; member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1839. He married Helen Hamilton, daughter of Thomas Leiper; she was the aunt of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer.

Thomas Hamilton Hoge Patterson's American forefathers were among the first settlers of Pennsylvania, and descendants have ranked high as eminent ecclesiastics, and as leaders in all lines of national progress. The Patterson family, of which the subject of this record is a scion, is of Scotch-Irish origin and belongs to a sept of the Clan MacLaren, the direct line in this instance being from a James Patterson, Gentleman, who obtained a lease of land in the quarter of Mongragom early in the seventeenth century, and whose father went from Glengarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, and settled in County Donegal, Ulster.

Family records show the arms of the Patterson family impaled with those of the De Coursey family, the description being:

Patterson Arms—Argent; three pelicans proper; in their nests, vert; vulning themselves, gules.

Crest — A pelican, as in arms, feeding her young.

Motto—Se Propter Suos.

De Coursey Arms—Argent; three eagles displayed, gules; ducally crowned, or.

John, a son of James Patterson, married, in 1619, Mary Watson.

John, son of John and Mary (Watson) Patterson, was born in 1620, and he married Helen Gay.

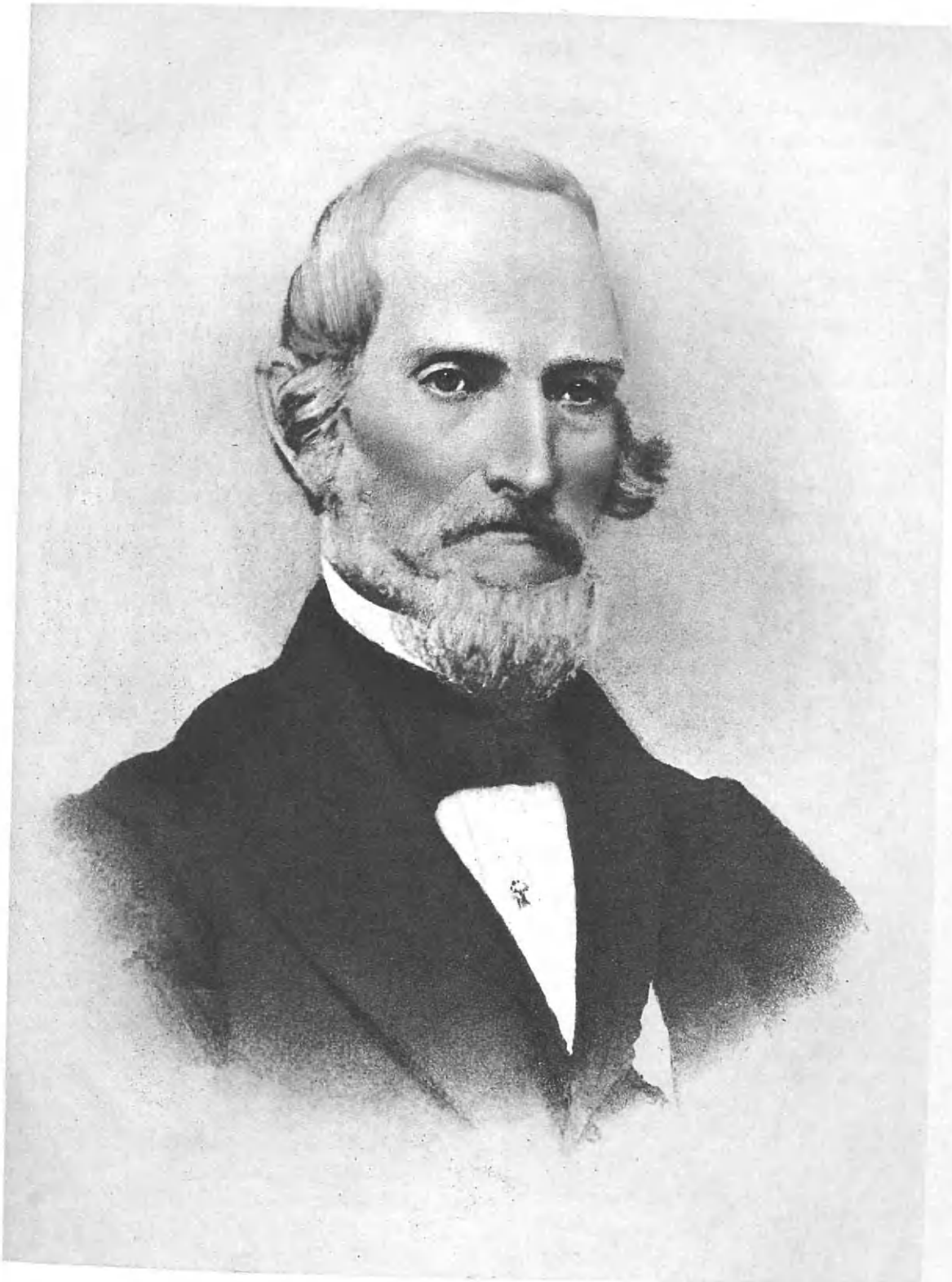
John, son of John and Helen (Gay) Patterson, was born in 1645; he married Ann Knox.

Robert, son of John and Ann (Knox) Patterson, was born in 1675.

Robert, son of Robert Patterson, was born in 1705; he married Janet Walker, granddaughter of the Governor of Londonderry, the Rev. George Walker, bishop designate of Londonderry.

Reverend Joseph Patterson, son of Robert and Jane (Walker) Patterson, was born in 1752, and died in 1832. He came from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1768 with his brother, the notable Robert Patterson referred to above, and was the first Presbyterian clergyman to be ordained west of the Alleghany Mountains. He was one of the founders and a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College. Rev. Joseph Patterson married (first) Jane Moak; he married (second) Rebecca Leech, of Abington, Pennsylvania.

Joseph Patterson, lawyer, was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1783, son of Rev. Joseph and Jane (Moak) Patterson. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1804. Adopting the legal profession, he studied in the office of Obadiah Jennings, of Steubenville, Ohio, afterward the Rev. Dr. Jennings. The practice of the profession not being in accordance with his tastes, he abandoned a favorable prospect of success at the bar and established and conducted the first steam paper-mill west of the Alleghany Mountains, in which he was eminently successful. The profits of the business he invested, with remarkable foresight, in real estate, in what was then the insignificant city of Pittsburgh. The correctness of his judgment was attested before many years by a large fortune arising from those early investments, annually augmenting with the increasing prosperity of the city. He was offered a colonelcy in the War of 1812, but did not accept on account of his many interests in various enterprises in Pittsburgh, in erecting buildings and projecting improvements, for the benefit of others as well as for himself. The first edifice of the Western Theological Seminary, destroyed by fire some years ago, and the St. Clair Hotel, at the time of its erection perhaps the largest hotel in the West, were built under his personal supervision. The same energy and love of progress were manifested in public matters. He was the first to suggest the present system of supplying the city with water, and, as a member of the common council in 1827, pushed forward that advantageous measure with indefatigable zeal. He was also an early and efficient friend and promoter of the Pennsylvania canal and Portage railroad; was a delegate, and chairman of the committee, from the county of Allegheny in 1825 to the convention at Harrisburg in favor of that measure; and one of the committee appointed by that convention to address the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania in support of that system, which superseded the cumbrous stage-coaches and immense wagons that were then the only means of conveyance between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Profoundly patriotic, his sympathies with the Government in its struggles with the rebellious South were such as became a true lover of his country. On the sovereignty of God, and on abstruse metaphysical and theological questions he loved to ponder. In questions of philosophy and problems of finance, and



Joseph Patterson.

in the events of past and current history, he was deeply versed. He was a warm supporter of railroads, as he fully appreciated their influence in developing and increasing the prosperity of the country. He died in Philadelphia, in 1868.

Joseph Patterson married (first), Jane MacCrea, of the well-known shipping merchants of Philadelphia; he married (second) Esther Holmes Hoge, born in 1807, and died in 1909, daughter of Rev. Thomas Hoge, and his wife, Elizabeth Town (Holmes) Hoge, the latter for whom Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was named. The father, born in 1775, received his degree as Bachelor of Arts from Glasgow University. He was a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, the founder of many churches and a man of ability and distinction. To Joseph Patterson and his wife were born: 1. Elizabeth Holmes, born in 1840, died in 1892, wife of Charles Field Hazeltine. 2. Joseph Nelson, born in 1841, died in 1913; married Virginia Mason Knox. 3. Jane Holmes. 4. Mary Holmes. 5. Thomas Hamilton Hoge, of whom further. 6. Robert Wilson, born in 1850, died in 1921; married Elizabeth Stewart Johnston.

Thomas Hamilton Hoge Patterson was born March 1, 1849, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, son of Joseph and Esther Holmes (Hoge) Patterson. Throughout his career devoted to the study and the expanding scholarship of research, Mr. Patterson has been profitably occupied in the world-wide interests of the arts, sciences, and general research. He has a library of 10,000 volumes and is a specialist in research philosophy. His predilections and scholarly attainments have made him a welcome member of many learned societies, including: The Société Academique d'Histoire Internationale, of Paris, France; the British Institute of Philosophical Studies, the Royal Society of Arts, the Society of Genealogists, the Royal Economic Society, of London, England; the American Geographical Society of New York; St. Andrew's Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia. His interests, international in scope, further enroll Mr. Patterson as a member of the Ethnological Society of London, of the New York Academy of Science, the Archeological Society of Pennsylvania, the National Geographic Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a Fellow of the American Economic Society.

On September 8, 1896, Mr. Patterson married Antoinette De Coursey, a writer of distinction and member of a notable American family, whose record is given below. She was born September 17, 1866, a daughter of Samuel Gerald and Lizzie Otto (Barclay) De Coursey. Her published works include: "Sonnets and Quatrains," 1913; "Undine" (a poem), 1914; "The Son of Merope," 1916; "The Enchanted Bird," 1917. These, with her translation of "Old Swedish Fairy Tales," in 1925, display a delicate fancy and a light and charming style which have brought them into favor among discriminating readers. Mrs. Patterson, who had a home in Philadelphia and North East Harbor, Maine, was a member of the Philadelphia Art Alliance and the Sedgely Club.

(The De Coursey Line).

The American progenitor of this family was Colonel Henry (De Courcy) De

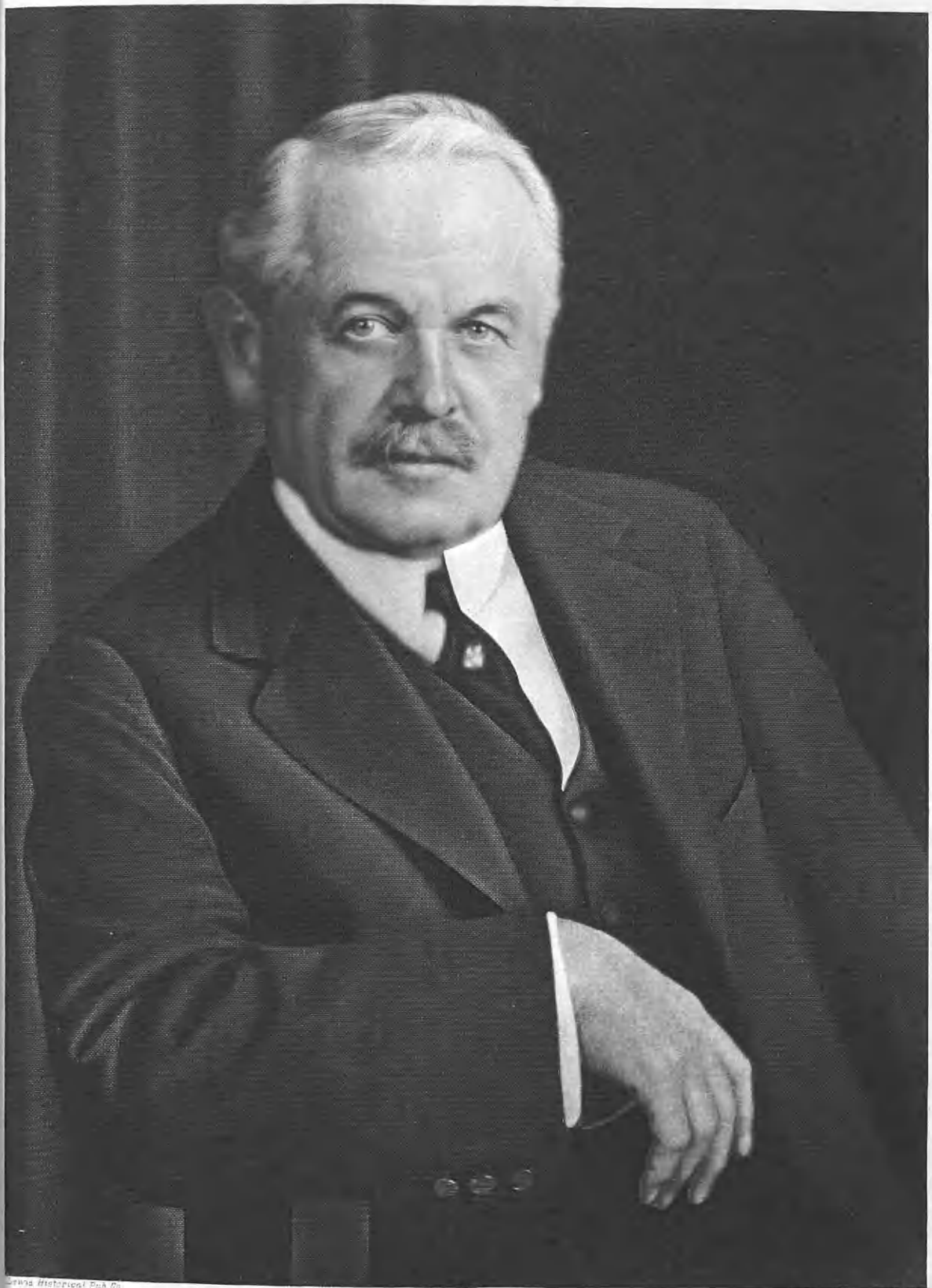
Coursey, who was born in 1620, and died in 1695. He was the American head of the Maryland branch of the family of Lord Kingsale, Baron of Courcy and Baron of Ringrone, coming from England with Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore, to Maryland in 1634, and became prominent as a secretary of the Province in 1660, Chief Justice of the Provincial Court, commissioner to the Iroquois Indians, and holder of other important offices. He married Elizabeth (Smith) Carpenter. The line was carried by their son, Edward De Coursey; his son, Captain Thomas De Coursey, born in 1729, died about 1790, who married Mary Wickes; their son, Gerald, who began to write the name according to its present spelling, De Coursey, who married Sarah Wickes; their son, Thomas Wickes De Coursey, who died about 1843, married Sarah F. Nichols. Their son, Samuel Gerald De Coursey, became the father of Mrs. Patterson, as above mentioned. He was born in 1839, and died in 1903, after a lifetime of successful activities which carried him to the presidency of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company and of the American Railways Company of Philadelphia. He married (first), 1864, Lizzie Otto Barclay, born in 1841, died in 1895, daughter of Andrew Crawford Barclay and his second wife, Mira, daughter of Colonel Robert Kennedy; and his first wife was a granddaughter of John Barclay, of the Barclays of Urie, Scotland, born in 1749, died in 1824, member of the Society of the Cincinnati; and granddaughter to James Barclay, born in 1722, died in 1792, and officer of the Crown under the proprietary government, married to Margaret Toland. Samuel Gerald De Coursey and Lizzie Otto (Barclay) De Coursey had children: 1. Antoinette (Mrs. Patterson, see Patterson Line). 2. Andrew C., who died about 1868. 3. Emily. 4. John Barclay, born in 1876, married Ethel Houston. Mr. De Coursey married (second), in 1900, Mary C. (Daniels) Wheeler.

JONES, Horace C.,

Executive.

Among the men of Eastern Pennsylvania whose work has been of a national character is Horace C. Jones, executive head of the H. C. Jones Company, textile manufacturers, Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, who, in addition to being president of the above-mentioned large enterprise, is also an officer or director in many important financial institutions, and similarly identified with a number of other important activities, including many corporations of industrial character. During the late World War, Mr. Jones rendered services of great value to the Government, and in any movement for advancement he can be counted on as an ardent supporter. He is descended from some of the oldest families in Pennsylvania.

The family, of which Horace C. Jones is a member, has been identified with the State of Pennsylvania since the latter part of the seventeenth century, David Jones, the first American ancestor of the line, having immigrated, in 1699, from his home in Haverford-West, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, to the Province of Pennsylvania, accompanied by members of his family, for whom he provided a home in Plymouth Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. David Jones brought with him a treasured certificate verifying his membership in the Friends'



Lewis Historical Pub Co Phillips Photo Eng by E G Williams & Bro NY

Horace C. Jones

Meeting at his native town in Wales; he continued as an adherent of that faith throughout his lifetime, as have a large number of his descendants, including Horace C. Jones.

(II) John Jones, who was the son of David, the pioneer, was married to Catharine Williams, and it is of record that he purchased, in 1753, two hundred acres of land situated along the banks of the Schuylkill River, and which are now in the corporate limits of the town of Conshohocken.

(III) Jonathan Jones, son of John and Catharine (Williams) Jones, married Susanna Ashton, and eventually inherited the family homestead, but survived his father only a few years.

(IV) Isaac Jones, son of Jonathan and Susanna (Ashton) Jones, inherited the estate of his father upon the death of the latter. He became the husband of Elizabeth Yerkes, who was the daughter of John and Ann (Coffin) Yerkes, and a descendant of Anthony Jerghes, of Holland; Ann (Coffin) Yerkes was the daughter of Abraham and Margaret Coffin, and a granddaughter of Jacob Coffing, who, in 1686, immigrated from Plymouth, England, to Philadelphia as a passenger in the ship "Desire." To Isaac and Elizabeth (Yerkes) Jones were born many children. Isaac followed the vocation of farming, and was also engaged on a large scale in the lime-burning business. He was a Whig in political affiliation, and a very prominent man in his community, where he died in the ninety-sixth year of his age.

(V) Jonathan Jones, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Yerkes) Jones, was married to Eliza Davis, daughter of John, Jr., and Ann (Peterson) Davis, and granddaughter of Samuel and Jane (Rees) Davis, the Davis family also being a Quaker family of ancient Welsh ancestry. Jonathan Jones, like his father, engaged in farming and lime-burning in the vicinity of Conshohocken. In later years, when his two sons, Evan D. and Ellwood, had attained their majority, the father founded a lumber business styled Jonathan Jones and Sons.

(VI) Ellwood Jones, second son of Jonathan and Eliza (Davis) Jones, was born on February 13, 1830. He was a student in the common schools and also attended the institution maintained by Samuel Aaron in the city of Norristown, Pennsylvania. Ellwood Jones was a leading citizen of his community, and invariably participated in all matters relative to its well-being. Politically, he favored the policies and candidates of the Republican party, in the councils of which he was influential. He married, June 13, 1855, Rachel Roberts Conrad (see Conrad VI), and to this union were born the following children: 1. Horace Conrad, of further mention. 2. Abbie Conrad, wife of Henry Downes Cranor, of Conshohocken. 3. Aaron Conrad, born December 15, 1861; married Mary Louise Bean. 4. Hettie, born June 14, 1864, died July 29 of the same year. 5. Ellwood Conrad, born May 5, 1867; married Martha W. Sommer. 6. Another son, who died in early infancy. Ellwood Jones, father of this family, died June 4, 1870; and the death of his wife occurred February 29, 1908.

(VII) Horace Conrad Jones, son of Ellwood and Rachel (Conrad) Jones, was born June 16, 1857, in Conshohocken, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He was a student in the local public schools

and after completing the grades entered the Conshohocken High School and was graduated from there in June, 1873. He then matriculated in the Scientific Department of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the class of 1877. His theoretical education completed, the youth, in 1874, became the representative of his father in the lumber business of E. D. and E. Jones, of which his brothers, Evan D. and Ellwood, were members, and which was the outstanding firm in its line during that time in that section of Pennsylvania. In 1880, however, Mr. Jones organized the firm of H. C. Jones and Company, which acquired the Schuylkill Woolen Mills and which has since that time been operated under his direction, having become one of the most important industries of its kind in the Philadelphia district. It should be here remarked that at the time he assumed direction of the former Schuylkill Woolen Mills, Horace C. Jones was little more than a boy, having been in his twenty-third year.

The well-known business qualifications of Horace C. Jones have caused him to be sought as a member of various boards of directors, and his public spirit has led him to accept some of these trusts. He is president and a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Conshohocken, and also a director of the Norristown-Pennsylvania Trust Company, of the Buck Hill Falls Company, of the Lee Tire and Rubber Company of Conshohocken and New York City, and was a director of the American Gas Company, now absorbed by United Gas Improvement Company. For a number of years he was a member of the board of directors of the Conshohocken Woolen Company and the Conshohocken Gas Light Company. At the time of the organization of the Conshohocken Electric Light and Power Company he was instrumental in the successful conclusion of attendant negotiations and was elected to the office of secretary and treasurer of the company.

As a member and chairman of the local Draft Board during the late World War, Horace C. Jones thereby rendered a great service to his country, he having been connected with that board from June 22, 1917, until June, 1918. On April 2, 1918, by appointment of Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, Mr. Jones became director of the Botany Worsted Mills, at Passaic, New Jersey, and was continued in office by Francis P. Garvan and Thomas W. Miller, successors of Mr. Palmer. The Botany mill, seized by the United States Government, is one of the largest mills of its kind in the United States; in the last year of his connection with the Botany mills Mr. Jones served in the capacity of vice-president of the firm. Also, during the wartime period he was a director of the department of trucks and motor trucks of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

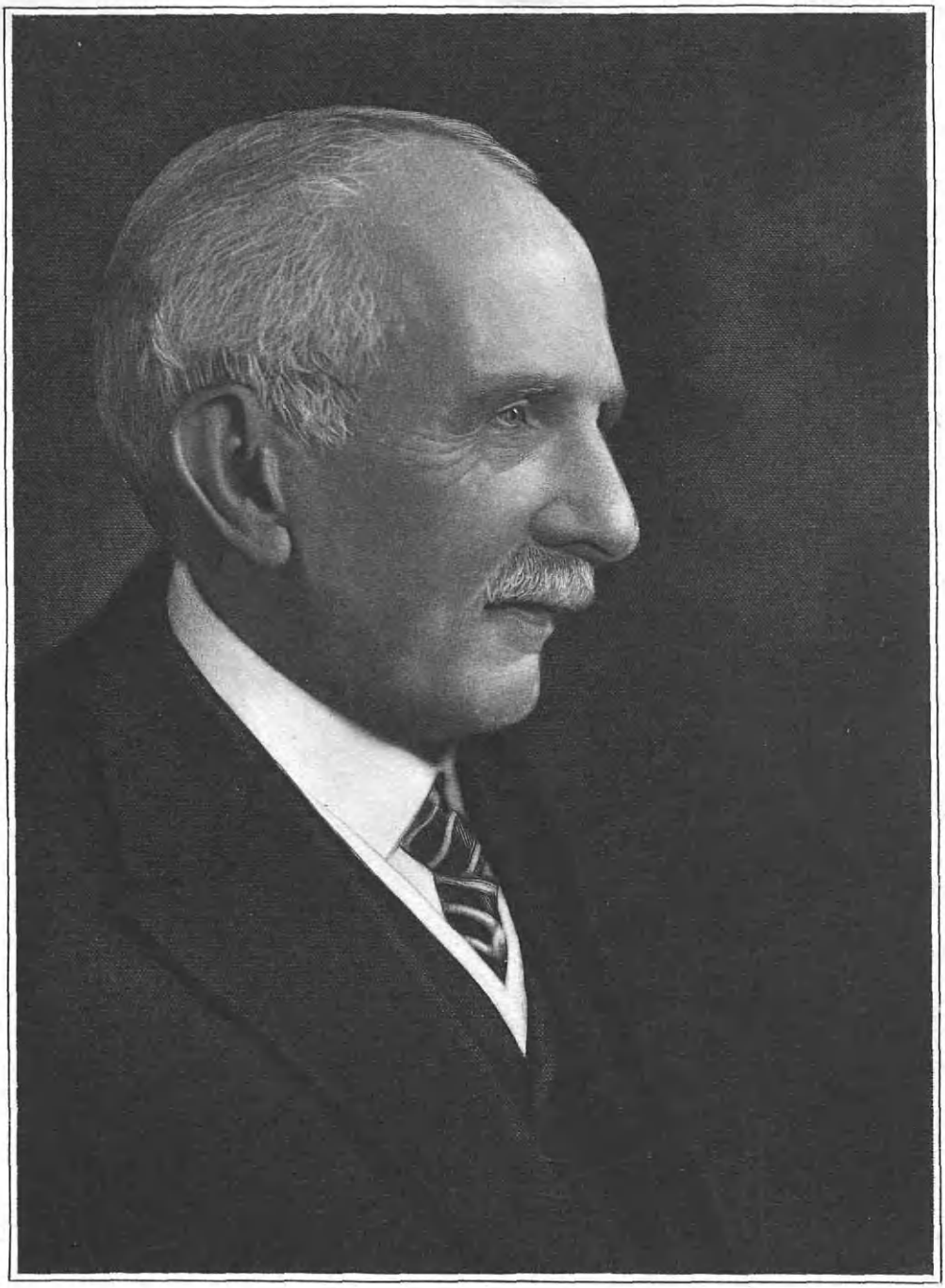
While a Republican in politics, Mr. Jones has never participated in affairs political to the extent of holding office, although frequently urged to do so. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Historical Society of Montgomery County, and the Welsh Society. His clubs number the Union League of Philadelphia, of which he is a director; the Philadelphia Country, the Plymouth Country, and the Guelph Mills Golf. As before mentioned, he belongs

JONES.

Arms—Or, a lion rampant reguardant sable, armed and langued gules.
Crest—A lion rampant reguardant sable, armed and langued gules.
Motto—*Sine numine nihilum.*

Burke's "General Armory."

Jones



Lee S. Smith

to the Society of Friends, of which his first American forebear was a member. He also serves as a trustee of Carson College for Orphan Girls.

On February 5, 1889, Horace C. Jones married Linda Loch, daughter of the late Dr. John W. and Hannah (McCrea) Loch, residents of Norristown, Pennsylvania. Dr. John W. Loch became the owner and principal of Treemount Seminary, as the successor of Dr. Samuel Aaron. To this marriage was born one son, Spencer Loch Jones, born February 5, 1890; married, November 18, 1915, Katherine Trimble Eastwick; they have two children: Horace Conrad (2), born September 12, 1916; and Katherine Eastwick, born April 5, 1919.

A man gifted in manner, disposition and taste, and enterprising and original in business, Horace C. Jones is personally liked most by those who know him best. He is a man of quiet force, the force that accomplishes large results with little friction, the force that counts in the upbuilding, maintenance and true prosperity of city, State and nation.

(The Conrad Line).

(I) Thones Kunders was one of a company of thirty-three men who, under the leadership of Francis Daniel Pastorius, settled in the Province of Pennsylvania, having come from Crefeld, near the Rhine, Germany, in the ship "Concord," which sailed for America on July 24, 1683. Prior to immigrating to this country, Thones Kunders had acquired, in consideration of the sum of ten pounds, five hundred acres of land in Pennsylvania, upon which, following his arrival, he erected a house; the walls of the original now form part of the house located at No. 4357 Germantown Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia. The first meeting of the Quaker faith was held in the Germantown section, and was attended by William Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania. Thones Kunders was engaged in business as a dyer with works at Philadelphia. He married, in Germany, Elin Streypers, who, together with their three children, accompanied her husband to America.

(II) Henry Conreds, son of Thones and Elin (Streypers) Kunders, was born December 16, 1688, and died on June 28, 1710.

(III) John Conrad, son of Henry Conreds, was married to Ann Rogers.

(IV) Henry Conrad, son of John and Ann (Rogers) Conrad, was born January 25, 1763; married Ann Osborn, born July 27, 1770, died on December 7, 1852; Henry Conrad died December 2, 1838.

(V) Aaron Conrad, son of Henry and Ann (Osborn) Conrad, was born December 25, 1805, and died December 31, 1878. He married Abigail Roberts, daughter of John and Rachel (Shoemaker) Roberts, who was born November 18, 1806, and died November 3, 1841.

(VI) Rachel Roberts Conrad, daughter of Aaron and Abigail (Roberts) Conrad, born on December 6, 1829; married Ellwood Jones, father of Horace C. Jones.

SMITH, Lee Stewart,

Prominent Citizen and Mason.

President of the Lee S. Smith Dental Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, director for twenty-five years of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, of which he was for two years president,

and thirty-third degree Mason, Lee Stewart Smith packed into his life a much more varied and wider collection of achievements than comes within the scope of most leading citizens. His business success was outstanding. His popularity and constructive influence were potent forces for good in the community. Loftily patriotic, he served his country in the crisis of the Civil War. Broadly traveled, keenly observant, and an agreeable speaker, he gave his aid to the causes of general education and religion in the vicinity of his city.

Mr. Smith's family was of Scotch, Irish and English stock, staunchly Protestant from the time of Martin Luther, Irish from that of Oliver Cromwell, and Methodist from the date of John Wesley's visit to Ireland. His grandfather, Stewart Smith, was licensed directly by John Wesley to preach in Ireland. He united with a society formed in Ireland by Mr. Wesley, was class leader, and later preacher, for half a century serving his God. A scholar, teacher, and writer of legal documents, he was by trade a manufacturer of linens. In 1816, the family migrated to America, settling near Bethany, Brook County, Virginia. Wesley Smith, son of Stewart Smith, early accepted the Methodist tenets, being converted at Castleman's Run Camp Meeting. After the family moved to Warrenton, Jefferson County, Ohio, he became first leader, and he was licensed to preach at Richmond in 1832. Like his father he was in demand as a lay preacher. His long ministerial career of fifty-two years embraced charges at West Liberty, Virginia, the Greenfield Circuit in Pennsylvania, the Ohio Circuit, and that at Wheeling, Virginia, Burgettstown, and many other communities.

Lee Stewart Smith, son of Wesley Smith, was born in Cadiz, Ohio, April 24, 1844, and started to school in the Little Round School at West Newton, Pennsylvania, built in 1818. He continued his education in the public schools and at Duff's College in Pittsburgh, where he preceded his family and resided in the home of Mrs. Diehl, mother of Hon. William J. Diehl, former mayor of Pittsburgh and lifelong friend of Mr. Smith. He studied dentistry and served a contract period in a dental office, when his career was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted in the First Battalion, Pennsylvania Artillery, and when that organization was mustered out, he reënlisted with the One Hundred and First Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. When the Pennsylvania National Guard was reorganized, Mr. Smith became adjutant-general of the Second Brigade with the rank of major. Meantime, in 1866, he purchased the stock of a dental supply house in Pittsburgh which had been conducted by Dr. M. E. Gillespie, the payment being managed by the aid of notes. Soon the venture proved itself a stable and profitable enterprise, and it came to rank as a leader in its type of business. Mr. Smith was president until the date of his death, which occurred at his Pittsburgh home April 6, 1926.

Outside his business Mr. Smith had equally keen interests embracing a variety of activities. He was the second commander of Post No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was a charter member. For over twenty-five years a director of the Chamber of Commerce, he served two years as its president.

He belonged to the Duquesne Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He was for many years on the board of trustees of the West Penn Hospital, an incorporator of the Homewood Cemetery in Pittsburgh, and a trustee of Christ's Methodist Episcopal Church in that city. The American Dental Trade Association presented him with a bronze bust, which was later willed to the Masonic Fund Society of Pittsburgh. A wide reader and student, and a keen observer on his extensive travels, which carried him to Europe and the Orient, Mr. Smith passed on to others the stimulating essence of what he garnered, publishing books, contributions to literature, particularly on religious themes, and to the Pittsburgh "Christian Advocate," and giving lectures on such subjects as "Travel Talk." His services were always donated, usually to help churches or philanthropic organizations. "Through Egypt to Palestine," and "Around the World Toward the Westering Sun" were two of his books. Unusual tolerance marked Mr. Smith's religious views, as indicated by the thought which closes one of his articles on possible changes in the views of the church; the gist is that we should seek to live right and to assist others to do so, no matter whether we agree upon minor points of belief or not, resting our faith on the truth of the Bible and in God's acceptance of such service, and eliminating fault-finding and criticism from the church. He considered it the duty of each church member to recognize and perform some specific service, and in 1900, published an interesting illustrative article entitled "The Lay Member's Call." The following quotation from one of his articles gives an idea of his creed:

"A saying harmless in itself
Repeated by another
Whose mind and thoughts on mischief bent
Its real intent to smother
May make it seem
A cruel thing to be
When words they hear
And intent cannot see."

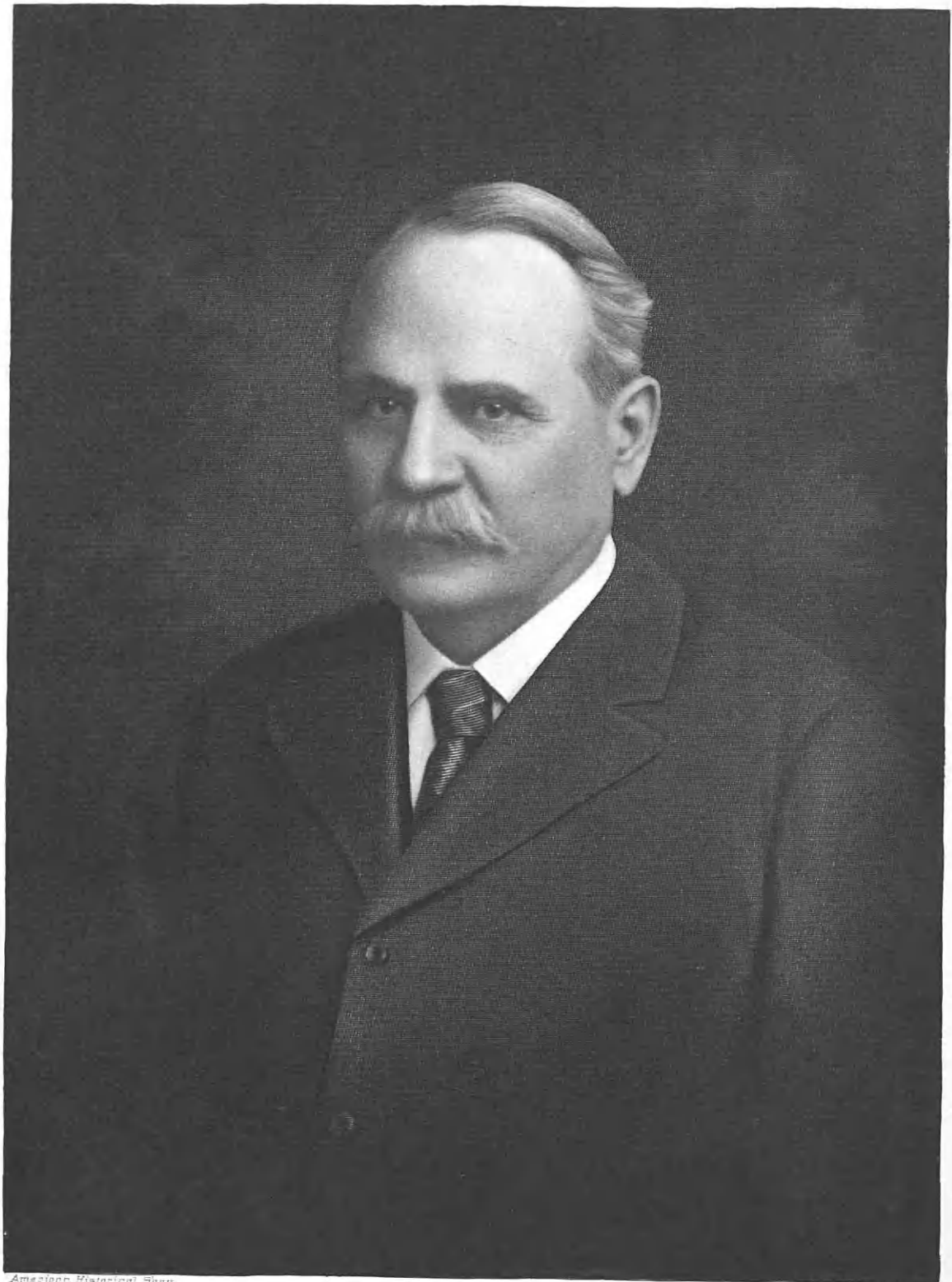
Particular distinction attached to his Masonic record. His career in that Order began at the age of twenty-two, when he was admitted to Franklin Lodge, No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons, at Pittsburgh. Having moved to Bellevue, he joined the movement for the formation of a lodge in that borough, and in April, 1875, demitted from his former lodge to assist in the organization of Bellevue Lodge, No. 520, in which he served as First Worshipful Master. On his return to Pittsburgh, he rejoined the Franklin Lodge. His capitular was received in Duquesne Chapter, No. 193, Royal Arch Masons, in 1867, and the cryptic degrees in Allegheny Council, No. 38, Royal and Select Masters, in 1873. He became a member of the Red Cross of Constantine, a charter member of Premiere Council, and Most Puissant Sovereign of that body. His Scottish Rite degrees were received in the Valley of Pittsburgh in 1875. He served as Senior Warden in the Council of Princes of Jerusalem from 1882 to 1896, being elected toward the end of this period Illustrious Commander and Chief of the Pennsylvania Consistory, serving from 1896 to 1899. In Cleveland, Ohio, in 1890, Mr. Smith received the honorary thirty-third and last degree of Masonry, became a Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Supreme Council, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of the Northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States of America. He was

also made a member of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland, in the city of Boston in September, 1912. He was Past President of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Western Pennsylvania, a charter member of the National Masonic Research Society, and a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Pittsburgh. In Chivalric Masonry, however, came his chief distinction. He received the orders of Christian Knighthood in Allegheny Commandery, Knights Templar, August 29, 1871, became Sword Bearer in 1874, Warden in 1875, Senior Warden the following year, Captain General in 1877, and Eminent Commander the next year. In 1880, he was appointed Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, and in 1882 was elected Grand Junior Warden. The following year he was advanced to the rank of Grand Senior Warden, in 1884 Grand Captain General, in 1885 Grand Generalissimo, in 1886 Deputy Grand Commander, and at Philadelphia, May 25, 1887, he reached the apex of Chivalric Masonry in Pennsylvania by being unanimously elected Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the United States. The year 1898 found him appointed Very Eminent Grand Standard Bearer of the Grand Encampment. That same year he was commissioned official representative of the Grand Master to visit the Grand Commanderies of Virginia, Michigan, and the District of Columbia. The year 1907 marked his election to the rank of Very Eminent Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Encampment. Three years later he was chosen Very Eminent Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment. In 1913 he was advanced two stations to Right Eminent Deputy Grand Master. In 1914, by the death of Grand Master MacArthur, Mr. Smith automatically became Acting Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, United States of America. On June 22, 1916, he was elected twenty-fourth Grand Master of the Grand Encampment to preside over the destinies of the Knights Templar host, which at that time numbered a quarter of a million Sir Knights.

Lee Stewart Smith married (first), on October 15, 1868, Agnes Sevilla Wolf, who died in 1905, survived by a son, Wesley Linford Smith, born in Allegheny, now North Side Pittsburgh, December 31, 1869, and died there April 27, 1925, survived by his wife, Louisa (Allen) Smith, whom he married January 12, 1892, at Corry, Pennsylvania, and their children: Lynn Allen and Agnes Louise Smith, now Mrs. MacDonald. Lee Stewart Smith married (second), in 1912, Mrs. Mary C. Applegate, who survives him.

A full narrative of the accomplishments of Mr. Smith is his best eulogy. Blessed by nature with a cheerful and friendly heart, generous, loving and lovable, and with a keen and constructive mind, he cultivated his gifts to the great benefit of all who came in contact with him. He was a true Christian. A local editorial summarized his career thus:

> For sixty years Mr. Smith devoted no small part of his energies to promoting the progress of this community. One of the causes nearest his heart was that of world peace, in which he was an active worker. His unusually wide circle of friends and acquaintances, while mourning his death, will look back with pride upon his record of conspicuously useful public service.



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R. Lewis Jones.

JONES, R. Lewis,

Large Landowner.

As one of the most public-spirited citizens of the South and one of the most prosperous of plantation owners, R. Lewis Jones, of Memphis, Tennessee, during his later years, was of that class of Americans who play an important but unobtrusive part in the upbuilding of the nation. In his quiet, modest fashion, he exercised wide influence, both in financial and in civic progress. His generosity found expression in countless acts of kindliness and helpfulness. To his friends he was the embodiment of loyalty and good fellowship, and to a large circle of acquaintances a hospitable and cordial host whose beautiful home was opened to welcome them and give them pleasure.

R. Lewis Jones was born at Granada County, Mississippi, son of Robert Lewis and Elizabeth (Hairston) Jones, both natives of Virginia. His parents and grandparents were all born and reared in that State, from which the grandfather moved with his family to Mississippi many years ago. There the old aristocrat prospered as a cotton planter. His son, Robert Lewis Jones, was a graduate Doctor of Medicine, but he devoted himself to the development of the family plantation in Granada County instead of pursuing his profession. He spent his whole life there, honored and universally respected for his generosity and friendliness. He also owned another plantation in the Mississippi Delta, known as "Black Bayou." Like his predecessors, he was a success, for in this progressive and intelligent family it is said there never was a failure throughout all the generations of its identification with American history.

The son of this Mississippi planter, whose name also was R. Lewis Jones, subject of this record, was educated at the famous Vanderbilt University, in Tennessee, graduating at the age of eighteen. He then took charge of "Black Bayou," which under him became one of the finest cotton plantations in the Delta. His prosperity was so great that by the year 1904, Mr. Jones was ready to retire. He moved to Memphis, where he built a beautiful home, and where he lent his hearty support to all progressive movements, particularly those concerned with education. He organized the Mississippi Realty Company. With him were associated a few of his former Mississippi friends and financial acquaintances. The company developed important estates and consummated some of the largest real estate transactions Memphis has ever witnessed. Mr. Jones himself was an owner of many valuable properties. He had a remarkable insight into the whole field of land values which enabled him to invest wisely not only for himself but the strong company he headed. He was thus one of the realty experts of his section.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Jones was on the side of good government, though not an office seeker. He was a director of the Union Planters Bank of Memphis, and keenly interested in the welfare of the Southwestern University, which had his hearty support. He was a communicant of Calvary Church in Memphis. Clubs and secret societies failed to interest this man who found his home the source of his great social happiness. He was an ideal host, the center of a large circle of friends among the representative people of Memphis.

At Demopolis, Alabama, October 26, 1887, R. Lewis Jones married Mary Compton, daughter of David and Mary (Sledge) Compton. Her father was born in Charleston, South Carolina, her mother in Halifax, North Carolina. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones were born the following children: 1. Marie, who died at the age of three and one-half years. 2. Lewis, who died in 1918 at the age of twenty-eight. 3. Elizabeth, who died at the age of seven years.

Death came suddenly to Mr. Jones, five days after an operation, while he was at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, November 23, 1926. His years had been long and happy, full of good works which brought comfort and happiness to individuals and benefit to the community in which he lived. Charity was one of his outstanding characteristics, for he was generous with money aid to the needy and tolerant in his judgments, as well as quick in sympathy. He followed the Biblical injunction not to let the right hand know what his left was doing, and kept to himself the kindly deeds which so constantly occupied him. He was a fine American, constructive, influential, and high-minded.

BOYD, Thomas M.,

Executive.

There is no specific personal title which the true and loyal American holds in higher respect that that of "self-made man," and, while the term is often applied in an indifferent and unjustified way, it has never lost its significance to those appreciative of how essentially our nation has made its progress through the efforts and services of those who have been the architects of their own fortunes. Thomas M. Boyd, of Chicago, president of the American Seating Company, the Grand Rapids Warehouse Corporation, and director of the American Finance and Security Corporation, is one who has made his way to prominence and honorable prestige through his own well-directed energy and efforts. He knows the value of consecutive industry, and by hard work and frugal habits he has risen from a minor position in a grain dealer's office as a youth of eighteen, to a place of commanding influence in the business world, and well deserves the title referred to. Nothing came to him by chance. He worked his way up from the bottom rung of the business ladder by sheer pluck and perseverance, and a review of his career cannot fail to interest and inspire the young man who has regard for honorable manhood and an appreciation of wise and intelligent use of opportunity.

Mr. Boyd was born near Monroe, Butler County, Ohio, July 22, 1860, a son of David Bartley Boyd and Ellen Eliza (Murphy) Boyd, and comes of that sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry of which America has always been proud. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm, where he was taught the habits of industry and economy and the discipline proved a valuable one during the formative period of his life. His educational advantages were those afforded by the elementary and high schools of his native State, graduating from the country high school before attaining the age of eighteen. As a youth he was diligent and manifested unusual business tact; even while attending high school he made his way by janitor work in the high school building. Aside from his personal worth

Thos. M. Doyle

and accomplishments, there is much of interest attached to his genealogy which betokens lines of sterling worth and prominent identification with American history for many generations. His grandfather, Thomas Boyd, in company with his brother Andrew, emigrated from Maryland to Ohio, when railroads were unknown. They came down the Ohio River, locating in Butler County, just north of Cincinnati, on adjoining farms, where they afterward spent the remainder of their industrious and useful lives. They were epoch-makers in the political, educational, civic and social history of that county, and were numbered among the real pioneers of that great commonwealth. They built the first two brick houses in Southern Ohio, and became well to do and influential citizens. It was here that David Bartley Boyd, father of Thomas M. Boyd, was born and grew to manhood. After his marriage he settled on a farm adjoining that of his father, and it was here that Thomas M. Boyd was born and spent his boyhood days.

Having determined upon a business career as a life-work, Thomas M. Boyd secured a clerical position in a grain dealer's office when eighteen years of age. This alliance proved valuable, and was destined to have an important influence in directing his subsequent activities. His ability soon became apparent and in a few months he was made manager of a general store in Amanda, Ohio, but owing to too close application to his work, he became ill and was compelled to resign this position. In 1880, he accepted a position with a mercantile firm in Indianapolis, Indiana, with which he remained for three years, and was offered the management of the business, but declined the offer to accept a position with his uncle, William M. Boyd, at Hamilton, Ohio, who was county and city treasurer of that county. In 1888 he himself, was elected to this office, and here, as in all other capacities, he proved his ability and probity. During his administration he enlisted many reforms which resulted in large savings to the county and city, and he left the office with a character strengthened in the estimation of the public because of the obvious honesty of his intentions and the patient wisdom with which he met many trying situations. Later he was appointed trustee of the Louis Snider Sons Paper Company, one of the largest paper manufacturing concerns in the West. He subsequently secured an interest in the Hamilton (Ohio) "Daily Journal," which paper he managed and edited, afterward selling his interests, and becoming vice-president of the Sidney, Ohio, School Furniture Company.

In 1899, Mr. Boyd removed to New York City, where he founded and became president of the American School Furniture Company. In 1906, this corporation was merged into the American Seating Company, of which Mr. Boyd became president, a position he still retains. For years Mr. Boyd has been a strong advocate of Democracy in Industry, and the factories of the American Seating Company, which are located in several States of the Union, are model democratic institutions, the plan of the organization being built on that of the Federal Government. The plant organization comprises a cabinet, senate and house of representatives. The employees elect from their own personnel the members of the

house of representatives. The foremen comprise the senate and plant executives form the cabinet, the plant manager acting as the president. This method of organization not only promotes operating efficiency, but creates and keeps alive a community of interests that results in happiness and contentment among the workmen. The American Seating Company has earned an enviable reputation for its service to the public, evidenced by the thousands of installations of furnishings for public schools, colleges, universities, theatres, opera houses, and churches throughout the United States and all foreign countries. For more than two decades Mr. Boyd has devoted his time and energy largely to the building up of this great institution, and its success and present high commercial standing may be attributed in no small degree to his able management and untiring efforts. The basis of success which he has always maintained as the correct one, is service and leadership, and the American Seating Company has both.

Although the scope of his work has always been broad, Mr. Boyd does not neglect those things which represent the higher ideals of human existence and gives generously of his time and means to all measures tending to the public good. He has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness, and during the many years of his residence in Chicago he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability. He is a Congregationalist in his religious faith and has ever been active in all good work of that organization. He is also a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His club affiliations are with the Chicago Athletic Association, and the Lake Shore Athletic, Midway Athletic, South Shore Country, Olympia Field Country, Union League, and Press clubs of Chicago, Bankers' Club of New York City, Congressional Country Club of Washington, District of Columbia, Hamilton Club of Hamilton, Ohio, and the Peninsular Club of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Thomas M. Boyd married, in November, 1903, Ida Charlotte Kramp, a daughter of Otto Kramp, of Danzig Free State, Europe, and a woman of exceptional literary and musical talent, having studied both at home and abroad. Of this union were born two interesting and cultured daughters: Ethel, who became the wife of John McCloskey, of New York City, formerly a tenor singer of notable distinction and now in business; and Ruth, who is the wife of John Meader, a mechanical engineer of Manila, Philippine Islands.

McALLISTER, James Sterling, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

The opportunities for remarkable service to his profession and to his community at Sapulpa, Oklahoma, where the larger part of his useful life was spent, were welcomed and cultivated by Dr. James Sterling McAllister at a period when his qualities of leadership met the conditions of a pioneer era and settlement, and as an organizer in all civic and professional matters he became an inspiration and a guide in the development of the life of a new city. It is seldom that the call has come to one man to bear so large a share of the burden in

the building up of a community, and the establishment of its institutions, municipal, medical and religious; yet in the brief period of his career, Dr. McAllister, veteran of the World War, enshrined his memory by his abundant service in the hearts of a multitude of people.

Dr. James Sterling McAllister was born February 2, 1866, in Toccoa, Georgia, near Chattanooga Park, where he took his training at Fort Oglethorpe, Camp Greenleaf, prior to going overseas in the World War. He was a son of Rev. William Maston and Margaret (Harris) McAllister; the father, who was born February 20, 1829, and died May 30, 1918, was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a member of the Southwest Missouri Conference for fifty years, to the time of his death, and he had served as chaplain and as major's adjutant in the Civil War. Upon the removal of his parents to Springfield, Missouri, Dr. McAllister attended the common schools there, and was afterwards graduated from Morrisville College with his degree of Bachelor of Arts. Matriculating at Central University, at Indianapolis, Indiana, he received his Bachelor of Science and his Master of Arts degrees there in the class of 1895.

Meantime, while Dr. McAllister was a student in Central University, he entered upon the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Cowden, and he afterwards continued under the tutorship of Dr. Charles L. Reeder of Tulsa, Indian Territory; and attending lectures at Ensworth College, St. Joseph, Missouri, he also took the course at Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, where he was graduated with the class of 1897. In addition, Dr. McAllister then took the course in electrical therapeutics in the National College of Therapeutics at Indianapolis, Indiana. He spent his yearly vacations with Mayo Brothers, leading surgeons of the United States. Still continuing his studies, Dr. McAllister went to Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1892, where he conducted a drugstore, and assisted in the organization of the first church and Sunday school, as well as the first Masonic lodge in the town.

In 1894, Dr. McAllister took up his residence in Sapulpa, the centre of his life-work and influence, in which town and city government affairs he was a foremost factor, and upon whose history he bestowed memorable beginnings in many lines. He was the first mayor of Sapulpa, being elected to that office in 1899, and he was the first organizer and the first Master of the Masonic lodge there. He had the honor, besides, of being the first president of the first medical associations of the city, county and State. He was the pioneer surgeon and medical advisor of the Southern Division of the Frisco Railroad; for years division and consultation surgeon. He also assisted in the organization of the First Methodist Episcopal Church South in this section. Also, in the early days of the Indian Territory, he was instrumental in the organization of many small hospitals, and for years was the leading surgeon in this part of Oklahoma.

Dr. McAllister volunteered for service in the Medical Corps of the United States Army at the beginning of the World War, his examination on entering giving him the rank of captain, and he was one of the first men from this section to arrive in Europe in that period. He was given charge of all supplies in Baune,

France, for the American forces, and he supervised the erection of warehouses, later being transferred to the Thirty-second Division at Coblenz, where he had charge and direction of all surgical operations in the field hospitals.

Dr. John Sterling McAllister married, June 5, 1901, in St. Louis, Missouri, Christina Weber, daughter of H. J. Weber, of Nevada, Missouri, who engaged in both funeral directing and farming; and Dr. and Mrs. McAllister were the parents of one son, Charles Wesley McAllister, who was born June 15, 1903.

Dr. James Sterling McAllister died May 17, 1925, as the result of an accident, while fishing with a group of Masons at Lake McAlester of City McAlester, when he was attending the Masonic reunion. The oldest physician in point of service in Creek County, he was rightly regarded as a leader in the development of the city and the territory; and he was besides, an unremitting and tireless student and practitioner of his profession to the time of his death.

BLAKELY, Addison,

Lawyer.

Distinguished as lawyer, legist, law educator, as a champion of organized labor, as a political organizer, orator and leader, Addison Blakely won for himself a place in the professional, civic and political life of Chicago, Illinois, during the Harrison régime, and retained that place until his death. He was a Democrat and, unfortunately for him, his district was hopelessly Republican, but when his party needed a war horse to stand for any office, Addison Blakely could be depended upon to make the race, and he always made it so close that the opposition was obliged to center its fire upon him. He was always a willing worker and leader for the cause of the people, and he won for himself an exalted place in the esteem of the entire South Side of Chicago. He not only brought about many municipal improvements and reforms in that section, but his personal popularity was reflected in his legal practice, and when a particularly able fighter was required in some important cause, it was usually Addison Blakely who was retained.

Addison Blakely, son of Theron Melville and Rose Ernestine (Simpson) Blakely, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, April 4, 1864. One of his relatives was a distinguished naval officer in the Federal service, and his father, a native of Canada, went to the National Capital during the Civil War and gained a high place in the War Department under Edwin M. Stanton, and in the esteem of President Lincoln; he later became editor and owner of several newspapers, in the Middle West and at Oakland, California. Theron M. Blakely, upon his retirement from the government service, was one of the few presented with an engrossed parchment by the War Department as a testimonial of his worth and public service.

Addison Blakely received his preliminary education in public schools in Nebraska. He worked his way through college by instructing classes, and at various times was enrolled as a student at the universities of California, Michigan and Chicago. He began his law studies in Nebraska in 1883, under the preceptorship of Judge W. M. Robertson, then one of the brilliant legal minds of that State. To secure funds to continue his studies he in 1886 became instructor in English

literature in Healdsburg College. He was graduated from the College of Law of the University of Michigan in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Illinois and began the practice of his profession in Chicago. About this time he was appointed Lecturer in Political Science at the University of Chicago, this title afterwards being changed to Lecturer on Constitutional Law and Municipal Government, he remaining in that capacity for many years.

As a legist he was best known for Blakely's "American State Papers." Judge Thomas M. Cooley and Honorable Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, and Senator William E. Mason, of Illinois, all joined in a friendly symposium to this work, which is regarded as authority in its line. Of it the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" said: "Professor Addison Blakely begins with the beginning of the Republic and traces his history clearly and concisely in all its prominent discussions." Another critique said: "Law and freedom-loving citizens of these United States have been done an inestimable service by the publication of Mr. Blakely's papers." Jerome H. Knowlton, the dean of the University of Michigan Law School, said: "He is a thorough and far-reaching legal scholar."

One of his important legal cases was as attorney in 1896 for the Barbers' Mutual Protective Association, when he was largely instrumental in defending the prosecuted barbers and in getting the Cody law declared unconstitutional. He argued this law at length before five different judges, being supported by the Court in every case, and finally being complimented by the Supreme Court of Illinois in having the act declared illegal and all the prosecutions in Chicago, which he had so energetically opposed, declared to be in violation of the law. He was engaged in a variety of other cases conspicuous for the judiciousness and determination with which they were conducted. In the early days of Harvey (Chicago) he owned and edited the "Harvey Daily Press."

Most of Mr. Blakely's time, however, was given up to politics. He had been a leader in the Bimetallic Reform League of Cook County, and about the same time became chairman of the judiciary committee of the Cook County Central Committee of the Democratic party. He was the candidate of his party for city attorney of Chicago, for the Illinois House of Representatives, and for the United States Senate. He subsequently removed to the old Twenty-fourth Ward of Chicago, where for years he was the Democratic ward leader. He stumped the Third Congressional District with Clarence S. Darrow, being recognized as a representative of the labor interests of the city, and for many years he was general counsel for several of the labor organizations of Chicago.

Aside from professional activities he was engaged in the real estate business, handling many important pieces of city as well as suburban property. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, and the Birchwood Country and Union clubs, Chicago. In his religious affiliation he was a Baptist.

Addison Blakely married, in February, 1902, Mabelle Rogers Touhey, daughter of Patrick Leonard and Katharine (Rog-

ers) Touhey, and granddaughter of Phillip McGregor Rogers, who in association with his brother, in 1828, started a mercantile business on the site of what is now Chicago. Although it was unsuccessful, he believed in the future of this locality, and purchased much land in what later became the central portion of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Blakely had one daughter, born February 13, 1903, died February 20, 1903.

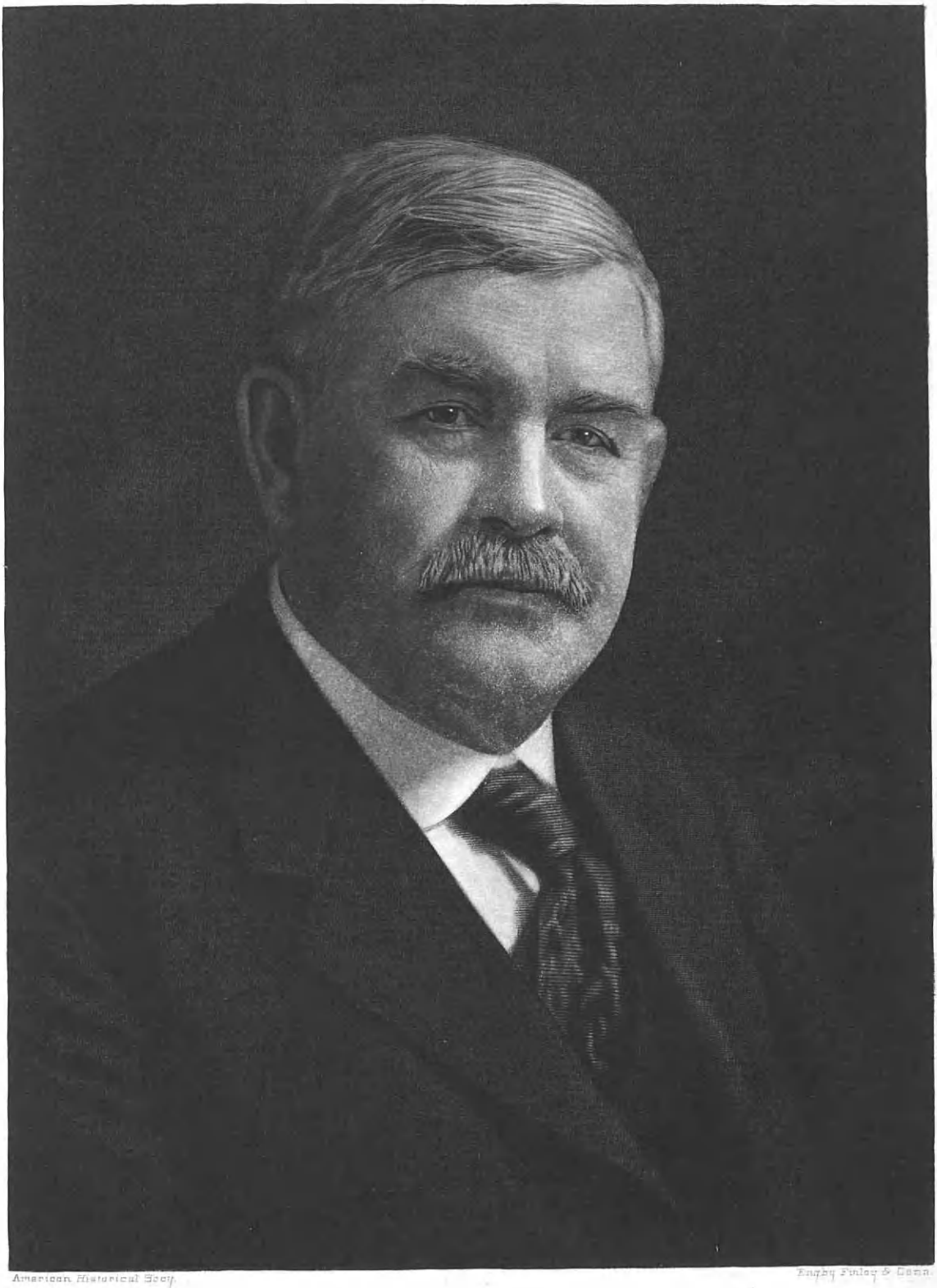
Addison Blakely was a lifelong worker for the cause of the people, a man of ability and courage. As the representative of labor interests he was frequently the leading speaker at great labor demonstrations. His writings display an amount of research and of reading truly scholarly. He performed all of his work with signal ability. While his politics—of the old dyed-in-the-wool Jacksonian stripe—did not meet the approval of all, his learning and integrity did. He died in Chicago, November 14, 1925.

PAGE, Charles,

Financier and Philanthropist.

One of the pioneers of Oklahoma, and responsible in large measure for the development of that wonderful State, both from a material and a humanitarian standpoint, was the late Charles Page, whose name was linked with Sand Springs and Tulsa, as with other parts of the United States. His was an active life indeed. In it he accomplished as much, perhaps, as three less gifted and generous-minded men might have done: a shrewd and successful business man, he built up for himself a fortune running into the millions; a promoter, he opened up for the benefit of others, lands and industries; a philanthropist, he utilized the opportunities which came to him and his enormous wealth to bring happiness and well-being to those in need of his strong and practical aid. The Sand Springs Home which he established and operated for orphans, opened a new world of wholesome living and future promise to the helpless little ones. Sand Springs itself, an admirable little American city, is the outgrowth of his vision and his personal effort. To religion also, another civilizing factor, Mr. Page was generous, irrespective of creed. His efforts, aided and furthered by his wife, have erected to Mr. Page an enduring monument of tangible prosperity and intangible community gratitude.

Charles Page was born in Steven's Point, Wisconsin, in 1870, son of James W. and Mary Ann (Gottry) Page, and seventh of the eight children. The father was of a Vermont family; the mother of French and German stock from Alsace-Lorraine. Charles Page's oldest brother, William Page, was killed in the war as a soldier in the Union Army, and of all the large family, only Jim Ed Page survives, manager of the farm properties belonging to the Sand Springs Home. The elder Page worked in the lumber mills of Wisconsin, while his son was obtaining his education in the local schools, and from his mother was receiving the instructions in his duty toward his fellow-man, which were later to be the guiding principles of his life. The son's school days ended at the age of eleven years, and he took a position with the Wisconsin Central Railroad as a telegraph messenger. In rapid succession he became a telegraph operator, a miner, a timber cruiser in Colorado and Michigan, respectively. All during these years of his early manhood and



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Chas Dawes

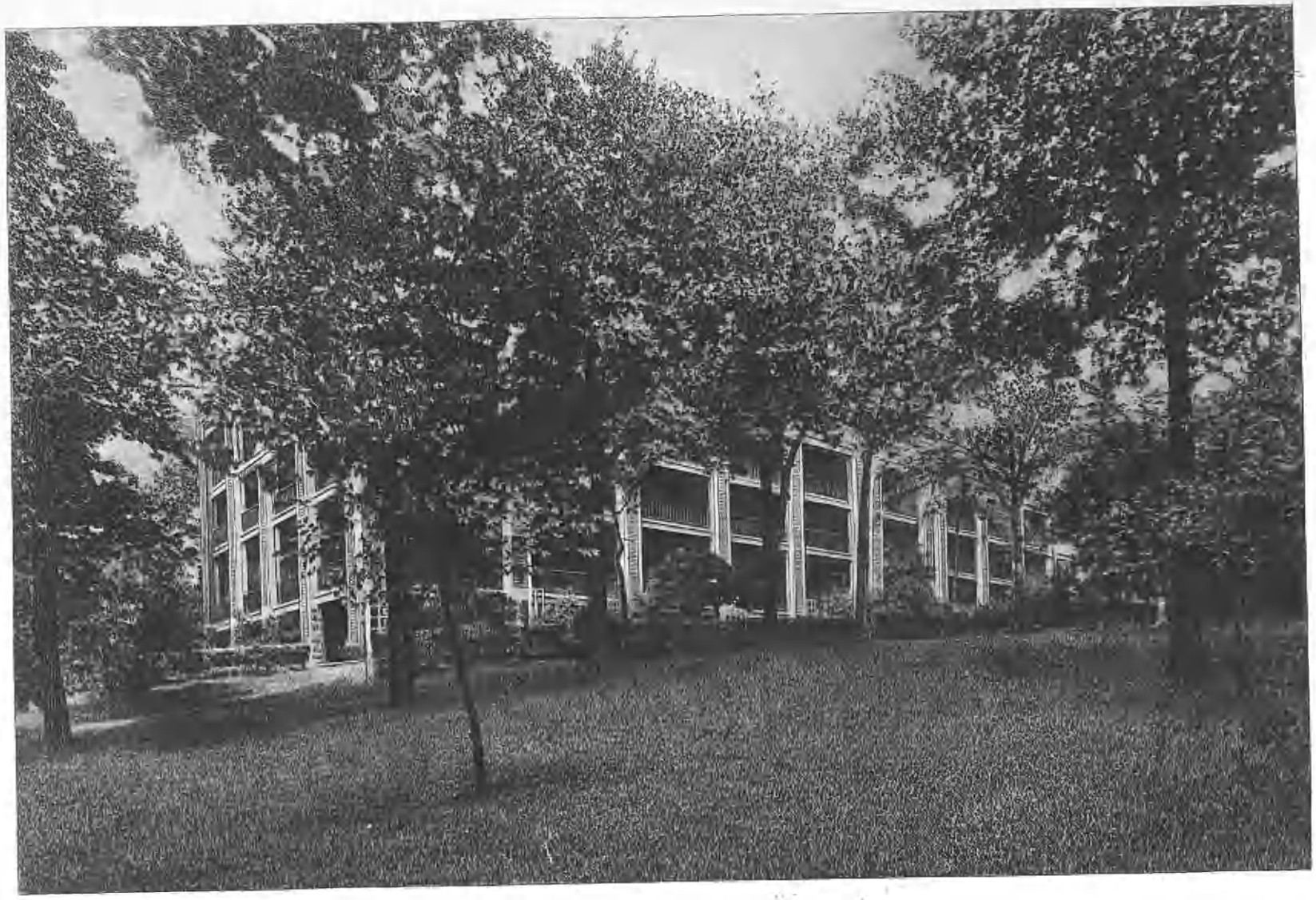
this succession of jobs, Mr. Page was seeking a form of activity which would express his abilities as no one of these posts did. He was chief of police of the city of Ashland, Wisconsin, before he was twenty-one years old, and early displayed the fearlessness which always characterized him in the performance of his duty. As a Pinkerton detective, he trailed a murderer to Cincinnati, and after hobnobbing with him for a few weeks, he obtained a full confession from the killer. Mr. Page then arrested the murderer and returned him to Chicago.

These qualities of courage and balanced judgment, of coolness in the face of danger, and of ability to impress and handle men of all types, including bravados and rough men of all kinds, stood him in good stead in the exciting and dangerous days of his middle years. Interwoven with the stern fabric of his nature, however, was a strong strain of sentimentality and sympathy which came straight from a heart large enough to dictate aid to all who honestly needed it. In 1882, he did some railroading in Ellenboro, Wisconsin, and, as colonization agent for the Northern Pacific, visited Tacoma, Washington. There he invested his savings of $500 in some property afterward sold for $5,500. With this small fortune added to his other savings, he went into the gold and silver mining districts in British Columbia, but met one of the defeats which checkered his career. He then went to the mining districts of Washington and Idaho. Returning to Tacoma, he made an unsuccessful attempt to corner the prune market. Undiscouraged he, for a time, operated a hotel at No. 1124 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma. This opened up to him opportunity for making friends with a large number of prominent people, including former Governor Handley and Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, then practicing law in Seattle. The panic of 1892 and 1893 made it feasible for Mr. Page to return to Wisconsin, taking with him titles to considerable real estate near Everett, Washington, a promising town, for which he found a ready market in prospective settlers. Until 1895, Mr. Page was colonization agent for the Soo Railway. Then the lure of the West again gripped him and took him to Cripple Creek, Colorado, where there was a boom in gold mines. Fluctuating fortunes visited him, for although he made a good deal of money in real estate, he lost it in mining investments. Still seeking opportunity, he went to Victoria, British Columbia, and five years later, to Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he developed the Page-White additions to the town.

It was at this time that he became interested in the potentialities of the oil industry—the field in which he won his brilliant success. He showed his almost uncanny sense of the trend of the future by anticipating the enormous field of expansion the oil industry would enjoy along with the automobile. He immediately dropped all his real estate and mining interests and drilled down his first oil well in the Fort Collings District, in Colorado. Again his results were compounded of good and bad fortune. His first 700-foot well was dry, although, as later events proved, it was in the center of a good pool at 4,000 feet. He then went to Boulder, Colorado, where he purchased the electric light plant, which he operated for over a year, along with that he had acquired at Fort Collings. After drilling a second dry hole in the vicinity

of his first, he moved his drilling tools to Michigan, where he sank dry wells in Bay City, Battle Creek, and elsewhere. He explained his somewhat erratic movements as "following hunches." The year 1903 brought him to Oklahoma, with his fortune of $50,000 to $75,000. He had found many of his investments profitable, including the Page Hotel, in Denver. His first two ventures in Oklahoma were in Lincoln County, and failures. The next year found him in Red Fork and certain of ultimate success, in spite of the fact that his funds were low. But his well near Oakhurst was also dry. He then organized the Victor Oil and Gas Company, to which he gave half-interest in his lease on condition that a well be drilled. When a good one was brought in, he sold his interest, joining with some Western friends in exploring other likely fields, i. e., the North Glenn pool, which produced gas sold to the Texas and Gulf pipe line, and in 1908, the Millie Aubrey Tract, north of Supulpa, the sale of which brought Mr. Page $55,000. He then acquired more than 1600 acres round Bowden, on the Tulsa-Supulpa road, the sale of a half interest in which producing $260,000, while the remainder brought Mr. Page $800,000 when sold in 1911. A few years later his good fortune in oil culminated in his gaining control of the famous Tommy Atkins oil lease, with the millions of dollars that have poured from its continuous successes in drilling oil wells. Possession of it was awarded Mr. Page after long litigation, ending in the Supreme Court of the United States. It not only gave Mr. Page assured wealth, but established his reputation for complete integrity, as well as great shrewdness and power. He was one of the three wealthiest men in Oklahoma, with a fortune well over $20,000,000. He also owned thousands of acres near Sand Springs and Tulsa.

Having thus reached his objective on the financial side of his career, Mr. Page began the intensive philanthropical developments which had always held his interest. In 1908, he had created the little charity which later developed into the Sand Springs Home for Orphans. With his usual quickness of decision, Mr. Page said to a man he met on the street in June, 1908; "Joe, get two or three men, a team and wagon, and go out there and get busy." Out there was indicated by a sweep of the arm in the direction of some land Mr. Page owned at Sand Springs, then entirely undeveloped. Joe Ford and four men began clearing the underbrush and cleaning out the spring. Captain Breeding, still in charge of the institution, became the manager and moved out when the Home was housed only in tents. The first to seek the aid of the Home were a mother and her five children, the latter staying on after the death of their mother, and being present at the first Christmas Tree held in the Home. That oldest boy is Leonard Nolan, now assistant superintendent of the Sand Springs Railroad. By June, 1909, a collection of small cottages constituted the Home, with a population of twenty-five, including a score of children from the Cross and Anchor Orphans' Home in Tulsa Heights. In 1910 the first large structure was erected. This is now used for the Deaf and Dumb School, while the present dormitory, a model building of its type, was built in 1917. Again the words of the donor bespeak his kindly spirit and that of the man to whom he entrusted the project:



SAND SPRINGS ORPHANS HOME
FOUNDED BY CHARLES PAGE IN 1908.

MR. CHARLES PAGE WITH GROUP OF ORPHANS

"Cap," he said to Captain Breeding, "I am buying a piece of land just to do good to the human race. Go out there and help me." The number of child inmates of the Home has increased to one hundred, and Mr. Page looked forward to the time when there would be one thousand profiting by all this noble-spirited institution had to offer. While this Home was developing, Mr. Page thought out Sand Springs Park and Lake. Later he planned and built the railroad to the Home.

Another unique and important philanthropy perfected by Mr. Page was the Widow's Colony, organized near the Home. The appeals which flooded the mail of the capitalist came from widows very frequently and made a strong impression on a man whose heart was as soft as his mind was keen and constructive. He determined to help all of them help themselves. With that end in view he had a row of cottages built to house widows with their children, for he believed firmly in keeping the family together in a happy home life. Employment was then supplied to the widows which enabled the family to enjoy normal comforts, and the children to secure education. As many as sixty-five widows were thus benefited.

No niggardly policy of maintenance was allowed in the case of either institution. Mr. Page believed that healthy children would make good men and women, and that good food and pleasant surroundings were pre-requisites. The best that the markets of America afforded was brought to Sand Springs and made available. The same policy marked educational opportunity. As the little inmates of the Home matured and completed their preliminary education, they were permitted to select any university or college in the United States they desired to attend, and their college years were financed by Mr. Page. Many of these are now holding responsible positions in the different institutions Mr. Page established.

Nor was this all that was accomplished by this remarkable builder. The drilling tools of Mr. Page seemed to have an affinity for natural gas. The tremendous production at Sand Springs necessitated a market, and he determined to build an industrial center there. He allotted part of his property, which included thousands and thousands of acres, for factory purposes. He gave a free site and bonus to the Neodesha Bottling Works, which was thus the forerunner of sixty-seven industries which asked for sites in or adjacent to Sand Springs. He had a plan for a much larger development, when death cut short his career. He built Shell Creek dam at a cost of a million and a half dollars in order to supply Sand Springs with plenty of water. This also supplies Tulsa with plenty of reserve stock of water, for before the Spavinian water system was built, that got its water largely from Sand Springs, through Mr. Page's pipe lines. In 1911, he built the Sand Springs Electric Railway, seven miles long. That year also the light plant was built, and in 1912, the Sand Springs National Bank organized. In 1914, Mr. Page built and equipped the Sand Springs Hospital in a lovely forest site overlooking the park and lake. During these years Mr. Page had directed developments from his Tulsa offices, as Charles Page, an individual financier, as the Mary Oil and Gas Company, named for his daughter, and the Margaret Oil and Gas Company,

for his mother. In 1915, the first of the Page offices was located in Sand Springs, and in 1916, Mr. Page himself moved there to live in his beautiful home. He built Sand Springs into a city with as fine schools and churches as any of its size in America, with paved streets, up-to-date stores and buildings, and a factory district. He contributed generously to all churches without regard to sect or creed, and gave picnics to all types of Sunday schools. He began in 1925 the erection of the $50,000 tabernacle for nonsectarian worshippers which stands completed as a monument to his liberality and breadth of mind.

It was never Mr. Page's idea to be the owner and dictator in a score of enterprises. When a concern was going, his assistance having helped it over the initial difficulties, he sold it and began a new endeavor. Thus he owned the Tulsa "Democrat," now the "Tribune." He built a $2,000,000 cotton mill in the heart of the cotton growing country; he developed a salt plant to separate the salt from oil in the oil well districts; and he erected a steel mill. The dairy business likewise was close to his heart, and a fine herd of Holsteins continues a successful dairy at the Home. In the Osage country he was a financial power, owning thousands of acres of gas lands. He was a director of the Citizen's National Bank of Pawhuska, and his interest in its development led him to try to bring all city conveniences to remote farm houses.

With all this business activity, all this generosity which found expression in helping organized charities, establishing institutions to supply needs that he saw and in developing religious interests, there remains a whole chapter of private charities in which he was always engaged. Mr. Page was particularly touched by the plight in which children, poor, orphaned, or physically disabled, found themselves. It is said that a list of protégés who received individual monthly donations from him drained $3,000 a month from his coffers. A six weeks' trip to Europe with his wife and daughter added to this list, for this altruist visited the rural districts of England and the continent, and responded as promptly to foreign as to American misery. He loved all children and found his greatest pleasure in playing with the tots of his own institutions.

Politics was a field in which he played little part, for it failed to capture his interest. Without his knowledge or consent, it is true, his name was brought before the people of Oklahoma for the office of governor in 1912. He declined the nomination, however, and his name was withdrawn at his urgent request.

Charles Page married (first), in Duluth, Minnesota, a widow with one son. This adopted boy took the name of Page and became a dentist in Tulsa. In 1909, Mr. Page married (second) Lucille Rayburn, sister of Ross Rayburn, a business man of Tulsa. Mrs. Page was a true helpmeet, entering heartily into her husband's philanthropic projects and assisting him in their execution. They were the parents of one child, Mary Charles Page.

This man is doubtless one of the great figures in America, around whose name is the glamor of great accomplishments. His death on December 27, 1926, doubtless cut short even greater work for humanity. He lived with great personal simplicity and was buried in the dignified and unpretentious fashion he would

have preferred, although an army of grateful men, women, and children did honor to him. Of great mind, great heart, and noble achievement, Mr. Page accomplished his high aim of benefiting his fellow-man, his city, State, and country.

VANDER VEER, Edgar Albert, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

In the course of his special training and lifelong experience in the field of abdominal surgery, Dr. Edgar Albert Vander Veer has won the entire confidence of the medical profession in association with hospital and general practice, and of those leading societies in *materia medica* that he has served as an official and a guiding factor. He has responded proficiently and expertly to his own indubitable call as a practitioner, and it has naturally followed that he should receive the further call to officiate in the cabinets of medical science, his repute being that of eminent consultant as well as routine practitioner. He has followed, too, in paths that have been traced by men of his own family name in the medical world, and in high motive and capacity for accomplishment for his generation, he has received the heritage and impulse of forefathers who were of the "Mayflower" group, who shared in the settlement of Massachusetts townships, and the valiant and sturdy Dutch pioneers, the noble breed who endured the hardships of Colonial times in New Netherland, and whose sons have honored their exemplary lives throughout the generations. From the first-comers of the paternal name the lineage is as follows:

(The Vander Veer Line).

(I) Cornelis Janse Vander Veer came from Holland in 1659, and he made his home at Flatbush, Long Island, in 1677-78; he married, about 1672, Tryntje Gillis de Mandeville.

(II) Dominicus, son of Cornelis Janse and Tryntje Gillis (de Mandeville) Vander Veer, was baptized in 1679, and died about 1755; he married, for his second wife, February 7, 1702, Maria Margreta Van Orteck, or Noortlyck, as sometimes spelled.

(III) Tunis, son of Dominicus and Maria Margreta (Van Orteck) Vander Veer, was born in 1704, and died in 1775; he married, about 1723, Aeltje Schenck.

(IV) Jacob, son of Tunis and Aeltje (Schenck) Vander Veer, was born in 1736, and died in 1806; he married, for his first wife, Aeltje Wyckoff.

(V) Garrett, son of Jacob and Aeltje (Wyckoff) Vander Veer, was born in 1765, and died in 1813; he married Rachel Van Couwenhoven.

(VI) Abraham Harris, son of Garrett and Rachel (Von Couwenhoven) Vander Veer, was born in 1804, and died in 1888, a tanner by occupation. He was a founder of Leatherville, now Rural Grove, New York. He married Sarah Martin, who was born in 1807, and died in 1864. Their children: 1. Rachel, born in 1827, died in 1829. 2. Esther, born in 1830, died in 1909; married John Craig. 3. Patience, born in 1832, died in 1902; married Charles Willard Marselius. 4. Martin, born in 1834; married Katherine L. Potter. 5. Garrett, born in 1836, died in 1864, was a captain of United States Volunteers; he married Margaret Kline. 6. Jane Ann, born in 1838, died in 1910;

married (first) Allen Dillenback; married (second) Charles Edgar Shires. 7. Albert, of whom further. 8. Putnam Enders, born in 1843, died in 1844. 9. Sarah Evelyn Fay, born in 1846, died in 1847. 10. William Putnam Enders, born in 1851, died in 1915.

(VII) Dr. Albert, son of Abraham Harris and Sarah (Martin) Vander Veer, was born July 10, 1841, at Leatherville, New York, and graduated at Washington University in 1863, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine; and he received his honorary medical degree from Albany Medical College in 1869, Master of Arts from Williams College in 1882, Doctorate of Philosophy from Union and Hamilton College in 1883, Doctorate of Laws from George Washington University in 1904. He was a surgeon of the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers in the Civil War; and was professor emeritus in surgery in 1914 (resigning in June, 1915), and dean from 1896 to 1905, at Albany Medical College. He is senior consulting surgeon at Albany Hospital, and consulting surgeon at the South End Dispensary. He has officiated as regent of the University of the State of New York since 1895, was vice-chancellor from 1915 to 1921, and was chancellor of the University in 1921. Dr. Albert Vander Veer married, June 5, 1867, Margaret E. Snow, who was born at Currytown, New York, September 20, 1845, daughter of Dr. Simeon Snow, a Currytown physician. Their children: 1. Charles Anson, born March 30, 1868, died December 30, 1883. 2. Margaret Snow, born December 29, 1869, died May 13, 1873. 3. Dr. Edgar Albert, of whom further. 4. Dr. James Newell, a review of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. 5. Albert, Jr., born November 28, 1879; married, May 12, 1913, Sylvia Angele de Murias; their children: Margaret Louise, born in 1914; and Jean, born in 1920. 6. Garrett, born May 3, 1885, died August 27, 1900.

(VIII) Dr. Edgar Albert, son of Dr. Albert and Margaret E. (Snow) Vander Veer, was born September 29, 1873, in Albany, New York, and after graduating at Albany Academy in 1891, he matriculated at Yale University, where he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1895. Preparing for his profession at Albany Medical College, he was graduated there in 1898 with his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and he has continued in extensive practice in Albany. He is vice-president of the Bender Hygienic Laboratory, at Albany; trustee of the Albany College of Pharmacy, and of the Albany Academy for Girls.

In his professional affiliations, Dr. Vander Veer is a member of the American Surgical Association, American College of Surgeons, American Medical Association, American Association of Obstetricians, Gynecologists, and Abdominal Surgeons, of which he is vice-president; New York and New England Association of Railway Surgeons, of which he is a past president; Albany County Medical Society, of which he is a past president; Medical Society of the State of New York, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and he is also a member of the Holland Society, Sons of the Revolution, Rotary Club, Mayflower Society, Loyal Legion, Sons of Veterans, United Spanish War Veterans; Fort Orange, University, Albany, Albany Country clubs; Yale Club of New York City, and Graduate Club, of New Haven, Connecticut. He is a

B. A. Thomas

member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of the college fraternities Alpha Delta Phi, and Nu Sigma Nu.

Dr. Edgar Albert Vander Veer married, June 5, 1900, Harriet Wooster, of Albany, New York; and they have three children: Albert Vander Veer, Grace Vander Veer, and Edgar A. Vander Veer, Jr.

THOMAS, Benjamin Abraham, M. D.,

Professor and Dean of Urology.

Philadelphia has long been known for the brilliancy of her physicians, and among the better known of the medical men of the younger generation is Dr. Benjamin A. Thomas, Professor and Dean of Urology in the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. All that makes for the advancement of medicine finds in Dr. Thomas an ardent supporter, and he is a well-known figure in various national and local professional Associations.

The Thomas family is of great antiquity in Wales, claiming descent from the ancient Kings of Britain. Its authentic history may be said to commence with Uryan or Urien Rheged, who lived in the sixth century after Christ, and is said to have been the son of Cynvarde Oer ap Merchion Gul, a prince of the North Britons, who was expelled from his principality by the Saxons and took refuge in Wales. For many succeeding generations little more than the names of his descendants is given in Welsh history, the line of descent being as follows: Merchion Gul; Cynvarde Oer; Urien (d515); Pasgen; Mor; Llurch; Rhyan; Eyssylt; Gunwald; Kymbathwye; Llearch; Einion; Goronwy; Rhys, contemporary with William the Conqueror, and married Margaret, granddaughter of Lord Gwynvey; Elider; Sir Elider Ddu, knight of the Holy Sepulchre; Philip; Nicholas; Gruffyd.

Thomas ap Gruffyd, who, refusing to take part in the conflicts between the House of York and the House of Lancaster, crossed over to France and joined the Court of the Duke of Burgundy. On returning to England he engaged in a duel with one David Gough, whom he killed.

Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K. G., born 1451, was educated at the Court of Burgundy, where he had a place of honor in the Duke's household. On returning to England he acquired vast estates, became wealthy and influential, was a member of the King's Council; in 1492 accompanied the King to France, and was frequently employed in important negotiations.

Griffith ap Thomas, born in 1478, died in 1557; was made Knight of the Order of the Bath in 1501.

Rice ap Griffith, born 1508, inherited vast estates of the family.

Thomas ap Rice.

John Philip Thomas.

Evan Thomas, born in 1580 (died in 1650), leaving three sons: Captain Evan, Philip, and Rice. Philip was the founder of the Maryland branch of the family, and it seems probable that the Philadelphia branch of the family is descended from Captain Evan.

Sir Rhys ap Thomas, in the reign of Henry the VIII, was credited Knight of the Garter, and was one of the four knights who accompanied the King to the Field of the Cloth of Gold. He was the ancestor of numerous branches bearing his name in both England and Amer-

ica at the present time, and the representatives of these branches have since become distinguished in every walk of life. In 1700, the Rev. Samuel Thomas was sent by the Church of England to establish a church in South Carolina.

The Thomas family is entitled to display the following arms:

Arms — Argent, a chevron lozengy or and sable, between three Cornish choughs of the last.

Crest — A Cornish chough rising proper, standing on the branch of a tree lying fessways (at the dexter end some sprigs vert).

Motto—Virtus invicta gloriosa.

Evan Thomas, founder of the American branch of this old Pennsylvania family, and ninth great-grandfather of Dr. Benjamin A. Thomas, was of Llanykeven, County of Pembroke, Wales. On May 10 and 11, 1682, Lewis David, of Llandewy Velfrey, in the same county, by deeds of lease and release, conveyed two hundred and fifty acres in the Welsh tract (near Radnor, Pennsylvania), which constituted a part of the three thousand acres purchased by him from William Penn by deeds of lease and release dated January 2 and 3, 1681, to the above-mentioned Evan Thomas, of Llany-keven. His widow, Mary Thomas married, November 1, 1687, in John Bevan's house, in Haverford Township, Chester (now Delaware) County, William Howell. Daniel Thomas, eldest son of Evan Thomas, was born January 5, 1678, married, in 1705, Catharine Morris, by whom he had nine children, and died in 1740. Evan Thomas, the second son, married, in 1717, Rachel Livezey.

Charles Thomas, great-grandfather of Dr. Benjamin A. Thomas, was born September 28, 1794, and was senior member of Thomas Sons' Nurseries, in Chester Valley. He and his family were members of the Society of Friends. He married (first), November 26, 1823, Ruth Kirk, born September 23, 1797, and they became the parents of five children. Ruth (Kirk) Thomas died June 30, 1856, and Charles Thomas married (second), October 16, 1861, Mary M. Stephens, who was born in 1819. He resided on the Thomas homestead in Chester County, and died there July 11, 1875. The death of his widow occurred September 15, 1903.

Elwood Thomas, son of Charles and Ruth (Kirk) Thomas, was born February 1, 1826, in Chester Valley, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and was a member of Thomas Sons' Nurseries, also serving as Superintendent of the Ridge Avenue Farmers' Market Company, Philadelphia. He was a Republican, held the offices of Assessor and Tax Collector, and belonged to the Society of Friends. He married, March 14, 1850, at Upper Dublin, Pennsylvania, Annie Lee Lightfoot, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Lee) Lightfoot, and their children were: William Bell, mentioned below; Ellen Lee; Charles Franklin; Harry Clifton, who married Ella W. Lynch; Elliott J., who married Susan Roberts; Mary Rachel, who married Ivins C. Walker; and Anna Bell. Elwood Thomas died March 28, 1888, and his widow passed away July 25, 1908, at Norristown, Pennsylvania.

William Bell Thomas, son of Elwood and Annie Lee (Lightfoot) Thomas, was born February 16, 1851, at Cheltenham, Pennsylvania, and was a farmer and a director of the Ridge Avenue Farmers Market Company. Politically, he was a Republican, and in religion a member of the Society of Friends. He married,

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February 15, 1877, at Upper Merion, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Margaret Julia Abraham, whose ancestral record is appended to this account, and they became the parents of two sons: Benjamin Abraham, mentioned below; and Francis Lightfoot, born December 24, 1879, died December 26, 1905. The death of William Bell Thomas occurred June 29, 1897, on the homestead in Chester Valley, Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Abraham Thomas, son of William Bell and Margaret Julia (Abraham) Thomas, was born November 7, 1878, near Valley Forge, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Chester and Montgomery counties, graduating in 1896 from the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia. In 1899, he was graduated from Swarthmore College, and in 1903, received from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

For two years after graduation, Dr. Thomas served as resident physician in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, and then spent a year abroad, taking post-graduate courses in Vienna and Berlin. On his return, he entered upon the active practice of his profession in Philadelphia, first as Instructor in Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania and then as Surgeon-in-Chief in the Out-patient Department of the University Hospital. He now holds the position of Professor and Dean of Urology in the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania and Genito-urinary Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital. He is Consulting Genito-urinary Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad and Philadelphia Prison.

The political principles of Dr. Thomas are those advocated by the Republican party, but he has never accepted office of any kind. During the World War he served with the rank of Lieutenant in the Medical Corps, United States Naval Reserve Force. The professional organizations in which he is enrolled include the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Urological Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, the Philadelphia Genito-urinary Society, the Pathological Society and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. His fraternal affiliations are with Lodge No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons; Philadelphia Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Lulu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; he also belongs to the Acacia and Delta Upsilon Fraternities, the Alpha Mu Pi Omega Medical Fraternity, and the Society of the Sigma Xi. His clubs are the Union League, University, Springhaven Country, Philadelphia Country and Aesculapian. He is a member of the Society of Friends.

Dr. Thomas married, January 5, 1909, in Philadelphia, Lucy Buchanan Stackhouse, born June 12, 1880, in Wallingford, Pennsylvania, daughter of Powell and Lucy M. Stackhouse. Powell Stackhouse served in the Civil War with the rank of Captain brevet-major, and until his retirement from business was President of the Cambria Iron Company and the Cambria Steel Company. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas were the parents of three children: Benjamin A., Jr., born November

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13, 1909; Lucinda Buchanan, born May 11, 1912; and Powell Stackhouse, born August 27, 1913. Lucy Buchanan (Stackhouse) Thomas died February 11, 1919, in Philadelphia. Dr. Thomas married (second) M. Eleanor Gray, daughter of William C. and Mabel E. Gray, of Merion, Pennsylvania, on June 19, 1923. A son, William Gray, was born June 22, 1925.

Dr. Thomas is associated in the authorship of certain well-known textbooks, namely, "Genito-urinary Surgery and Venereal Diseases," "Applied Immunology," "Diseases of Middle Life," and "Practice of Surgery." He is also the author of over a hundred articles and pamphlets on various medical and surgical subjects. By achieving professional distinction Dr. Thomas has imparted additional lustre to an old and honored name.

(The Abraham Line).

The founder of the Abraham family in America was Sarah Abraham, widow of Isaac Abraham, who with her sons, James, Enoch, and Noah, accompanied Welsh friends to America from Wales, in 1682. She purchased land from Lucretia Penn in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. James, her eldest son, married Margaret Davis in 1700, and their children were: Ezekiel, Elizabeth, Miriam, Maria, Isaac, mentioned below; Keziah, and Abigail.

Isaac Abraham, son of James and Margaret (Davis) Abraham, was born April 28, 1717, and during the Revolutionary War served as a private soldier. He married, in 1750, Dinah Havard, born in 1720, and their children were: James, Isaac, Dinah, and Margaret, mentioned below. Isaac Abraham died in 1785, surviving his wife, who passed away March 25, 1782.

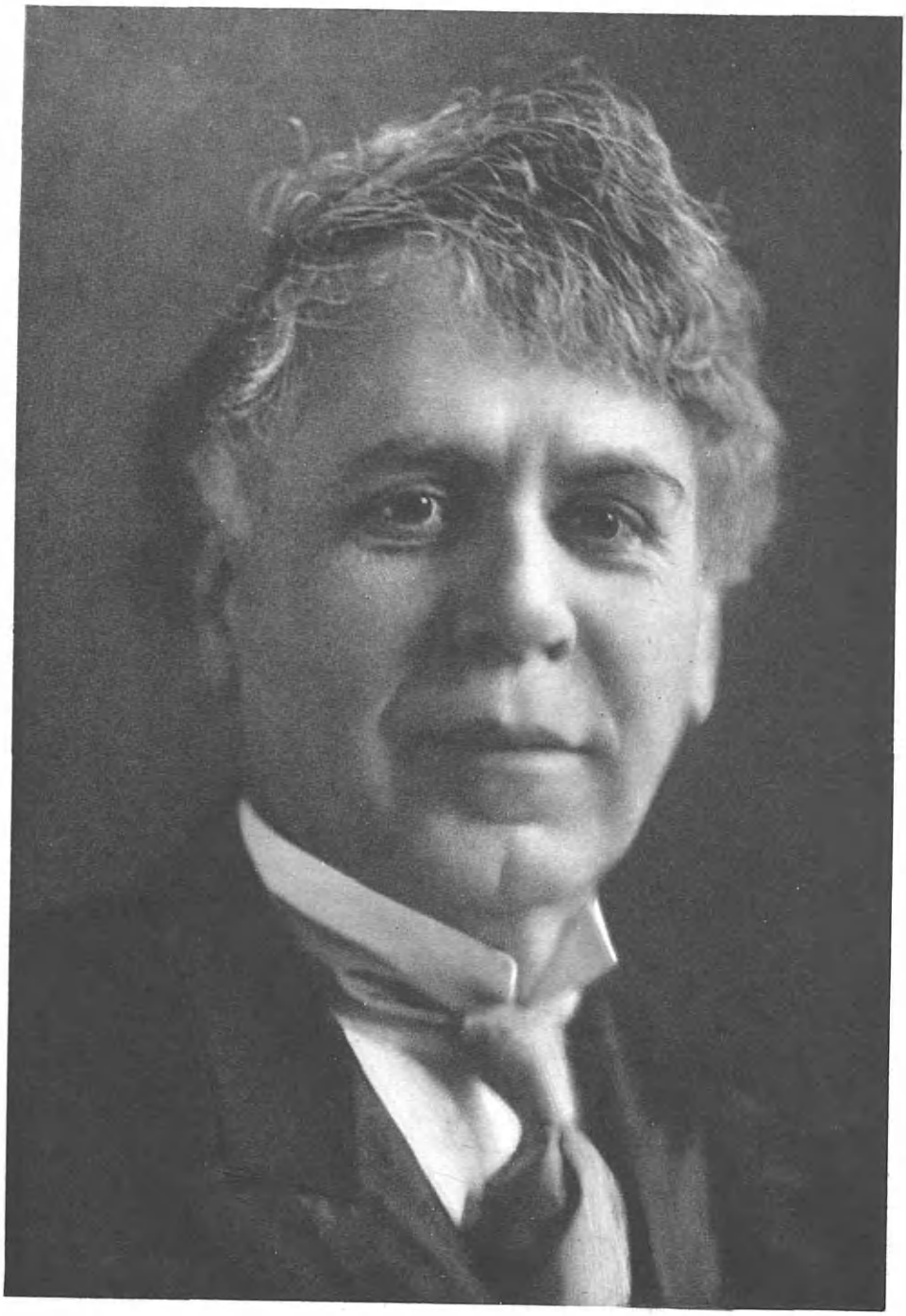
Margaret Abraham, daughter of Isaac and Dinah (Havard) Abraham, was born in 1753-8, and became the wife of Captain Benjamin Eastburn (see Eastburn IV).

(The Eastburn Line).

This ancient family derives its name from a village of great antiquity, which was settled by the Anglo-Saxons at some period anterior to the eleventh century, the name being derived from an Anglo-Saxon word est, meaning "east," and burn, a "stream." The family of Eastburn has resided in the neighborhood for many centuries, and has sent out branches which have settled in various parts of the world. The village which was their original home is situated in Airedale, Yorkshire, England.

(I) Robert Eastburn, founder of the American branch of the family, was a son of John Eastburn, of Thwaites, Keighley Parish, Yorkshire, who married Anne, surname unknown, in England, on January 1, 1651, and died April 16, 1690. Anne died October 15, 1683. On March 10, 1693, Robert Eastburn married Sarah Preston, daughter of Jonas Preston, of Rastrick Parish, Yorkshire. They had ten children born in England, and one in Pennsylvania, where they sought a home in 1713, landing in Philadelphia. They were members of the Society of Friends.

(II) John Eastburn, son of Robert and Sarah (Preston) Eastburn, was born in England, January 12, 1697, and in 1713, came with his parents to Pennsylvania. He married, January 16, 1721, Grace Colston, daughter of William and Elizabeth Colston, and they became the



Willard Parker

parents of eleven children. John Eastburn died in 1772 and his wife survived.

(III) Samuel Eastburn, son of John and Grace (Colston) Eastburn, was born in 1722; he married, in 1749, Jane, surname unknown, and they were the parents of two sons: Benjamin, mentioned below; and John.

(IV) Benjamin Eastburn, son of Samuel and Jane Eastburn, was born in 1751, at Bridgeport, Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and was captain of a company of Philadelphia County Militia. In 1776, he was commissioned by the Continental Congress First Lieutenant in Colonel Johnathan Paschall's regiment in a company of foot. He suffered much damage from the marauding of the British soldiers in Philadelphia and was awarded compensation therefor. His commission, sword, and other relics of the Revolutionary War, are now owned by Jesse C. Eastburn, a great-great-grandson. The sword is inscribed "Vivat Libertas—Vivat Washington." He married, in 1778, Margaret Abraham (see Abraham Line), and their children were: Samuel, mentioned below; Hannah; and Abigail. Captain Eastburn died at Bridgeport, his birthplace, November 20, 1794.

(V) Samuel Eastburn, son of Captain Benjamin and Margaret (Abraham) Eastburn, was born December 6, 1779, and married, in 1812, Mary Ramsay, born April 15, 1790, died May 31, 1874. They were the parents of twelve children. Samuel Eastburn died July 26, 1857.

(VI) Jane Eastburn, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Ramsay) Eastburn, was born August 19, 1828; she married, February 6, 1851, Benjamin Davis Abraham, born February 6, 1826, died February 7, 1900. His widow passed away December 20, 1910.

(VII) Margaret Julia Abraham, daughter of Benjamin Davis and Jane (Eastburn) Abraham, was born November 27, 1853, and became the wife of William Bell Thomas (see Thomas Line).

A great uncle, Benjamin Eastburn, older brother of John Eastburn, fifth-great-grandfather of Dr. Benjamin A. Thomas (see Thomas), was the Surveyor-General of the Province of Pennsylvania by the proprietaries, and was commissioned, October 29, 1733. He served eight years in this office, until his death in 1741. He was surveyor at the time of running the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, described in Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. I, pp. 611-615. He was also surveyor during the walking purchase of land from the Indians.

PARKER, Willard,

Orchard Owner, Educator, Ardent Baconite, Oil-Factor.

A very good illustration of a multi-track mind is found in the case of Willard Parker, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whose contributions to the study of Shakespeare have been considerable, who has added much to the advancement of a basic industry as treasurer of the Quaker Oil Products Corporation of Conshohocken, and who owns and manages one of the important fruit and poultry farms of the Keystone State. Mr. Parker proceeds from a long line of noted ancestors, and he was born with a love of good literature and a penchant for searching into the unpolluted springs thereof; he is a natural Baconian.

Had Mr. Parker's family conditions

made it possible, he would have received in his youth the highest education and fitted himself for a literary career. The distressing aftermath of the Civil War, however, cut short his schooling and made it necessary for him to educate himself while acting as bread-winner. He worked hard by day and studied diligently by night; this has been his program ever since, and the result is that he has not only made a success in the business world but has created an enviable niche for himself in the realm of research and human knowledge.

His studies of a lifetime have convinced him that the plays popularly attributed to William Shakespeare were in reality written secretly by Sir Francis Bacon, personally or under his direction, and that the Stratford actor was used as a convenient and well-paid mask to obscure certain secrets of the Elizabethan reign and hide for a more propitious season the Baconian plan for the philosophical and practical reformation of the world,—which comprehended real spiritual progress.

Mr. Parker's ardent championship of this view, taken with his unusual personality and accomplishments in the field, caused him to organize and become the first president of the Bacon Society of America as the prototype of the older English society; and he has been returned to the leadership of the cause in each succeeding election. His efforts, it may be added, have done much to keep alive the slow-burning beacon which illuminates the paths of the Bacon truth-seekers; and it may be said that the movement to examine more closely the ghost of Mr. Shakepeare is gaining ground in this country, as it has been steadily advancing elsewhere betimes.

Even though it be fact that keen if not acrobatic wits are required to excel in such study, it would be a mistake to suppose that Mr. Parker is an ascetic of the midnight oil variety, for he is in every sense a whole-souled and normal individual, full of good humor and interesting stories; a rare host, who entertains often; as passionate a lover of nature as Ruskin, Burroughs or Burbank; an above-board partisan, with a mind always alert for additional information; an athlete still, as in his yonger days; a believer in Divine Metaphysics and an after-life.

In winter, Mr. Parker is a practical business man; in summer he recreates himself on his large fruit and poultry farm in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in the hills where the first American iron was mined, smelted and later moulded into Revolutionary ordnance; where Daniel Boone hunted before going to Kentucky; where his herdsman cousins of today intone the old Greek scale as they call the lowing cattle at early dawn; and where the pow-wow doctors treat real and imagined ills. Well may he be content among his numerous orchards ladened with ripening apples and blushing peaches, hives full of honey, runs alive with fowls, and thousands of currant bushes among which circulate lusty troops of Boy-Scout harvesters; for, verily, such things conduce to good health and a clear conscience, and point the way to the Utopia visioned by Francis Bacon in the remarkable book "New Atlantis."

But for an explanation of such contentment on earth we must look beyond the Epicurean and the Baconian formula for making men comfortable to an influence stronger by far—the companionship of a

devoted wife who is a daughter of Old Virginia and a collateral descendant of Martha Washington. Mrs. Parker spent much of her girlhood in the atmosphere of the old South where was located the ancestral Maryland plantation of the Peter family in Montgomery County, Maryland, near Washington, the scene of many a wonderful assemblage of notables, friends of her distinguished grandfather, Major George Peter, who introduced into the United States Army the Napoleonic flying artillery under President Jefferson, and of her honored parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Freeland Peter. It is due largely to her ingenuity and artistic taste that the atmosphere of her childhood has been transplanted, as it were, from the Potomac to its present abiding place. The ability to charm in the home at Philadelphia and on the farm in Berks County, however, constitutes only a part of Mrs. Parker's accomplishments, for she is recognized as one of the world's leading artists in silhouette portraiture. Her execution of silhouettes is exquisite; she has done many of the celebrated men and women of the day; her collection of some 20,000 subjects is probably the most complete and valuable in existence. The most of these represent her own work, which she has exhibited in various art centers, always with gratifying success.

But again to a consideration of the head of the house, and now more of him chronologically: Willard Parker was born at Buffalo, New York, December 3, 1857, son of Andrew and Elvira (Nash) Parker, both of whom were representatives of ancestors distinguished in education, civic advancement, and affairs of state. His father, born January 17, 1819, at Stukeley, Province of Quebec, Canada, died May 23, 1873, at Buffalo, thus closing an unusually active and useful career; all his life he engaged in manufacturing, though for many years he also operated a part of the well-known "underground railroad," so-called in that day, to the end of sheltering and forwarding to Canada fugitive slaves from the Southern States, a practice engaged in by many prominent men of the North, including Willard Parker's grandfather, Reverend Frederick W. Graves, of Cairo, Illinois, whose activities reached their height in 1855.

Mr. Parker entered the Buffalo High School, in 1872, with the highest average in the city, hoping to finish the three-year course, but after a year and a half was compelled to leave school. He studied nights the balance of the course, returning at the end of each term to take the examinations, and graduating with his class as fifth among forty-six members. The habit of thus combining work and study remained with him, and led to a remarkable self-education. In 1870, at thirteen years of age, Mr. Parker began selling the Buffalo "Express" as a newsboy, before and after school hours, at the time when Mark Twain was the editor, and during the Franco-Prussian War. At eighteen years of age he became corresponding clerk of the George L. Squier Manufacturing Company at Buffalo, and handled correspondence in seven languages. It may be appropriate to interject here the observation that Mr. Parker has been good-naturedly twitted by Stratfordian debaters on the possession of a mere high school training, to which his reply has been that this is less than Bacon had, yet more than Shakespeare; and as if to emulate that industrious

fellow-tradesman, Daniel Foe, who made literary productions pay when hose factoring and tile manufacturing failed, he has offered to measure his general education with any university graduate before a fair audience or judge.

Up to 1904, Mr. Parker engaged in a number of industrial enterprises; then he removed to Philadelphia, where he continued with manufacturing. A list of his business connections shows that he was treasurer of the George L. Squier Manufacturing Company, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Shafting Company, and president of the American Supply and Machinery Manufacturers' Association; since 1918 he has been treasurer of the Quaker Oil Products Corporation of Conshohocken. He is also president of the Willard Parker Orchard Company near Boyertown, Pennsylvania; this concern is located at his country place adverted to above, and has been very successful in raising and marketing high-grade apples, poultry products, peaches and small fruits.

Mr. Parker organized the Bacon Society of America in 1921; he and Mrs. Parker and Dr. George J. Pfeiffer, the vice-president, arranged for the monthly meetings to be held at the National Arts Club, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New York City, and Dr. Pfeiffer assumed the chief editorship of the quarterly magazine, "American Baconiana," to which Mr. Parker has been a frequent contributor. So largely was the success of the well-attended early meeting due to Mrs. Parker personally, that she has often been called the "Mother of the Bacon Society." In five years the society has extended its membership from Vienna to Honolulu, and enrolled as members of the *literati* of the United States and as honorary subscribers several of the nobility of England and the Continent whose strategic positions geographically have given them unusual advantages in their studies of the Shakespeare hoax, and at the same time, have brought them into intimate contact with British Torydom. While the society and its scholars have seen their bark beset with hostile winds in an era which lends itself very well to one-way thought and other pastimes, they pin their faith on the irrepressibility of fact, and they note considerable progress as moth-eaten fetishes are swept away by enlightened public conscience. The Baconians contend that the Shakespeare story has been built up by rule of authoritative presentation and blind acceptance in the fashion described by a sage for the perpetuation of prevarication in another guise: "A lie uttered today becomes a falsehood in fifty years, a myth in fifty more, then a tradition, and finally blossoms forth as smiling truth."

Mr. Parker was converted to the Bacon view as a student in the Buffalo High School, and has been confirmed in it by his subsequent researches; he tells in his numerous lectures throughout the country how he first took up the problem. He is convinced that Bacon was the greatest intellectual genius of his age or any other, and he seeks to do simple justice to a memory that has been often maligned. That English lay sentiment on the problem is fast changing, is pointed out by Mr. Parker with an exhibit consisting of the 1922 edition of Cambridge University's reprint of "Comedy of Errors," whose title page bears the name of no author, but whose frontispiece is an excellent likeness of Sir Francis Bacon.

Mr. Parker is recognized as a man of attainments in the realm of literature, psychology and sacred and profane history; he has given special attention to Shakespeare and the German classics, and with respect to his knowledge of a wide variety of subjects it has often been remarked that if given the opportunity he could undoubtedly pass any university test leading to an academic, post-graduate or honorary degree. In 1926, he was complimented with a place on the jury of awards in steel and farm machinery classes of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Some years ago he served as election officer in Philadelphia, but he has never competed for political preferment; he is a member of the Independent movement in politics. The cities in which he has lectured on the authorship of Shakespeare include among others, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Oxford, Ohio; and he has also talked on "The Psychology of the New Testament," "The Conservation of the American Business Man," and "The Ostracism of War." He makes a most pleasing impression in his lectures, and often manages to carry obdurate listeners with him despite preconceived opinions based on what Bacon calls "the magistral method."

The books and brochures by Mr. Parker include "Niagara's Rainbow," 1922; "Francis Bacon, Last of the Tudors," translated from the German and published in 1924 by the Bacon Society of America; "Manuscript of St. Helena," translated from the French and published in 1924 by D. Appleton and Company. Hundreds of his short stories, articles and poems have been published, and he now has in preparation a volume of his works complete, and a volume, "Manes Verulamiani in English Verse," which is translated from the Latin and contains glowing tributes to Sir Francis Bacon from his contemporaries, the like of which the Stratford actor never received; the latter contribution appears in the fifth volume of "American Baconiana."

Mr. Parker has served at several schools as volunteer professor, and in this capacity has prepared and conducted many examinations on the plays attributed to Shakespeare, notably at the Ogontz School, in Pennsylvania. His versatility is evidenced from the fact that he taught the first shorthand class of the Buffalo Young Men's Christian Association, and played first flute in the Buffalo Orchestra, both in 1878 and 1879. His favorite sports are track athletics and medicine ball; he also indulges in mountain climbing on the farm and such exercises as are provided by his periodic trips around the country to discuss the subject so near to his heart.

The principal fraternal order affiliations of Mr. Parker are with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he has taken thirty-two degrees as a member of University Lodge, No. 610, Philadelphia Consistory, and Lulu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His and Mrs. Parker's other club connections are: charter members of the Philadelphia Art Alliance, Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, the National Arts Club, and the Dixie Club of New York City. The New England genealogical societies of which he is a member include the Descendants of Thomas Parker, and the Descendants of Major Simon Willard; he qualifies for the first of these through his earliest paternal American ancestor, Deacon Thomas Parker, a native of England, who set-

tled at Reading, Massachusetts, in 1630, and through his great-uncle, Captain John Parker, commander of minute-men at Lexington, who fired the first shot in the American Revolution; he qualifies for the latter organization through his great-uncle, Samuel Willard, vice-president of Harvard College (now Harvard University) from 1700 to 1708.

Willard Parker married at Buffalo, October 22, 1884, Kate Freeland Peter, daughter of James F. Peter, well-known citizen of that city, and formerly of the Montanverde Estate, Montgomery County, Maryland, and their union has been blessed with a daughter, Helen Montanverde Parker, who married Newton C. Evans, of Evanston, Illinois.

HILL, Lamar,

Vice-President and Counsel.

Admitted to the practice of law at an age when most young men are just thinking about their entrance into college life, giving freely of his knowledge and ability to his country during the World War and taking an active part as a soldier in some of the important engagements of that struggle, and, finally, returning to take up once more his career in his chosen profession and being selected as legal adviser to several of the leading fire insurance corporations of America, constitutes a record of but little more than a score of years of which Lamar Hill might well be proud. Mr. Hill was born May 27, 1885, and was admitted to the practice of law in his native State of Georgia, January 24, 1905, which was before he had reached the age of twenty years. Mr. Hill's birthplace was Atlanta, Georgia, in which city his father, Abner Welborn Hill, was a prominent banker. The elder Mr. Hill was married to Lucy Cobb Erwin. His maternal grandmother, Mary Willis Cobb Johnson, was famous in Georgia as the organizer and first president of the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association. His paternal grandfather was Colonel Loderick Meriweather Hill, a planter with extensive estates and director of a number of local banks and railroads. Howell Cobb, Mr. Hill's maternal granduncle, was speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States at twenty-nine years of age; subsequently governor of Georgia and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in the cabinet of President Buchanan. Later he was elected president of the Confederate Constitutional Convention and was appointed major-general in the Confederate States Army. The brother of Major-General Cobb, Thomas R. R. Cobb, another of Mr. Hill's granduncles, was a brigadier-general in the Confederate Army, commanding the famous "Cobb's Legion." He was also a lawyer and wrote the code of the State of Georgia which is said to have been the first codification of English law.

Mr. Hill practiced law in his native city and State for the twelve years which antedated the World War. During his practice he was for a time special assistant attorney-general of Georgia and represented the State in the famous Ducktown Copper litigation, in the Supreme Court of the United States, in which the State was victorious. When the United States announced the entry of this country into the World War, Mr. Hill immediately enrolled in the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and attaining the rank

of captain of Infantry of the Officers' Reserve Corps, he was assigned to duty as company commander at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, and, after six weeks of such duty, was appointed assistant division adjutant of the Eighty-first (Wildcat) Division, Major-General Charles J. Bailey, division commander. He served for a time as assistant to G-1, General Staff Section of the Division, and saw active service on French soil in the Vosges Sector and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. At the time of the Armistice Mr. Hill was at division headquarters at Belrupt, east of Verdun. Following the Armistice he was made adjutant general of the Eighty-first Division, being promoted, successively, to major adjutant general and lieutenant-colonel adjutant general. He returned to America in June, 1919, and was immediately appointed Administrative Officer of the Joint Board of Review at New York, which was composed of officers of the Army and Navy, together with representatives of the Shipping Board. This body was in charge of the reconditioning of ships taken over by the government for transport service. He later served with the Army Board of maritime affairs also at New York. This important work kept Mr. Hill busy until November 30, 1920, when he was relieved of active duty and given the appointment of lieutenant-colonel adjutant general in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Mr. Hill at once reëntered legal practice in association with William Harmon Black, now Supreme Court Justice, during which period he was appointed special assistant attorney-general of the United States in the case of the United States against the American Sugar Refining Company, *et al.* Upon his appointment to his present position, he moved his offices to No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York City, where he is now located. He is vice-president and counsel for a number of the leading fire insurance companies, among them being: The Continental Insurance Company and the Fidelity Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of New York, the American Eagle Fire Insurance Company, the First American Fire Insurance Company. He is also vice-president and counsel of the Fire Companies Building Corporation, owners of the building in which he has offices, and of the American Eagle Investing Company. In spite of his deep absorption in his professional duties, Mr. Hill finds time to devote himself to the branches of sport in which he is interested. His hobbies are golfing and riding and he is an expert in showing hunters. He is a member of the Racquet Club of Chicago, Illinois, and of the Kappa Alpha (Southern) Club of New York. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and belongs to the Military Order of the World War, the Reserve Officers' Association; the New York County Lawyers' Association; and the American Bar Association. He is also a member of the Episcopal church. Politically, he is a Democrat, having served as president of the Young Men's Democratic League of Georgia and vice-president of the Citizens' Independent Democracy of New York.

Lamar Hill married, in Atlanta, Georgia, December 11, 1919, Adelaide Jaudon Singleton, daughter of Edward Rutledge Singleton (deceased), and Nellie Luther (Smith) Singleton. There are three children: Adelaide Jaudon, born in 1922; Ellen Cobb, born in 1924; and Lamar, Jr., born in February, 1927.

PRICHARD, Frank Perley,

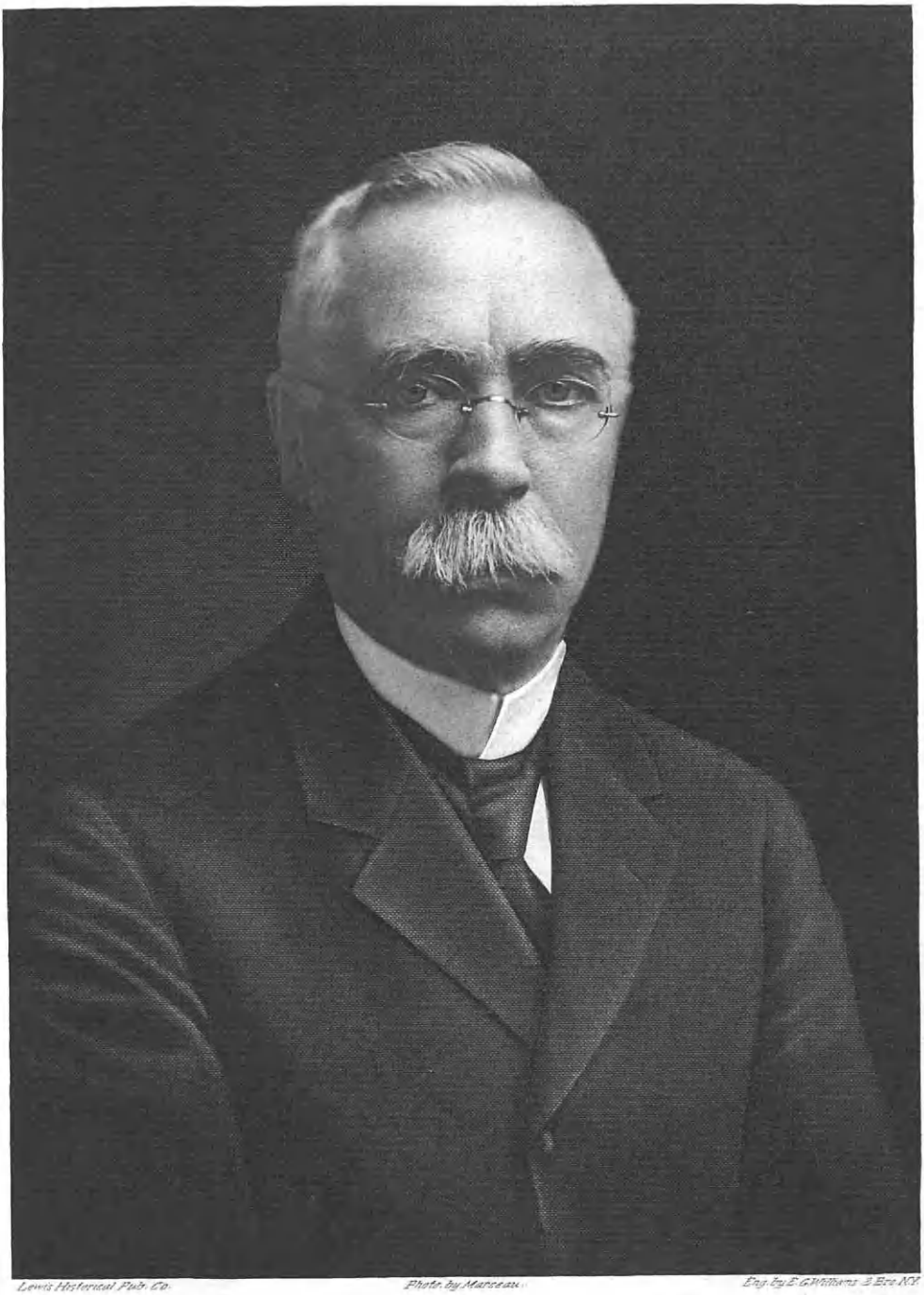
Lawyer.

Among those citizens of Philadelphia who achieved a reputation of national importance, was the late Frank P. Prichard, for many years the legal associate of the late John G. Johnson, and afterwards head of the firm of Prichard, Saul, Bayard & Evans until the time of his death. With eminence in his profession Mr. Prichard combined noteworthy activity as a citizen, taking a leading part in all that concerned municipal reform and the cause of public progress.

Frank Perley Prichard was born May 30, 1853, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and was a son of Abraham P. and Frances A. (Sawyer) Prichard. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia, and in 1870, graduated from the Central High School. After reading law for a time with the late Arthur M. Burton, Mr. Prichard entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the class of 1874. On June 1 of that year, he was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia. Entering without delay upon the active practice of his profession, Mr. Prichard won speedy recognition both for native ability and devotion to duty. These qualities, combined with comprehensive equipment, soon built up for him a very high and firmly assured reputation. For over thirty-five years he was associated with the late John G. Johnson. In 1878, Mr. Prichard was elected president of the Law Academy, becoming one of the best known lawyers in Pennsylvania. He was editor of the "Weekly Notes of Cases," and of the "American Law Register." During the years 1915, 1916, and 1917, he served as chancellor of the Law Association of Philadelphia.

In all that made for civic betterment Frank P. Prichard was an enthusiastic worker. In November, 1904, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of citizens, he was appointed chairman of a committee of seven citizens to recommend some plan for the improvement of existing municipal conditions, and as a result of the report of this committee, the Committee of Seventy was formed, Mr. Prichard acting as a member of its executive committee. Suggestions and plans for placing in the field a full list of independent candidates for magistrates and councilmen were discussed, and it was, eventually, through the work of this committee that the project was carried out. In addition to the literary work already mentioned, Mr. Prichard wrote and published a number of addresses on political and legal subjects. In 1910, he was appointed by the governor of the State, chairman of the committee to codify and revise Pennsylvania election laws, and on this committee he served until 1913. He was a director of the Land Title and Trust Company and of the Philadelphia Company for Guaranteeing Mortgages. Politically, Mr. Prichard was a Republican. He was one of the trustees of the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute Society, and his clubs were the Rittenhouse and University.

The personality of Frank P. Prichard was complex and at the same time singularly attractive. Deeply learned in his profession, and possessing broad general culture, he was also endowed with the qualities which win and hold friends. His bearing was dignified, and while his habitual expression was that of gravity,



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Francis Bacharach

he manifested, in the company of his intimates, a geniality and a sense of humor, the charm of which will be long remembered by those privileged to enjoy it.

Frank Perley Prichard married, April 14, 1898, Florence Newell, daughter of Henry N. and Annie M. (Smith) Tilton, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Prichard were the parents of three daughters: Margaret T., Elizabeth P., and Anne P.

The death of Frank P. Prichard occurred August 29, 1918, at Grand Canyon, Yellowstone National Park. In Philadelphia, the announcement was received by the bar and judiciary with the deepest regret, and carried to the hearts of Mr. Prichard's personal friends a sense of inexpressible bereavement. Among the many tributes offered to the character and work of this eminent lawyer and public-spirited citizen the following extracts from an editorial which appeared in a Philadelphia paper express with peculiar felicity the universal sentiment:—

The Philadelphia bar and a representative section of the public will today pay the last tribute of respect and esteem to the late Frank P. Prichard. News of his death in Wyoming while seeking a rest abundantly earned by the labors devolving on him after the demise of John G. Johnson, with whom he had been associated for thirty-five years, brought a shock to the profession and the wide public to whom he was known as a distinguished lawyer.

Mr. Prichard owed his advancement to sterling manhood. He stood for the same lofty ideals of professional service as his chief. He never practiced the art of personal advertisement, but acquired authority by devotion to public and private duty. . . . Above all he was a high-minded man with winning personal qualities and earnestness of purpose in discharging his duties both as a lawyer with a highly responsible practice and as a private citizen.

The life of Frank P. Prichard was a life singularly well-rounded and complete. As lawyer and citizen he rendered signal and stainless service. What the world chiefly needs is more men of his type.

GREEN, Walter Jerome,

Financial Executive.

Descendant of forebears, who, in the earlier generations, helped build the foundations of the American Republic, and, in latter years, distinguished themselves in the field of finance, Walter Jerome Green, of Utica, New York, has successfully emulated his honored father and grandfather by displaying marked executive ability and finanical acumen in industrial and banking interests of Central New York. He is the second in Utica to bear the name which has been identified with big business undertakings that have attained country-wide significance.

The Green ancestry traces, along paternal and maternal lines, to John Alden and Priscilla Molines (Mullins), of "Mayflower" fame; to General Nathanael Greene, that distinguished soldier of the Revolution; to David Green, of South East, Putnam County, New York; to his son, Charles Green, of Saugerfield, Oneida County, New York, who became one of the best-known bankers and business men of that section of his State; to his son, Walter Jerome Green, father of Walter Jerome Green, of this review.

Walter Jerome (1) Green was born in Hubbardsville, Madison County, New York, October 10, 1842, and died in Utica, New York, January 27, 1885. He became prominent in banking circles in Central New York, and was a member of the well-known house of Charles

Green & Son, of Utica. As organizer, president and owner of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine & Halifax River Railroad, he was a mighty factor in the development of the resort country and fruit-growing belt of Southern Florida. This fine property and the extensive plans of the founder, after his death, came into the control of Henry M. Flagler, who carried the line down to embrace the famous Key West Railroad, and thus with marked fidelity became the executor and chief legatee of the "empire" building genius, whose hand had been suddenly stilled by death. Mr. Green married, June 26, 1867, Sarah L. Swartwout, daughter of Henry and Maria Lester (Ketelhuyn) Swartwout, her father a resident of Troy, New York, and a descendant of Tomys and Heynaricke (Barnets) Swartwout, who were married in Holland, and came to New York, in March, 1652. Her mother, Maria Lester Ketelhuyn, was a descendant of Joachim Ketelhuyn, who, in 1650, helped found Beverwyck (now Albany), New York, and of William Ketelhuyn, who, in 1734, was the owner of an area ten miles square in which the village of Saratoga Springs is now situated. Another of her ancestors was Captain Abraham Swartwout, who was an officer at Fort Schuyler, a military post on the site of Rome, New York, to which siege was laid by the British in August, 1777. The garrison was without a flag, and it became necessary to improvise one from white sheets and scarlet strips of cloth, while the blue stars were made from the cloak belonging to Captain Swartwout. This famous flag was raised above the fort, August 3, 1777, and it is believed to have been the first American flag, as authorized by Congress, to have been displayed at a military post. Sarah L. (Swartwout) Green played a prominent part in the religious, charitable and patriotic work of Utica, while socially she moved in the most cultured circles. Her residence on Rutger Place was the scene of a generous hospitality and the gathering place of many of the city's most intellectual persons. Her death, November 17, 1913, was the occasion of city-wide mourning.

Walter J. Green, son of Walter J. (1) and Sarah L. (Swartwout) Green, was born in Hubbardsville, Madison County, New York, December 17, 1874. Having received his education in private schools of Utica, he engaged in business in that city, where his interests ever since have been chiefly centered. Blessed with an honored name, and the beneficiary of wealth and position, he had little difficulty in obtaining an advantageous place in the commercial life of Utica; but this comparatively easy road did not satisfy this young man of a capacity for doing things on a large scale, and possessing the healthful ambition to urge him onward. Virtually from the beginning of his career, he exhibited those talents that had been bequeathed to him by his father and grandfather, and it was not long before he was recognized as a business man and financier of ability out of the ordinary. Perhaps his largest vested interest was in the Savage Arms Company, of which he was a director for many years, later its vice-president and actively associated with its management. The business of this concern was developed to a state where it had to be reckoned with as an important factor in the field of firearms manufacture. It reached the peak of efficiency, production and excellence of output in 1914, as the

world began to seethe in the greatest of all conflicts known to man. Representations of an appealing nature were made to Mr. Green and his associates, and they disposed of their holdings in the company to a syndicate to which had been awarded large contracts from England, the terms of the sale as consummated proving most desirable to the ceding parties.

A commanding position is held by Mr. Green in his other business relations in Utica and other cities of New York. His financial holdings are among the most desirable in local banking circles. He is chairman of the board of directors of the Utica National Bank & Trust Company, to which office he was elected in 1925, and also a director of long standing of the same institution. He is director of the Utica Investment Company, one of the few concerns of its kind organized under the banking laws of the State of New York. He is a director of the Robbins Amusement Company, which owns and controls theaters in Utica, Syracuse, and Watertown, New York. He holds rank with the business leaders and captains of finance in the Utica district.

Charities and all good causes carry an appeal to Mr. Green's heart and purse, which are opened with sustained liberality, and in this respect he strongly resembles a pronounced characteristic of his late revered mother. He furnished and equipped, in loving memory of his daughter who died in childhood, a ward for little children in the House of the Good Shepherd, and her name was bestowed upon it. He is a most devout man, and since 1901, has been a vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. Other organizations of approved purposes highly prize his membership. In the part that the United States played in the World War, Mr. Green exhibited a patriotically practical interest; and he turned over to the government for its use his beautiful and finely equipped yacht, which performed highly meritorious service in the prosecution of the war. Yachting is one of his favorite means of recreations, while he is a devotee of most of the out-of-door diversions. He has a summer home on an island in the St. Lawrence River, opposite Thousand Island Park, and there he passes his vacation periods. He is an actively helpful member of the Utica Chamber of Commerce. His clubs are: Ford Schuyler, Sadaquada Golf, Yahnundahsis Golf of Utica, Thousand Island Yacht, and Thousand Island Country.

Mr. Green married, February 17, 1897, Mary Stuart Lowery, daughter of Colonel Joseph Stuart and Julia Celeste (Wood) Lowery, her father an officer in the Civil War, and associated with important business interests in Utica. Mrs. Green died September 14, 1917, leaving three children: 1. Carlton G., born April 21, 1901, prepared for college at Pomfret, Connecticut, and the John Hun Tutoring School, Princeton, New Jersey. 2. Rosemary. 3. Dorothy. The two daughters were educated at the Misses Masters School, Dobbs Ferry, New York. Mr. Green married (second), April 27, 1918, Beatrice K. Garby, of New York City.

The salient points in the many-sided career of this worthy scion of the house of Green furnish excellent examples of encouragement to those who would be faithful stewards of wealth and render devoted service to their city, State and nation. What Mr. Green has accomplished, others similarly situated might

well perform, to their own credit and to the benefit of their fellow-men.

DOUGLASS, Elisha Peairs,

Builder of Industries.

The impulse toward progress along all vital lines of financial, industrial, and civic endeavor in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, was throughout a generation born in the great mind and ambitious soul of her most distinguished citizen, Elisha Peairs Douglass. A trained lawyer, a broad-gauged business man, a great-hearted leader, he directed the growth of his town and participated in the development of the whole western section of the State. Enterprises which grew to national importance had their inception from his activities.

The Douglass family is of fine Scotch stock. Some early member of that ancient Highland clan sought new opportunity in America, and with an instinctive longing for the sort of terrain in which his forefathers had lived found his way to the rugged and mountainous part of Pennsylvania. Elisha P. Douglass traced his American ancestry to Robert Douglass, who advanced westward with the frontier line and settled at Raccoon Creek, near Burgettstown, Washington County, Pennsylvania, probably at the close of the American Revolution. He married Isabella Orr, believed to have been of Rostraver Township, Westmoreland County, and they were the parents of seven sons. Upon his death in 1794, his widow settled with her boys on a farm near Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, where she died at the age of ninety-four. One of the sons, James Douglass, was born in Washington County in 1790. He married Mary Ellen Drennan, daughter of John and Margaret Drennan, whose forebears had settled at the forks of the Youghiogheny River in Elizabeth Township before the Revolution. James and Mary Ellen (Drennan) Douglass were the parents of eight children, of whom one was Thomas Douglass, born in Elizabeth Township on January 18, 1822. Passing his long life there, a prosperous farmer, he died June 6, 1896. His wife was Lydia C. Peairs, of Dutch ancestry, daughter of Elisha and Sarah (Wycoff) Peairs, and granddaughter of Joseph Peairs, who had purchased his farm in Elizabeth Township from the State of Pennsylvania in 1778 and lived there until his death in 1808.

Elisha Peairs Douglass, oldest son of Thomas and Lydia C. (Peairs) Douglass, was born in Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, February 22, 1849. His youth was passed in the effortful and stimulating surroundings characteristic of the America of the middle nineteenth century, which produced the captains of industry who have created that of the twentieth. His home life was happy, though not luxurious, and his educational opportunities were adequate, though not so easy that learning lost its charm. He attended the public schools and as a youth taught school in his township and in Rostraver, continuing his own studies at the same time. He worked hard and ambitiously from his early boyhood. California Normal School and Wooster College were the scene of his maturer studies, and the latter graduated him in law in 1877. Shortly thereafter he settled in McKeesport, where his sentimental and business interests centered throughout the rest of his life.

Mr. Douglass began to practice law in

E. P. Douglass

Earl L. Douglass

McKeesport and handled some cases in Pittsburgh, winning favorable recognition because of his keen intelligence, high probity, and warm-hearted humanity. Soon, however, his professional work brought him opportunites for broader connections in industry and finance, toward which his energies were deflected. He led in founding a number of the early enterprises of McKeesport, both in the way of public utilities and industry. The first street cars, the first natural gas, were supplied the city by companies of his organization: the McKeesport-Reynoldton Passenger Railways Company and the Union Gas Company. With these he remained associated until 1895, when he disposed of his holdings. The Fifth Avenue, High Street, and Fifteenth Avenue bridges were also furthered by Mr. Douglass. He was one of the founders of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company and one of its vice-presidents until his death, thus sharing in the organization and development of a business which came to be the largest tin plate works in the world. The McKeesport Title and Trust Company also had his aid in its formation and management, for he was president for many years. He was chairman of the board of directors of the People's Bank and a director of the Community Bank. His connection with the law was maintained by his position as senior member of the law firm of Douglass, Fife and Young, in whose affairs he appeared as consultant.

Political matters always interested Mr. Douglass, whose influence was widespread. In 1912, he was a candidate for Congress. Civic and social service organizations profited by his good judgment and business and legal knowledge, and his readiness to help at all times was so well known that he was chosen as officer by many of them. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the board of trustees of McKeesport Hospital, and trustee of the McKeesport Young Men's Christian Association. For twenty-five years he was elder of the First United Presbyterian Church. Wooster and Westminster colleges elected him to their boards of trustees. In addition to these official connections with humanitarian projects, he gave generously to private appeals for aid. It is said that no worthy person in need appealed to him in vain, nor any worthy cause. In the closing years of his life, and by his last will and testament, he made gifts totaling more than half a million dollars, which impressive total is not in itself large enough to illustrate the magnanimous soul of the man, his sincere and embracing love for his fellowman and continuous effort to help him.

Elisha Peairs Douglass married, August 24, 1880, Elvira P. Weddle, of Elizabeth Township, of a German family which came to America from Germany, settling first in Eastern Pennsylvania, and moving westward in 1753. Her parents were Peter and Elizabeth (McClelland) Weddle, her grandfather, George Weddle, a large landowner. To Elisha and Elvira P. Douglass were born two sons: Judge Howard Weddle Douglass, deceased; and Rev. Earl L. Douglass, Presbyterian minister of Poughkeepsie, New York.

The general affection in which Mr. Douglass was held in his home town is indicated by his familiar designation as "E. P." He loved the town, and there was nothing he could do for the welfare of the city which went undone. Since he had watched the growth of the city with

an understanding eye, he was its enthusiastic historian, dramatically relating its triumphs over difficulties and disappointments, and modestly omitting to mention his own share in those triumphs. Death took him after seventy-three years of notable usefulness had been allowed him, on March 12, 1922. Organizations and individuals brought spoken and written tributes and condolences to the family, and in public observances and private recollection they mourned the man who meant so much to the community, to his friends, and to his home.

ROEMER, Dr. William Benjamin,

Physician and Surgeon.

For more than a quarter of a century, Dr. William Benjamin Roemer has successfully practiced his profession at Utica, New York, during which time he has won the confidence and respect of his patients and has been accorded a high position among the members of his craft. In addition to attending to a large practice, he is surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, and for four years was gynecologist at the Utica General Hospital, which in medical circles are considered two of the most important assignments in the city. He is also surgeon of the New York Central Railroad, which requires a small part of his time but carries with it authoritative endorsement of him as a man of more than ordinary ability. To these qualifications he adds an attractive personality which makes him welcome wherever he goes.

Dr. Roemer was born December 30, 1873, at New Hartford, Oneida County, New York, the son of Conrad Roemer and Rose (Pfeiffer) Roemer, his father having been the first of the family to set foot upon American soil. Conrad Roemer, a farmer and market-gardener, was born December 14, 1834, at Hof Sauerberg, Kreis Hamburg, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and died at New Hartford in 1911; he came to the United States in 1851, married in 1854, in 1864 became a citizen of the United States of America, and at New Hartford spent the last forty-two years of his life; his wife, born in 1831 at Württemberg, Germany, came to the United States in 1852, and died at New Hartford, in 1891; her father, John Pfeiffer, became a resident of Utica in 1853, and there spent the balance of his days.

Dr. Roemer grew up on a farm and finished the Utica Academy in 1894; then he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York City, in 1895, and four years later was awarded his degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the summer of 1899 he served as a substitute interne in Bellevue Hospital, New York, and in the fall of 1899 he began the practice of his profession in the city of Utica. He has always conducted a general practice, but he has devoted much study to surgery and has been very successful in that line. He was chief medical officer of the Utica public schools and for one term served on the city Board of Health. Since 1915 he had been surgeon for the New York Central Railroad, and is a member of the New York Central Lines Surgeons' Association. In 1916 he was president of the Oneida County Medical Society; is a member of the American Medical Association; the New York State Medical Society; the New York and New England Association of Railroad Surgeons; trustee of the Utica Academy of Medicine; is ex-president of the Utica Medical Club; and a member of the board

F. W. Whitney,

of managers of County Hospital at Rome, New York. In secret order circles he is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 224, Free and Accepted Masons; Oneida Chapter, No. 57, Royal Arch Masons; Utica Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; Yahnundahsis Lodge of Perfection and Mohawk Valley Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Ziyara Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Utica Curling Club. In politics, Dr. Roemer prefers the Republican party, and in church circles is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. In business affairs he is a director and vice-president of the Brunner Manufacturing Company.

Dr. Roemer married, June 28, 1905, Jessie Maude Herrick, a native of Utica, daughter of Henry and Carolina H. Herrick, of White Lake, Oneida County; her father was born in Germany, but settled in Oneida County in 1856, where, until his death, he was engaged in the lumber business. Mrs. Roemer is an officer of the Order of the Eastern Star, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church and of Calvary White Shrine. They are the parents of two children: 1. Avis, born August 30, 1907, educated in Utica High School, class of 1924; also Katherine Gibbs School in Boston, Massachusetts. 2. Lois, born April 16, 1910.

WINTER, Frederick W.,

Patent Attorney.

One of the best known patent attorneys in the country, Frederick W. Winter, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, gave thirty-five years of close study and practical experience to this particular branch of the law. His renown was deserved, for he overcame every obstacle in the way of completely mastering his subject. His keen, clear mind, his prodigious memory, his loyalty to the interests of his clients assured those who came to him of success in the cases they brought him.

Frederick W. Winter was born in Tomah, Wisconsin, March 11, 1865, son of George L. and Bertha Winter. The father, a farmer near Tomah until his retirement, was survived by the mother, who still resides in Tomah, and their four sons: Dr. Arthur E. Winter, of Tomah; George L. Winter, Jr., ranch owner at Upland, California; Charles J. Winter, of Mason City, Iowa; and the subject of this record, Frederick W. Winter. The son was educated in the Tomah public schools, graduating from high school at the age of seventeen and continuing his studies at the University of Wisconsin, from which he graduated in 1887. For two years thereafter, Frederick W. Winter taught school and was principal of the high school at West De Pere, Wisconsin. A successful civil service examination then won for him an appointment in the War Department in Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained for six months. His transfer to a clerkship in the patent office started him on the career in which he won fame and gave him an understanding of the routine treatment of patents in the government office which proved of inestimable value to him as a patent lawyer. He steadily advanced, attaining ultimately the position of Chief Examiner. His painstaking accuracy and integrity were the keynote to his promotion. At the same time, while working hard at his daily tasks, he began and completed the study of patent law, pursuing the course in the evenings and

graduating from Columbia College. Thus was illustrated the calibre of the man, so determined, so resourceful that he was bound to attain his objectives. In 1906, he moved to Pittsburgh and began his professional work. For a few years he was a member of the patent attorney law firm of Kay, Totten and Winter. As his prestige grew, he withdrew and opened offices of his own, to which much important business came, and into which he ultimately took as partner, Mr. Joe Bailey Brown. The inrush of business forced the two to admit a third member, Paul Critchlow, and Mr. Winter was thus senior member of the firm of Winter, Brown, and Critchlow, with offices in the Farmers' Bank Building, noted as among the ablest and best-informed patent lawyers in the United States. Mr. Winter himself, always a student, with wonderful powers of concentration, gained the reputation of being able to accomplish more work in his line than it seemed possible for any other man to do. An astute lawyer and true gentleman, devoting all his attention to his business, he won rapid and deserved success.

In politics, a Republican, Mr. Winter was progressive in that as in everything he touched. He thought for himself, was singularly fair-minded and open to conviction, and tolerant above everything else. Local and national affairs seemed to him momentous, and could always command his hearty support for worthwhile measures. He was a member of the Unitarian church. He was affiliated with the University Club, the Union Club, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. Mr. Winter died on December 6, 1925, at his home, No. 1500 Beechwood Boulevard, Pittsburgh, at the age of sixty.

On September 2, 1891, Frederick W. Winter married at West De Pere, Wisconsin, Flora Lovelace, a native of that town, daughter of Charles and Mary (Campau) Lovelace. Her father, of English descent, native to New York State, lived for a time in Marquette, Michigan, then at West De Pere, where he was engaged in the blast furnace industry and rated as a prominent citizen. Her mother, a native of Canada, is of noble French lineage. Mrs. Winter survives her husband with their two daughters: 1. Gertrude, now the wife of James Irvine, residing at Radnor, Pennsylvania. 2. Eleanor Lovelace, a graduate of Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

Frederick W. Winter won his way to success by virtue of ability and hard work. Assisting him were personal attributes of a rare type, such as a charming personality which grew out of his consideration for others, and his genuine liking for his fellow-men. He was very simple and democratic, easy of access and approach, ever ready to help others. Pomp and ceremony and idle display failed to interest him, for he gave his most genuine love to his family and to things of the mind, such as reading, study, above all, his profession. He attained a great measure of success and prominence, in which all who knew him rejoiced with him.

HOLT, Henry Chandler,

Banker.

The lustre which surrounds a college football star is often dimmed by practical elements in business life, but this has not proven so in the case of Henry Chandler Holt, vice-president of the Central Union Trust Company of New York City. Mr. Holt played three

years on the Yale University football team at New Haven, and in 1901 and 1902 was selected for the position of all-American center by the late Walter Camp. The lessons of discipline inculcated in Mr. Holt by the coach and by his experiences on the gridiron have never left him, but on the contrary have steeled him firmly to his tasks in the commercial world, as if he yet were pitted against worthy foeman and had the goal to go. After leaving college he engaged in the railroad business for nine years, at the end of which time he formed a connection with the Central Union Trust Company, with which concern he has done faithful and effective work ever since, to the extent that he qualified for the vice-presidency. He occupies an enviable position in financial affairs and the social realm of New York, and has fully justified the predictions made of him that he would succeed admirably at whatever he undertook.

Mr. Holt comes of fine old New England families on both his maternal and paternal sides. The first paternal ancestor, Nicholas Holt, arrived in Boston in June, 1635, and from here moved to Andover, Massachusetts, where he and his son lived all their lives. His grandson, George Holt, and the great-great-great-grandfather of Henry Chandler Holt, settled in Windham, Connecticut, February 22, 1726, where he and his descendants lived for four generations. Hiram Holt, grandfather of Mr. Holt, received a liberal education and after graduation from Yale Medical School, moved to the neighboring town of Pomfret, Connecticut, where he lived and practiced medicine. He married Marian Chandler, who was born on the Chandler Farm in Pomfret, which had been in the Chandler family ever since it had been purchased from the Indians when Pomfret was settled.

George Chandler Holt, son of Hiram and Marian (Chandler) Holt, was born December 31, 1843, and received his preliminary education in the schools of his vicinity. After graduation from Yale College, he studied law in the Law School of Columbia University, later settling in New York, where he rose high in his profession, becoming judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. He is now living retired in Woodstock, Connecticut. George Chandler Holt married Mary L. Bowen, who comes of a distinguished New England family. The first one of her ancestors to settle in Connecticut was Henry Bowen, who was one of the thirteen original settlers of Woodstock, Windham County, in 1686. The farm which he received by lot, has been in the family over two hundred years, and is now owned (1927) by the wife of the late Herbert W. Bowen, Mr. Holt's uncle, who was United States Minister to Persia and Venezuela. George Chandler and Mary L. (Bowen) Holt were the parents of two sons: 1. Dr. Hamilton, now president of Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida. 2. Henry Chandler, of whom further.

Henry Chandler Holt, son of George Chandler and Mary L. (Bowen) Holt, was born in New York City, January 13, 1881, and received his preliminary education in the schools of his native city. His preparation for Yale College was made at Woodstock Academy, Woodstock, Connecticut, and Phillips-Andover Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1899; he was graduated

from Yale in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1903, Mr. Holt accepted employment with the Southern Railway Company at Princeton, Indiana, and later went with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company at New York City, in which organization he continued to master transportation problems, and in 1912, as stated before was advanced to a responsible position with the Central Union Trust Company. Mr. Holt is treasurer and director of the Grenfell Association of America, Incorporated; the Constantinople Woman's College; the Forty-second Street Property Owners & Merchants' Association; and secretary of the Japan Society; also being closely identified with various charity movements. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon College Fraternity, the Skull and Bones Society of Yale; the University Club; the Yale Club; the Uptown Club of New York; and the Ardsley Club at Ardsley-on-Hudson, New York. His favorite sport is football.

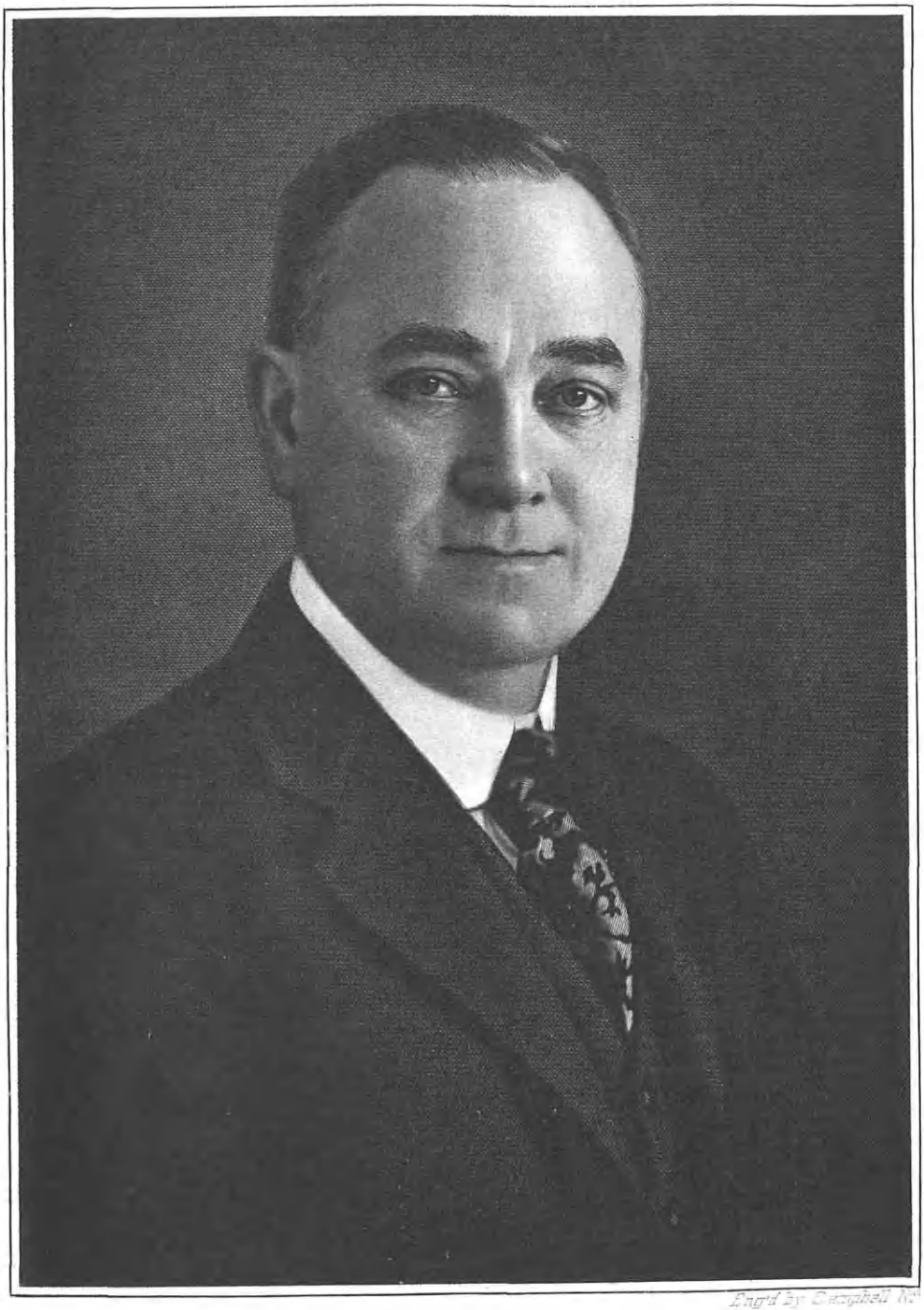
Henry Chandler Holt married, at New York, October 20, 1919, Margaret Sumner Carson, daughter of General John M. Carson, retired United States Army officer. Mr. and Mrs. Holt are the parents of three daughters; Margaret Carson, born September 28, 1920; and twins, Mary Bowen and Susanna Aspinwall, born May 10, 1924. His office is at No. 40 East Forty-second Street, his city home at No. 55 East Eighty-sixth Street, and his summer home at Woodstock, Connecticut.

STEBBINS, Grant Case,

Petroleum Magnate.

Persistence, a thorough knowledge of the petroleum industry, and ability of a high order brought to Grant Case Stebbins, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, success and widespread renown as president of the Stebbins Oil and Gasoline Company, and organizer of the Gladys Belle Oil Company. From a fine old American family, English in origin, founded in America at an early period of Colonial history, he inherited admirable traits. His grandparents were Josiah and Eliza (Case) Stebbins, residents of Chautauqua County, New York, where their son, Burr Stebbins, was born January 3, 1831. The family moved to Michigan in 1839, where the son was educated. In 1854, he moved to LaSalle County, locating in Manlius Township, where he improved a new farm, turning the wilderness into richly cultivated fields, and making improvements in the shape of buildings, fences, etc. His later days were spent in Marseilles. He was a Republican, a man of great integrity, energy, and excellent reputation. In July, 1859, Burr Stebbins married Dency Mullen, of Morristown, New Jersey, fourth daughter of William and Abigail (Crane) Mullen. She was born in Morristown, New Jersey, November 3, 1835, and long survived her husband, who died April 17, 1894. The children of the marriage were: 1. Grant C., of further mention. 2. Everett J., died April 12, 1899. 3. Cora F. Binnett, a gifted elocutionist, and a resident of Tulsa. 4. Delia, wife of Eugene D. Allen, an oil man of Tulsa.

Grant Case Stebbins, son of Burr and Dency (Mullen) Stebbins, was born in Manlius Township, LaSalle County, Illinois, March 27, 1862. After completing his education there and at the Dixon, Illinois, College, he helped his father on the home farm until 1883, when he was



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Frank C. Stebbins

twenty-one years old. He then moved to Nebraska, as an employe of the Santa Fé Railroad. A year later Mr. Stebbins became a government land agent and thus received the training in real estate values and transactions which stood him in such good stead in his subsequent activities. In 1905, he moved to Oklahoma, where the city of Tulsa then boasted a population of some 3,500 persons. Mr. Stebbins busied himself with real estate, moving the post office, opening up new residential districts, chamber of commerce work, the organization and financing of Tulsa University, and general projects directed toward the building up of the town, a varied program which played no small part in making the city what it is today. Meantime, he became interested in oil. The nickname "Dry Hole" Stebbins is a testimonial to the courage and persistence with which he overcame difficulty and discouragement. He drove twenty-eight consecutive dry holes before fortune favored him. As he became more and more successful, he organized the Gladys Belle and the Stebbins Oil and Gas companies, the Dency Oil Company, and the Stebbins Investment Company. In early days he was president of a bank in Tulsa in 1907.

Public spirited as he was, Mr. Stebbins was active in the Republican party and served the town of Marseilles, Illinois, for two terms as mayor. During the Spanish-American War, his services were promptly offered his country, and the commission of second lieutenant given him, but the occasion for his leaving the United States did not arise. A member of the Chamber of Commerce, he once served as its president, and he helped further the interests of the Tulsa Country Club, with which he was affiliated. He attended the Universalist church.

At Keene, Kansas, on April 24, 1888, Grant Case Stebbins married Kate Carver Critchfield, daughter of William Boyle and Sarah Elizabeth (Carver) Critchfield. Children: 1. Dency, now Mrs. R. M. Darnell, of Tulsa. 2. Gladys Belle, now Mrs. R. O. McClintock, of Tulsa. 3. J. Ray Stebbins, now president of the Stebbins Oil and Gas Company. 4. Louise Stebbins Chandler, of Tulsa.

On March 21, 1925, when he was in his sixty-third year, Mr. Stebbins died in a Kansas City hospital. The confidence and vigor with which he had faced life, and the ability with which he had utilized the opportunities presented to him, brought him great success. His personality was of the straightforward, virile type which wins the respect and admiration of the men with whom business established contacts. Everybody knew that he had the highest business standards, and the most liberal and generous attitude toward the general public as well as toward his intimate associates. To his family he was the most loving of fathers and pleasantest of companions. It is difficult to over-estimate the benefits Tulsa derived from his vigorous leadership in an ambitious expansion program. He stimulated the oil business, one of the chief industries of the town, and played a part in promoting cultural as well as other developments.

ROSSITER, William Wickes, Jr.,

Merchant.

Highly esteemed by all with whom he is associated in mercantile matters, as well as by the general community, Mr.

William Wickes Rossiter, Jr., is of a family long established and honored in the annals of New England and New York industry. Mr. Rossiter is a direct descendant of Edward Rocester who came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1630.

The surname Roucester, Rocester, or Rosseter originated from the early English Roucester, Anglo-Saxon Hrofeceaster, Hrof-castrum or fortified camp; modern English town of Rochester in County Kent, England. A William de Roucester is in Blomefield and Parkin, "History of Norfolk," on record A. D. 1248, and a Peter de Roucestre in the Hundred Rolls of County Suffolk, A. D. 1273. John Rocester of County Somerset is in the Register of Oxford University, 1581.

(References: Bardsley's "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(The Family in America).

(I) Edward Rocester, as it is written in early Colonial records, had a good estate in Devonshire or Somersetshire, having a son living at Combe in Devonshire. He sailed in the ship "Mary and John" from Plymouth in Devonshire, and arrived in Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 30, 1630, with his son Bray. He had been appointed in London, October 20, 1629, one of the assistants of John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts Bay, and attended the first meeting of assistants in August, and the second and third meetings at Charlestown in September, but died October 23, 1630.

(References: Savage Genealogical Dictionary, Vol. III.)

(II) Bray (or Bryan) Rocester, later Rosseter, son of Edward Rocester, was made freeman of Massachusetts, May 18, 1631; and joined the Dorchester company who settled at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1636. He was a physician of good repute. He was chosen the first town clerk of Windsor in 1639, and was also a surveyor. He removed to Guilford, Connecticut, in 1657, buying the estate of Samuel Desborough. Though he went with the first settlers of Killingworth, he returned and died at Guilford, September 30, 1672. He married Elizabeth Alsop, sister of the Rev. Josiah Alsop of London. She died in August, 1669. Bray (or Bryan) and Elizabeth (Alsop) Rosseter were the parents of ten children, all except the last two, born in Windsor, Connecticut: 1. Samuel, died June 10, 1640. 2. John, died in September, 1670; married, in 1669, Mary Gilbert, a daughter of Jonathan Gilbert. 3. Elizabeth, died September, 1651. 4. Timothy, died 1647. 5. Joanna, born July, 1642, died October 12, 1702; married in 1670, Rev. John Cotton, Jr. 6. Peter, died in 1651. 7. Abagail, died in 1648. 8. Josiah, of whom further. 9. Susannah, born November 22, 1652; died April 21, 1710; married Rev. Zachariah Walker. 10. Sarah, died August 10, 1669.

(References: Stiles' "History of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut;" New England Historical and Genealogical Register.)

(III) Josiah Rossiter, as they spelled the name, son of Bray and Elizabeth (Alsop) Rocester, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1646, died in Guilford, Connecticut, January 31, 1716. He had a home lot of an acre on the south side of Guilford Green in 1710, and inherited from his father thirteen acres of upland and six and one-half of marsh. He represented Guilford nine times in the Gen-

eral Court between 1683 and 1700, and then was assistant until 1711. In October, 1703, he was made judge of the New Haven County Court and of the Probate Court. He was town clerk of Guilford from 1685 to 1706, and from 1707 to his death. Josiah Rossiter was one of the town's twelve patentees in 1685, and in 1702 was made first naval officer of Guilford, which was one of the eight ports of entry in Connecticut. He was ensign of the town train band in 1676. He married Sarah Sherman, daughter of the Honorable Samuel Sherman of Woodbury, Connecticut. She died March 30, 1712, aged fifty-eight. All the children of Josiah and Sarah (Sherman) Rossiter were born in Guilford, Connecticut. They were: 1. Sarah, born November 26, 1677, died May 18, 1679. 2. Elizabeth, born in April, 1679; died September 17, 1698. 3. Josiah, born March 31, 1680, died September 23, 1751; married Mary Hill. 4. Samuel, born January 28, 1681 or 1682, died August 23, 1682. 5. Timothy, born June 5, 1683, died February 7, 1724-25; married, in 1712, Abigail Penfield. 6. John, born October 13, 1684, died January 8, 1686. 7. Samuel, born February 28, 1685 or 1686, died January 16, 1711; married Anna Ward, daughter of Andrew Ward. 8. David, born April 17, 1687, died April 29, 1688. 9. Jonathan, born April 3, 1688; married, in 1720, Ann Pierson of Bridgehampton. 10. Nathaniel, of whom further. 11. Sarah, born February 25, 1691; married, May 9, 1716, Abraham Pierson. 12. Patience, born April 6, 1692; died March 9, 1716; married, in 1715, John Belding. 13. Joanna, born April 23, 1693, died June 16, 1703. 14. Mary, born December 3, 1694, married April 17, 1725, Ebenezer Chesebrough. 15. Theophilus, born February 12, 1696, died April 9, 1771; married Ab——— Pierson. 16. Susannah, born June 13, 1697; married, 1728, Jeremiah Chesebrough. 17. Ebenezer, born February 4, 1698 or 1699, died April 11, 1762; married Hannah White.

(IV) Nathaniel Rossiter, son of Josiah and Sarah (Sherman) Rossiter, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, November 10, 1689, and died in the same place. He was a joiner and an ensign in the militia. He married Anna Stone, daughter of Lieutenant Nathaniel Stone. She died April 20, 1776. The children of this marriage, all born in Guilford, Connecticut, were: 1. Nathaniel, born March 23, 1716, died November 21, 1769; married Deborah Fowler, daughter of Benjamin Fowler. 2. Benjamin, born September 25, 1718, died September 27, 1796; married (first) Abigail Baldwin, daughter of Timothy Baldwin; married (second), in 1751, Sarah (Morse) Baldwin, widow of Timothy Baldwin and daughter of Deacon Seth Morse. 3. Sarah, born June 1, 1720, died in April, 1760; married in 1744, Aaron Evarts. 4. Noah, born April 15, 1725, died February 7, 1757. 5. Nathan (or Elnathan), of whom further.

(V) Nathan (or Elnathan) Rossiter, son of Nathaniel and Anna (Stone) Rossiter, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, October 31, 1730, died in Richmond, Massachusetts, December 9, 1813. He married, June 14, 1755, Sarah Baldwin, daughter of Timothy Baldwin of North Guilford. In the war with England he served as Elnathan Rossiter, entering the Revolutionary Army as first lieutenant of the second company of the Sixth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel H. Parsons, Continental line. Elnathan Rossiter entered May 1, 1775, was promoted to captain, July 1, and discharged

December 17, 1775, ("Connecticut Men in the Revolution"). After the war he removed to Richmond, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where his wife, Sarah, died December 30, 1800, aged sixty-six years. Their children, born in Guilford, Connecticut, were: 1. Nathan, Jr., of whom further. 2. Noah, born June 5, 1759; married Polly Dudley, daughter of John Dudley. 3. Abraham, born January 17, died January 19, 1762. 4. Sarah, born August 28, 1763; married Uriah Betts, October 14, 1783. 5. Abraham, born October 20, 1765, died July 23, 1851; married October 5, 1795, Polly Baldwin. 6. Samuel, born February 26, 1768, died in Richmond, May 21, 1786. 7. Benjamin, born November 23, 1771; married in Richmond, Mrs. Abigail (Sanford) Miller of Little Compton, Rhode Island, 1797, and died in New York. 8. Rebecca, born June 20, 1774; married, in Richmond in 1796, Uriah Betts.

(References: Richmond, Massachusetts, Vital Records.)

(VI) Nathan Rossiter, Jr., son of Nathan and Sarah (Baldwin) Rossiter, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1756, and died at Williamstown, Massachusetts, December 13, 1829. He married Hannah Tuttle, daughter of Timothy Tuttle, of Goshen, Connecticut. She died in Williamstown, July 29, 1824, aged sixty-five. The children of this marriage were: 1. Timothy Tuttle, of whom further. 2. Nathan (3), born in 1786, and died August 29, 1810.

(References: Williamstown, Massachusetts, Vital Records.)

(VII) Timothy Tuttle Rossiter, son of Nathan and Hannah (Tuttle) Rossiter, was born in 1785, died in Williamstown, Massachusetts, July 29, 1810. He married Cynthia Powers.

(VIII) Lucius Rossiter, son of Timothy Tuttle and Cynthia (Powers) Rossiter, was born in 1809, and died in 1879. He married Mary Wickes of Williamstown, Massachusetts.

(IX) William Wickes Rossiter, son of Lucius and Mary (Wickes) Rossiter, was born in 1848. He was educated in the schools of Brooklyn. Entering business life at an early age, he first became connected with the commission house of Wallace and Wickes, which was later succeeded by the firm of Rossiter and Skidmore. This partnership continued until 1888, when Mr. Rossiter organized the Terminal Warehouse Company of which he was president until his death. Ever actively interested in military affairs, he was prominent in military circles in New York City and Brooklyn. He served in the National Guard of the State of New York in both places, as quartermaster and captain in the Seventh Regiment in New York City, and captain in the Twenty-third Regiment in Brooklyn. William Wickes Rossiter married (first) Emma Richmond, born in 1848, died in 1889. He married (second), in 1891, Helen Hendrick, born in 1869. His children, all by the first marriage were: 1. Van Wyck (deceased). 2. Julie, married John Joseph Hinchman of Brooklyn, New York. 3. William Wickes, Jr., of whom further. Mr. Rossiter died in 1897.

(X) William Wickes Rossiter, Jr., son of William Wickes and Emma (Richmond) Rossiter, was born November 13, 1877, in Brooklyn, New York, where he attended the Brooklyn Latin School. Matriculating at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, he was graduated there in 1899, with his Bachelor of Arts

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Edward B. Ellicott

degree. Mr. Rossiter then entered upon his career as a merchant in New York City, New York, and continuing since in mercantile affairs has, by his practical business sense and progressive spirit, attained a well-merited position of leadership. He is a member of the University and St. Anthony clubs, and the College Fraternity Delta Psi.

William Wickes Rossiter, Jr., married, November 5, 1917, Hildreth Marjorie Dunn, daughter of William Henry Dunn, a merchant of Rochester, New York, and Emma Elizabeth (Buff) Dunn. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Rossiter are: 1. William H. D. Rossiter, born September 13, 1918, at Troy, New York. 2. Robert Richmond Rossiter, born at Albany, New York, July 5, 1924.

ELLICOTT, Colonel Edward Beach,

Electrical Engineer.

Chicago lost one of her most valued and public-spirited citizens when Colonel Edward Beach Ellicott was called from his labors so suddenly on October 26, 1926. Trained for the responsible tasks of an electrical engineer, he filled many important civil positions in the city of Chicago, but aside from this he gave generously of his talents and service for promoting better educational facilities and for the progress and improvement of the city in general. His record of service during the World War in which he rose to the rank of colonel also stands out as a brilliant chapter in his life history.

Colonel Edward B. Ellicott came of a line of worthy forebears and cherished the name which had been given him, and which he in turn passed on without blemish to a future progeny. That the Ellicott family was a noble and distinguished one in England is proven by the fact that the family was granted armorial bearings. According to Crozier's "General Armory," a registry of American families entitled to coat armor, the Ellicott coat-of-arms, recorded for Andrew Ellicott, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, originally of Collumpton, Devonshire, England, and who is represented in the line of descent to Colonel Edward B. Ellicott, of this review, is as follows:

Arms—Lozengy or and azure, a bordure argent.

Crest—A hawk with wings expanded, belled all proper.

Motto—*Sto super vias antiquas.*

Members of the Ellicott family have been noted for their mechanical and inventive genius for generations back, therefore it is not strange that Edward B. Ellicott should have inherited some of this innate ability and have become such a success in his line of endeavor. His ancestry can be traced as follows:

(I) Andrew Ellicott, representing the first member of the direct line of whom there is definite information, was a landowner in Collumpton, on the Colm River, near Exeter, Devonshire, England. He married Elizabeth Hodge, June 11, 1677, who became the mother of Andrew, through whom the line of descent is continued.

(II) Andrew Ellicott, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Hodge) Ellicott, was born January 3, 1683, and before coming to America was engaged as a woolen manufacturer. He married, on February 10, 1707, Mary Fox, a daughter of Francis and Tabitha (Cooker) Fox, of St. German, County Cornwall, England.

Among their children was a son Andrew, who heads the next generation.

(III) Andrew Ellicott, son of Andrew and Mary (Fox) Ellicott, was born July 11, 1708, and died in June of 1741. He married, June 17, 1731, Ann Bye, a member of the Society of Friends, or so-called Quakers, and because he was a non-member she was disowned by the Society. This dissension was no doubt due in part to their coming to America, for later in this same year they arrived in New York, later locating in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of four sons, by name: Nathaniel, Joseph, of whom further, Andrew, and John.

(IV) Joseph Ellicott, son of Andrew and Ann (Bye) Ellicott, was born October 8, 1732, and died October 15, 1780. He filled the office of high sheriff of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1768-9, and later became a member of the Provincial Assembly. His father had become notable for his inventive genius, having produced some of the most famous clocks of his day and his son Joseph had followed in his footsteps, for, in the year 1769, assisted by his son Andrew, he brought before the public a musical clock. He also rose to eminence in the arts and sciences. He was married in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1753, to Judith Bleaker, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Bleaker, and in 1775 they removed to Maryland, locating in the town called Ellicott Mills. Among the children born to this couple was a son Andrew, who heads the next generation in direct line of descent.

(V) Andrew Ellicott, son of Joseph and Judith (Bleaker) Ellicott, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1754, and died at West Point, New York, August 29, 1820. He removed to Ellicott Mills, in Maryland, in his youth, and there gave his time to the study of science and practical mechanics. He assisted his father in his clock manufacturing business, and later became a skilled civil engineer. In 1789 he was honored by being selected by Washington to survey the land lying between Pennsylvania and Lake Erie, and later became surveyor-general of the United States. He also served in the Maryland Legislature. Andrew Ellicott married, in 1775, Sarah Brown, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

(VI) Joseph Ellicott, son of Andrew and Sarah (Brown) Ellicott, was a man of ability and genius, born in the year 1788, and died at Batavia, New York, October 22, 1837. He married, in July, 1823, Eliza P. Sherman, and they became the parents of George M., of whom further.

(VII) George M. Ellicott, son of Joseph and Eliza P. (Sherman) Ellicott, and father of Colonel Edward B. Ellicott, whose name heads this biography, was born October 9, 1833, and married twice, the first time to Maria Sears, who became the mother of Edward, and after her death he married Mrs. L. E. McConnell.

(VIII) Colonel Edward Beach Ellicott, son of George M. and Maria (Sears) Ellicott, was the youngest of six children, and was born in Lockport, New York, March 28, 1866, and died in Chicago, Illinois, October 26, 1926. He was educated in the public schools of Batavia, New York, and started out to earn a livelihood at the early age of thirteen. But his scholastic training did not end here for he diligently applied himself, and from the reading of books, and through experience, learned the fundamental prin-

ciples of electricity and the mechanical devices connected with it so thoroughly that he in time became an authority on the subject and was recognized as a skilled electrical engineer.

When, in his early twenties, he held the position of superintendent of the Concordia Electric Light Company, of Kansas, for three years, he was recognized as an expert and was engaged to install electric plants. His next move was in the year 1893, when he entered the employ of the Western Electric Company as the assistant superintendent of construction, later becoming its superintendent. In 1897, he was chosen electrician of the city of Chicago, and in 1904, he was chosen the chief electrical engineer of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and later became the consulting engineer of the Sanitary District of Chicago. It was under his supervision that the hydro-electric system of the Sanitary District of Chicago was built, and the entire electrical lighting system was reinstated.

Mr. Ellicott was planning to retire from active business when he reached the age of fifty, but before his plans could be carried to fruition the World War became an issue, and he volunteered for service to his country. He entered the Construction Division of the Army on January 3, 1918, with the rank of major, his first assignment being the building of the Reconstruction Hospital, No. 3, at Colonia, New Jersey. He was then promoted to colonel and assigned to the chemical warfare section, and under his guidance and direction the great Edgewood Arsenal at Edgewood, Maryland, was constructed with remarkable speed and efficiency. During this gigantic task, Mr. Ellicott demonstrated his ability to handle men of various types, and his fair standards and honest methods won for him the friendship and regard of all who were brought under his leadership. Aside from having charge of the construction of this great arsenal he was made his own disbursing officer. He was instrumental in saving the government many millions of dollars in claim adjustments. He had been so successful in his work that when the war was over he was asked to remain in the service, but this he declined to do, as he was desirous to get back to his own work.

He returned to his home in Chicago, and on May 27, 1925, was appointed to membership on the Board of Education and unanimously elected its president, holding this office to the time of his death. His administration of the public school system was marked by his having brought harmony on a board that when he assumed command had been rent with strife. At the end of his first term as president he asked to be relieved because of the sacrifice entailed in his own business, but Mayor Dever said that he was too valuable an asset to let go, and so yielding to the pressure he remained at the post. Colonel Ellicott's policy in connection with the school was a constructive one. He insisted on pursuing a vigorous policy of erecting more school buildings as rapidly as possible in order to relieve the seat shortage, and was instrumental in curtailing many activities which, investigation showed, cost huge sums of money with a small return in education. While in favor of raising the salaries of the school teachers, he refused to sanction a measure involving millions of dollars in increased salaries until the money was forthcoming—and

he urged an increase in the school tax rate to raise the funds. He earned the respect and confidence of his school associates by his eminent fairness and by the courage in which he withstood criticism of powerful civic bodies. He measured up to every standard of requirement necessary to direct the destinies of a school system.

Along with his duties connected with the school board, he carried on his business of electrical contracting, and invented several electrical appliances which, together with the buildings constructed under his supervision, will remain as monuments to his memory. He was vice-president of the Valentine-Clark Company, of Minneapolis, Chicago and New York.

Mr. Ellicott held membership in a number of engineering societies, included among them, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He was also a member of the Chicago Athletic Association. In politics he was a Democrat. A lover of the great out-of-doors, Colonel Ellicott derived much pleasure from hunting and fishing.

During the remarkable career of Colonel Edward Beach Ellicott he made many lasting friendships. He was a friend to all, and especially to the school children of Chicago, who have already felt the loss of his influence and his friendly greetings. His kindness and gentleness won the hearts of all with whom he came in contact, and combined with these qualities was a courageous spirit ready to undertake any worthy project. The news of his death came as a great shock to his many friends and associates and cast a spell of sadness over the city of Chicago. His funeral service was held in the Church of the Atonement, from which his remains were taken to Graceland Cemetery, escorted by a guard of honor composed of high school cadets. In recognition of the passing on of this man who had rendered so valuable a service to the schools and community of Chicago, the schools closed on the afternoon of the funeral, and the flags on the schools were ordered to be lowered to half staff for a period of thirty days. From the Board of Education, the City Council of Chicago, the American Legion Post, No. 10, which was composed entirely of men who served in the Construction Division, and from many others, came expressions of sorrow in the form of resolutions and worthy tributes, which have now been entered into the records of the various organizations, that future generations may read and benefit thereby. Since space here does not permit the printing of all these tributes, the one here quoted will serve to show with what regard Colonel Edward B. Ellicott was held. The following is from the business manager of the Board of Education, John E. Byrnes:

> The death of our beloved Colonel has cast a pall of sadness upon all his comrades and friends.
>
> Colonel Ellicott was a splendid example of the type of men whom the world loves to revere as one of Nature's noblemen. Always the soul of punctuality in observing his obligations as a citizen, a friend and an executive, he leaves a spotless record of unpretending service to humanity which the most exalted of men might well envy.
>
> As our superior officer and friend we loved him as a brother, and his death has left a void that can never be filled.

His loss to the city and nation can

hardly be estimated. Chicago lost a valuable public servant, whose achievements will live on in the monuments he erected about the city, and the nation has lost a patriotic and courageous soldier, whose ideals were built on standards of the highest.

Colonel Edward Beach Ellicott married, on April 26, 1898, Minerva Ellsworth, daughter of Lemuel and Nellie (Jones) Ellsworth, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They were the parents of two children: Chester Crandall, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, who married Helen Jackson, of Chicago; and Ernest Ellsworth, a student at the University of Wisconsin.

TRACY, William Gardiner,

Lawyer.

Illustrative of the highest American ideals, William Gardiner Tracy, of Syracuse, New York, achieved success as a lawyer and business man, and fame as a constructive and forward-looking community leader. He was senior member of the widely known law firm of Tracy, Chapman, & Tracy. These achievements in his profession and in the sterner phases of civic duty are indications of the keen mentality and force of character of the man. Illustrative of his courage is his splendid Civil War record, which brought him that rare decoration, a Congressional Medal of Honor. There was, however, a gentler side to his nature which found expression in his love of his friends and his home and his devotion to his flower garden. The dignified, the worth-while, as well as the quieter and simpler aspects of life had his wholehearted support.

William Gardiner Tracy was born in Syracuse, New York, April 7, 1843, son of James Grant and Sarah (Osgood) Tracy, and descendant of Thomas Tracy, who was born in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England, in 1610, and came in early manhood to Salem, Massachusetts, whence he moved in 1660 to Norwich, Connecticut. James Grant Tracy, born in Norwich, in 1781, died in Syracuse in 1850, after a successful career as head of the Syracuse Land Company. He and his wife had four sons: James Grant Tracy, born in 1837; Osgood Vose Tracy; William Gardiner, of further mention; and Edward Winslow, born in 1845, died in 1854.

William Gardiner Tracy was educated in the local public and high schools and after the Civil War received the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the Albany Law School in 1867. He prepared himself further for practicing his profession by reading law in the old firm of Sedgwick, Andrews, and Kennedy until his admission to the bar in 1869. Then he practiced as a member of the firm of Sedgwick, Kennedy, and Tracy, until the election of the older men as judges of the Supreme Court necessitated his seeking other partners. He was senior member of the firm of Tracy, Chapman & Tracy from the date of its formation until his death. Mr. Tracy also served as vice-president and director of the Merchants National Bank.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Tracy, then only about eighteen years old, enlisted in a company of the New York Volunteers, known as Butler's Zouaves. He refused to accept a commission until he had earned it on the field of battle and won his reward soon after the battle of Chancellorsville. Then he became lieutenant and aide-de-camp

to General Slocum. Promotion came fast to him during the other years of fighting, first to the rank of captain, later to that of major, and the Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded him for exceptionally gallant conduct. His military experiences remained always in his memory and kept him active in the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion. He belonged also to the Onondaga County Bar Association, the Century Club, and the Onondaga Golf Club. His religious affiliation was with the May Memorial Unitarian Church, which he at various times served as trustee. His hobby was his garden, in which bloomed the flowers he so dearly loved.

William Gardiner Tracy married, September 24, 1903, in Syracuse, Marion Gott, daughter of Daniel F. and Sarah (Clary) Gott. Her father was a well-known attorney and first registrar of bankruptcy in Syracuse. Mrs. Tracy survives her husband and resides on James Street, Syracuse.

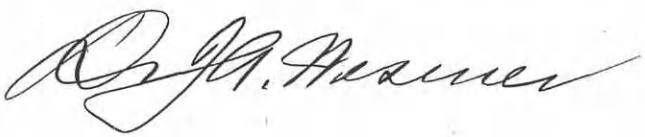
A long and honorable career was vouchsafed Mr. Tracy, who died at his home, December 8, 1924, at the age of eighty-one. No ordinary man was he, but one ever ready to assume the duty which was his and to discharge it with exactitude and ability. Fortitude and manliness were characteristics of his not only in war, but in the less spectacular but equally trying arena of peace. He brought to his professional career the high qualities of uprightness and aggressive skill characteristic of his dynamic personality, and compelled admiration from all who came in contact with him. Yet his nature was gentle and tender, and his devotion to his friends proverbial. He was generous in his judgment of others, slow to condemn, ready to forgive, and charitable to a generous degree. His life was one of service. "There lived, there lives, no gentler, manlier man."

WESENER, John Alfonzo, M. D.,

Toxicologist and Consulting Chemist.

American advancement in toxicology and allied fields of medical chemistry, as well as in the broader reaches of that important science, was greatly furthered by the late Dr. J. A. Wesener, of Chicago, Illinois, one of the founders of the Columbus Laboratories, who served as president of the enterprise to the end of his life. The thirty-seven years of his service to mankind presented a remarkable proof of the summits to be attained by one who sets out upon a high pilgrimage, for the goal of all his effort was to use all that his brilliant mind garnered from the store of existing chemical knowledge for the benefit of his fellowman, and to explore farther into its mysteries with the aid of his creative and original genius in order further to help mankind. His many-sided activities included active and educational work in chemistry, research in that science with particular reference to antidotes for poisons, consultation in murder cases, contributions to dietetic literature, and original inventions. Widespread recognition of the many benefits he conferred on America came to him from his professional confreres and the public-at-large.

John Alfonzo Wesener was born at Saginaw, Michigan, March 14, 1865, son of Hugo and Bertha (Winguth) Wesener. When he had completed his preparatory schooling in the public schools of Saginaw and Owosso, Michigan, he attended Michigan Agricultural College,



from which he graduated in 1886. Introduced there to chemistry, for which he discovered a natural aptitude, he pursued the study of it at the University of Michigan, which gave him in 1888 the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. On this broad and excellent foundation he superimposed a course in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in 1894.

His professional career began in the rather limited field of chemist in Chicago in 1889. From 1892 to 1902 he was a professor of chemistry in the schools of medicine and pharmacy of the University of Illinois. He was, moreover, called as consulting chemist in many famous murder cases, making the post-mortem diagnoses in the Orpet and Hanna cases. In 1894 he was one of the founders of the nationally-known Columbus Laboratories, of which he was president until his death, a period of thirty-two years, during which his spirit of investigation along scientific lines, of open-minded receptivity, coupled with the conservatism of a true scholar and his reputation, combined to expand the scope and the achievements of the enterprise. He contributed to scientific and popular magazines numerous articles on diet and sanitation. Many of these related especially to the chemistry and physiology of gastric juice, other phases of physiological chemistry, and "Koeppe's Theory of the Formation of Hydrochloric Acid." His practice included laboratory medicine, physiological chemistry, and toxicology. At one time he was medical chemist of the Chicago Post-Graduate Hospital, and he was a member of the coroner's staff, Commission of Toxicology, Cook County, Illinois. By no means the least important of his achievements was the patenting of a flour-bleaching process which came to be generally used all over America. Recognizing the popularity of white flour over all others in a country where the people had always been accustomed to the luxury of white bread, as contrasted with the general peasant custom of "black" bread in Europe, Dr. Wesener conducted a patient series of experiments with the object of developing processes which should bleach flour harmlessly and without destroying the food properties of the grain. His success was complete, and the whole nation has accepted this wholesome and scientific process.

Many learned bodies tendered invitations to Dr. Wesener, who became a Fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Society, the Society of Chemical Industries, the Chicago Medical Society, and the Illinois State Medical Society. He belonged also to the University of Michigan Alumni Association, the Michigan Agricultural College Alumni Association, the Michigan Society, the Loyal Legion, Illinois Commandery, Military Order, and the Chicago Athletic Association. His clubs were the Lake Shore Athletic and the Indian Hill Country. He was a Protestant in religion.

On March 2, 1891, at Owosso, Michigan, Dr. John Alfonzo Wesener married Delilah Patty, daughter of Nathan and Mary Jane (Kelly) Patty, and a cousin of the late President Warren G. Harding. Mrs. Wesener survives her husband and resides in Chicago. Like him, and his family, she is an advocate of the Protestant faith.

A life so full of all that was fine and humanitarian would have been of tremendous value to the community for a much longer period than was vouchsafed to Dr. Wesener, for he died, worn out by his unwearying devotion to his work, at the age of sixty-one, November 18, 1926, in Chicago. His was a scientific mind, his a noble accomplishment. His loss is felt deeply in the family he loved and the large circle of friends to whom his home had been a delightful center of hospitality. Even more significant, perhaps, is the gap left by his passing in the forward march of science, in the van of which he occupied a prominent place.

FISHER, Clarence Lyon,

Realtor and Legislator.

A well-known citizen of New York State, member of the Legislative Assembly, and prominent business man, half-owner and manager of the Fisher Forestry and Realty Company, is Clarence Lyon Fisher, of Lyons Falls, New York, scion of a notable American family. Mr. Fisher's devotion to public affairs and to general progress are quite in keeping with the traditions of a family which has long occupied a leading place in the cultural life of this country.

The Fisher family is of English ancestry. Papworth thus describes a coat-of-arms granted to a Fisher:

Arms—Azure, a dolphin embowed naiant or.

A seal bearing this device was used by the Fishers of Dedham, Massachusetts, and may still be found affixed to Indian treaties and deeds negotiated by Captain Daniel Fisher. The English family seat was in the parish of Suleham, Suffolk County, on the south bank of the Waverly River.

(I) Anthony Fisher, son of Anthony Fisher of Syleham (Suleham), England, was born there April 23, 1591, and arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, on the "Rose," June 26, 1637, settling finally in Dedham, where he was a follower of the Puritan faith and a freeman, selectman, deputy, and "woodseever."

(II) Anthony Fisher, son of Anthony Fisher, married Joanna Faxon of Braintree, and they had a son Josiah, of whom further.

(III) Josiah Fisher married (first) Meletiah Bullen; married (second) Joanna Morse. By his first marriage he had a son, Captain Josiah, of whom further.

(IV) Captain Josiah (2) Fisher attained the rank of captain in the militia. He married Elizabeth Avery; they had a son, Jonathan Fisher, of whom further.

(V) Jonathan Fisher lived for the most part of his life in West Hampton, and married (first) Mary Richards.

(VI) Lieutenant Jonathan Fisher, son of Jonathan and Mary (Richards) Fisher, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army, and died in camp at Morristown, New Jersey, March 10, 1777. He married Catherine Avery, daughter of Deacon William and Bertha (Metcalf) Avery.

(VII) Rev. Samuel Fisher, D. D., son of Lieutenant Jonathan and Catherine (Avery) Fisher, was a graduate of Williams College, prominent Presbyterian minister of New Jersey, on whom Princeton College bestowed the honorary title of Doctor of Divinity. He married Alice Cogswell; they had a son, Rev. Samuel Ware Fisher, D. D., LL. D., of whom further.

(VIII) Rev. Samuel Ware Fisher,

D. D., LL. D., was born in Morristown, New Jersey, April 5, 1814. He graduated from Yale College in 1835, studied at Princeton for two years in preparation for a theological career, and graduated from Union Theological Seminary in New York in 1839. He was pastor of the Montclair Presbyterian Church, at Albany, known as the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and the Second Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was then president of Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, beginning in 1858. Brilliant and inspiring sermons poured from his eloquent lips; and from his pen came able pamphlets. Miami University conferred on him, in 1852, the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and the University of the City of New York in 1859 gave him that of Doctor of Laws. He died near Cincinnati, on January 18, 1874. He married (first) Anna Caroline Johnson, who died in 1840; (second) Jane Jackson, a descendant of Peter Schuyler, governor of New York, and of such notable families as the Van Der Lindes, the Brinckerhoffs, the Roomes, and the Golders. She lived to celebrate her one hundredth birthday in Newark, New Jersey, with eighty of her descendants attending, on January 30, 1882.

(IX) William Hubbell Fisher, son of Rev. Samuel Ware and Jane (Jackson) Fisher, was born in Albany, New York, November 26, 1843, and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 6, 1909. He attended the Cincinnati schools, and graduated from Hamilton College in 1864; one of his classmates was Elihu Root, late United States Senator and Secretary of State. Mr. Fisher then studied law at Columbia Law School, New York City, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He practiced in Cincinnati, partner of the Honorable Samuel S. Fisher, ex-commissioner of patents, until the latter's death, after which he continued to enjoy success as a patent lawyer. As advocate of every sort of real advancement for the city, he played an uplifting part in the moral, religious, and intellectual life of Cincinnati. He was president of the Ohio State Audubon Society, a life-member of the American Forestry Association, and a delegate in 1905 to the Forest Congress, held in Washington, under appointment of the governor of Ohio. He was president of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was all his mature life a leading member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, ruling elder, and superintendent for more than twenty-five years of the Sunday school. Mr. Fisher married, September 10, 1873, Mary L. Lyon, of Lyons Falls, New York, eldest daughter of Lyman R. Lyon, who was a son of Captain Caleb Lyon, one of the pioneers who came here more than a century ago, and was one of the first settlers in Lewis County. Lyman R. Lyon was one of the most prominent and public-spirited citizens of Lewis County, and held various offices of trust including that of Member of Assembly. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher were the parents of the following children: 1. Schuyler, born June 22, 1874, died in November, 1902. 2. Clarence Lyon, of whom further. 3. William, born in 1880, died in 1885. 4. Florence, born October 23, 1883; she married Dr. Delbert L. Jackson, of Boston, Massachusetts, September 4, 1912, and they are the parents of three children, and the family reside in Brookline, Massachusetts. Mrs. Jackson is joint owner with her brother, Clarence

L. Fisher, of the property of the Fisher Forestry and Realty Company, of which the latter is manager.

(X) Clarence Lyon Fisher, son of William Hubbell and Mary L. (Lyon) Fisher, was born at Lyons Falls, Lewis County, New York, August 21, 1877. After completing his primary education in the public schools, he attended Holbrook's Military Academy at Ossining, New York, and graduated in 1896, going thence to Hamilton College, where he graduated in 1900. His first activity in the business world was as reporter for two years on the Philadelphia "Press."

Mr. Fisher has found his chief field of business activity, however, in the management of the large holdings of the family in the timberland of Lewis and Herkimer counties. He is half-owner and manager of the Fisher Forestry and Realty Company, with headquarters at Lyons Falls, is a member of the board of directors of the Empire State Products Association, and vice-president of the New York State Forestry Association. He has always been keenly interested in local affairs and most serviceable in community advancement. A Republican, trustee of the high school, he was in 1910 and 1911 elected president of the village of Lyons Falls. He is now serving his third term representing Lewis County, as a member of Assembly in the New York State Legislature, and he is a member of the Herkimer Home Commission in charge of the home of General Herkimer, an office to which he was appointed by the governor. In 1918 Mr. Fisher wrote a "History of Lyons Falls," at the request of a local paper, which was later published in book form and proved a distinct contribution to Lewis County history.

During the World War, Mr. Fisher served on various patriotic organizations. He was one of the "four-minute" men, and enlisted in the Army Young Men's Christian Association in order to be of the greatest possible service to his country. He was assigned to work at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in the Baltimore District as director of social activities, a spring-board from which he leaped to entire control of all "Y" work at this post. He is a member of the Forest Presbyterian Church of Lyons Falls. His fraternal affiliations are with the Port Leyden Lodge, No. 669, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a Past Master; Lowville Chapter, No. 223, Royal Arch Masons; and other Masonic bodies. He is also Past Deputy District Grand Master of the Jefferson-Lewis Masonic District. He is a member of the Lowville Lodge, No. 759, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity of Hamilton College; Sons of the Revolution; the University Club of Utica, the Black River Valley Club of Watertown, the Fort Orange Club of Albany, and the Carlowden Country Club. He is on the board of governors of the Adirondack Mountain Club, and vice-president of the Adirondack Civic League, as well as member of the Port Leyden Grange, No. 1037, Lewis County Pomona Grange, and Lewis County Farm Bureau.

In Chicago, Illinois, on February 21, 1907, Mr. Fisher married Melissa Rachel Ingals, of Chicago, Illinois, daughter of the late Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, who had achieved an international reputation as a specialist on diseases of the throat, nose and chest. The Ingals family were also of pioneer stock and settled in what is now Chicago, in 1830, when there were

William P. Cutler

only about four hundred people in that section, except the garrison at Fort Dearborn. To Mr. and Mrs. Fisher was born a son, Clarence Ingals, on August 21, 1909. They have also an adopted daughter, Helena Rachel, born January 2, 1922.

CUTLER, William Pond, M. D.,

Surgeon and Business Executive.

A career of varied interests was that allotted to the late Dr. William Pond Cutler, and success met him at the end of each undertaking. This was not because of any stroke of "good luck" but simply because it was Dr. William Pond Cutler, a man who made it his business to succeed. He was a representative of the eighth generation of the Cutler family in America, his line of descent from James Cutler, the first American settler being traced as follows:

(I) James Cutler was born in England, in 1606, and was in Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1634, having been one of the original grantees of land in the northern part of the town. In 1635 he had a house-lot assigned him and eight acres of land on Common Street and Pond Road. He was three times married, his first wife, Anna, having been buried at Watertown, Massachusetts, September 30, 1644. By this wife he had four children: 1. James, born November 6, 1635, died July 31, 1685, at Cambridge Farms. 2. Hannah, born July 26, 1638; married John Winter, Jr. 3. Elizabeth, born January 28, 1640, died October 30, 1644. 4. Mary, born May 29, 1644; married John Collar. He married (second), March 9, 1645, Mary, widow of Thomas King, and she died December 7, 1654. Their children were: 1. Elizabeth, born July 29, 1646. 2. Thomas, of whom further. 3. Sarah, born in 1653; married, in 1673, Thomas Wright, and settled in Weston. His third marriage took place about 1660, and this time it was to Phebe Page, daughter of John Page, by whom he had five children, all born in Cambridge Farms. They were: 1. Joanna, born about 1660; married Philip Russell. 2. John, born March 19, 1663; married Mary Stearns. 3. Samuel, born November 18, 1664. 4. Jemime, married, September 22, 1697, Zerubbabel Snow. 5. Phebe. James Cutler died May 17, 1694.

(II) Thomas Cutler, son of James and Mary (——— King) Cutler, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1648, and died at Lexington, Massachusetts, July 13, 1722. He was assessor, constable, selectman, and lieutenant. The name of his wife was Abigail, surname unknown, and by her he had the following children, born at Cambridge Farms (now Lexington): 1. Abigail, born October 31, 1674, died December 19, 1715. 2. Thomas, of whom further. 3. Mary, born March 15, 1681, died June 26, 1713; married in 1698, William Munroe, Jr. 4. Hannah, born March 7, 1683; married, June 17, 1708, Ephraim Winship. 5. James, baptized June 9, 1687, died September 16, 1756, at Killingly, Connecticut. 6. Jonathan. 7. Benjamin, born July 4, 1695, died November 2, 1776.

(III) Thomas Cutler, Jr., son of Thomas and Abigail Cutler, was born at Cambridge Farms, January 19, 1678, and died at Sudbury, Massachusetts, March 26, 1718. He was a farmer and blacksmith. He married Tabitha Rice, daughter of John Rice, of Sudbury, and removed thither in 1706. Their children were: 1. Abner, of whom further. 2. Tabitha, married, June 21, 1735, John Haynes, of

Sudbury. 3. James, born January 1, 1705-06, died December 13, 1740, at Grafton, Massachusetts. 4. Thankful, born February 17, 1710; married, June 12, 1735, Ebenezer Puffer. 5. Lois, born December 1, 1711; married, January 22, 1739-40, Nathan Goodnow. 6. Asher, born September 8, 1713, died September 8, 1811. 7. Eunice, born August 28, 1716. 8. Thomas, born February 28, 1718.

(IV) Abner Cutler, son of Thomas, Jr., and Tabitha (Rice) Cutler, was born at Cambridge Farms, July 16, 1701, died at Rutland, Massachusetts, January 23, 1750-51. He settled at Rutland soon after his marriage, as a farmer, and died from a wound from an ax. He married, December 8, 1735, Anna Haynes, daughter of John and Anna (Hubbard) Haynes. In 1766 she sold her real estate in Rutland, Massachusetts, and went to live with her son Thomas in Guilford, Vermont. She was born December 23, 1713, and died at nearly one hundred years of age. Their children, born in Rutland, Massachusetts, were: 1. Thomas, of whom further. 2. Joel, born March 19, 1738, died in Halifax, Vermont, June 5, 1821. 3. Anna, born September 1, 1740; married, September 22, 1763, Abijah Rogers. 4. James, born February 18, 1742-43, died in Marlboro, Vermont. 5 Abner, born April 19, 1745. 6. Eunice, born April 4, 1747. 7. Silas, born April 23, 1749, died at Stowe, Vermont, in 1821. 8. Abigail, born May 3, 1751.

(V) Thomas Cutler, son of Abner and Anna (Haynes) Cutler, was born in Rutland, Massachusetts, September 17, 1736, and died at Cooperstown, New York, October 7, 1835. He learned the trade of tanner and currier at Acton, Massachusetts, where his residence is recorded in 1765. In 1766 he removed by way of the Connecticut River and Broad Brook, to Guilford, Vermont, where he was town clerk, selectman, justice of the peace, and in 1783, representative to the General Court. He married Rebecca Hyde, daughter of Lieutenant Joshua Hyde, born March 2, 1752, at Putney, Vermont, died May 7, 1836, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Hannah Field, of Cooperstown, New York. Children, born in Guilford, Vermont: 1. Lydia, born October 23, 1772, died January 23, 1837; married Isaac Woodruff. 2. Thomas, born May 24, 1774, died in Bernardston, Massachusetts, July 11, 1848. 3. Nahum, born May 14, 1776, died in Girard, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1840. 4. Pliny, born October 4, 1779, died in Cutler Station, Ohio, March 5, 1847. 5. Fanny, born October 4, 1779; married Demas Hubbard of New York State. 6. Hannah, born January 27, 1782; died in Cooperstown, New York, December 29, 1864; married, July 5, 1807, Spencer Field, son of Seth and Mary Field. 7. Joshua, born November 1, 1783, died in Portsmouth, Ohio, September 26, 1839. 8. Rebecca, born November 1, 1783, died in Randolph, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1838. 9. Jonathan, of whom further. 10. Anna, born September 8, 1788. 11. Zenas, born April 3, 1791, died December 5, 1794. 12. Jane, born September 5, 1793, died August 9, 1795.

(VI) Jonathan Cutler, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Hyde) Cutler, was born in Guilford, Vermont, December 8, 1786, and died June 20, 1849, in Portsmouth, Ohio. He was a merchant, farmer, miller, and boatman, residing for a time at Upper Jay, New York, but finally settling in the Scioto Valley, Ohio. He served in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of Plattsburg, New York. He married, Feb-

ruary 3, 1814, Persis Sumner, daughter of Shubael Sumner, of Montpelier (formerly of Middlebury), Vermont. She died September 19, 1844. Their children were: 1. Mary S., born December 22, 1821; married, September 3, 1846, Daniel Diltz. 2. Martha Hyde, born August 12, 1826; married, June 29, 1843, Dr. Joseph Carson, of Portsmouth, Ohio. 3. William Sumner, of whom further. 4. Amanda, born February 12, 1831; living, unmarried, in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1889. 5. Thomas, born October 7, 1833, died April, 1834.

(VII) William Sumner Cutler, son of Jonathan and Persis (Sumner) Cutler, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, December 28, 1830, and died there August 22, 1864. He was a merchant of excellent business ability, strict integrity, strong family attachments, and genial disposition. He married, September 20, 1858, Mary Frances Fuller, of Portsmouth, Ohio. Children, born in Portsmouth, Ohio: 1. William Pond, of whom further. 2. Mary Augusta, born January 20, 1861. 3. Walter Carson, born January 28, died July 2, 1863.

(References: Cutler's "Cutler Memorial;" Massachusetts Vital Records of Rutland.)

(VIII) William Pond Cutler, son of William S. and Mary Frances (Fuller) Cutler, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, June 24, 1859, and died at Highland Park, Illinois, July 31, 1926. He received his scholastic training at the schools of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and Media, Pennsylvania, later going to the Pulte Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated March 3, 1881. Having received his medical degree, he removed to New York City in February, 1882, and became surgeon on the Alexandria line of steamships which plyed the waters between New York City and Cuba. On January 1, 1886, he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where for several years he practiced his profession and where, by his splendid work of healing, he won the confidence and love of the people, and became very well known. He finally decided to give up the medical profession and entered the political field, being elected the first food commissioner of Kansas City. Later he moved to Columbia, Missouri, and here again he filled the office of State Commissioner of Food, under Governor Hadley. His next move brought him to Chicago, Illinois, where he was made secretary of the Associated Corn Products Manufacturing Company. He was for many years a resident of Deerfield, Illinois, and later removed to Highland Park, Illinois, where he resided until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-seven years of age. During the World War he was an operative in the American Protective League, of the Chicago Division, and received his honorable discharge on January 1, 1919.

Dr. Cutler was a prominent Mason, having been a member of the A. O. Fay Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Highland Park; the Commandery of Evanston, Illinois; and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Chicago. He also held life-membership in the Press Club of Chicago, and was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Like most men, he was very fond of golf and for this pleasure he held membership in the Briargate Golf Club. He also enjoyed motoring, and was a great reader. In religion he was a devout Presbyterian, an elder in his church, and the leader of a

splendid Bible class. This latter work he thoroughly enjoyed, and in thus giving of his time and knowledge to the youth of his city he was building for himself a monument of real and lasting worth.

Dr. William Pond Cutler married, October 11, 1881, Mary Eliza Mautz, of Terre Haute, Indiana, daughter of Gottlieb and Frances (Pfrunder) Mautz, and to this union were born the following children: 1. Mary Hartshorne, born in New York City, July 28, 1882. 2. Frederick Sumner, born in Angelica, New York, June 7, 1885; married Lena May Payson, and has one child, Mary Janet. 3. Frances L. 4. Frost, married Mary Goodson, and has one daughter, Martha Madeline. 5. Anne. 6. Marjorie.

(Reference: Family Records.)

LOOMIS, Archibald Gilbert,

Banker, Railroad Official.

Through many years of business activity, Archibald Gilbert Loomis had been an outstanding figure in banking and financial circles in both the East and the West. Recognized for his exemplary qualities of executive capacity and for his integrity, probity and conscientiousness in the performance and discharge of the functions within his precinct, he was elected treasurer of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad system and served with continued distinction in this field for ten years, a career terminated only by his untimely death in 1926.

His family first appears in America when Joseph Loomis came to this country from England. He was born in 1590, married Mary White and in 1638 sailed in the good ship "Susan and Ellen," settling at Windsor, Connecticut. He was prominently identified in the community affairs of the colony and served as deputy to the General Court from 1634 to 1644. He died at Windsor, August 23, 1652.

(II) Thomas Loomis, son of Joseph and Mary (White) Loomis, was born in England in 1624 and died in 1662.

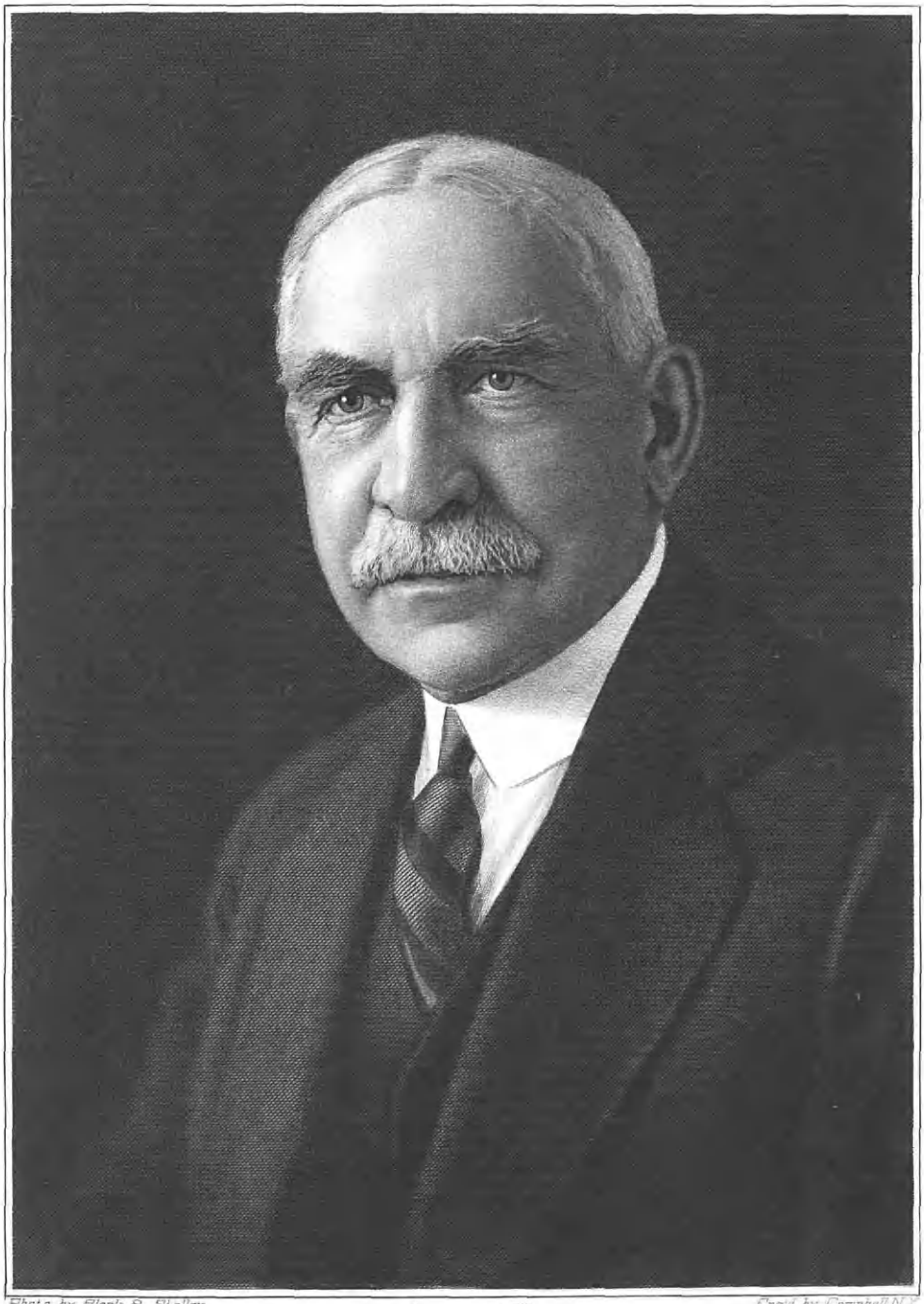
(III) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Loomis, was born in 1655 and died in 1746. He, too, was active in the Colonial administration, serving as a deputy to the General Court for a number of years. He married Hannah Porter, a descendant of Joseph Porter who had also come to America on the "Susan and Ellen" in 1638.

(IV) Sergeant Gershom Loomis, son of Thomas (2) and Hannah (Porter) Loomis, was born in 1701, and married (first) Mary Grant, who traced her origin in this country to Matthew Grant, born in 1601, and settling in America in 1630, becoming a founder of Windsor, Connecticut, and acting as town clerk and surveyor for many years. Sergeant Loomis married (second), in 1745, Susanna Rockwell.

(V) Captain Amasa Loomis, son of Sergeant Gershom and Mary (Grant) Loomis, was born February 19, 1737, and died in 1793. He was an officer in the American forces during the War for Independence.

(VI) Chauncey Loomis, son of Captain Amasa Loomis, was born March 23, 1784, and died in 1873. He married Elizabeth Hayden, a descendant of William Hayden who came to America in 1630, serving in the Pequot War and also a deputy in the General Court.

(VII) Pascal Loomis, a son of Chaun-



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A. J. Loomis.

cey and Elizabeth (Hayden) Loomis, was born June 17, 1804, and died in 1885. He was a builder and contractor in Hartford, Connecticut, during his active career, and married Martha Jones Greenfield, born in 1805 and died in 1888. They were the parents of: 1. Pascal, born in 1826, and died in 1878. 2. George, born in 1828, and died in 1863. 3. Charles Greenfield, born in 1830, and died in 1855. 4. Francis Elizabeth, born in 1835, and died in 1917. 5. Henrietta Woodhouse, born in 1839. 6. Martha Elisa, born in 1845, and died in 1917. 7. Archibald Gilbert, of whom further.

(VIII) Archibald Gilbert Loomis, a son of Pascal and Martha (Greenfield) Loomis, and the eighth generation of his family in America, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, June 20, 1848. He received his education at the Wadsworth Street district school of Hartford, and the Hartford High School. Upon the completion of his studies, he entered the employ of the Aetna National Bank at Hartford, March 6, 1865, as discount clerk. Having found the work which he liked, Mr. Loomis devoted his wholehearted efforts in mastering the various branches of the financial business, and soon impressed his superiors with his personality and ability. Within a year he was advanced to the position of teller, and thereafter April 1, 1887, he was made cashier. Continuing his rise in this institution, he was elected to the board of directors January 9, 1890, and on April 1, 1891, he was elected president. The story of his career thus far awakens renewed appreciation for those qualities which lift a man from minor positions to one of influence and affluence in his chosen field. In 1899, Mr. Loomis removed to New York City and became identified with the National City Bank as its first vice-president and in the following year was elected to the board of directors. After five years, however, he went to San Francisco, California, for Eastern interests. It was at this period that the terrible earthquake and fire occurred in San Francisco.

Returning to the East in 1907, he served as vice-president and member of the directorate of the Union Trust Company of Providence, Rhode Island, until 1915. In 1917, he was called West to accept the office of treasurer of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, and in August, 1918, was made federal treasurer for the system, continuing in this capacity until his death. Throughout his life, Mr. Loomis was fond of sports and out-door life, and found his recreation on the golf-links. He was a popular member of social as well as financial and industrial circles, being affiliated with the Hartford Club, the Union League of New York, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco and the Hope Club, of Providence.

Mr. Loomis married (first), November 11, 1869, Cordelia Gertrude Harwood, born in 1836 and died September 15, 1873, a daughter of John Wesley Harwood of Maryland. He married (second), November 20, 1878, Mary A. Walz, who died December 30, 1886, a daughter of Jacob Walz. He married (third), May 18, 1892, Ellen Seymour Hanson, born November 13, 1860, a daughter of Dr. Dustin Daniel Hanson, whose family settled at Dover, New Hampshire, in the seventeenth century, and Cornelia Barnard (Seymour) Hanson, a descendant of Richard Seymour, who settled in Hartford in 1636. Dr. Hanson was a physician and surgeon with the rank of major during the Civil War. A son by the first

marriage, Archie Harwood Loomis, born April 30, 1871, married, April 27, 1904, Grace Maude Gunning, a daughter of Dr. Josiah Edwin Henry Gunning of Boston, a surgeon in the United States Navy during the Civil War, and who have three children: i. Archibald Gunning, born in New York City, September 5, 1905. ii. Harwood, born in New York City, September 5, 1906. iii. Winthrop Greenfield, born in Upper Montclair, New Jersey, December 17, 1911. The children of Mr. Loomis' third marriage are: 1. Madeleine Seymour, born at Hartford, Connecticut, March 22, 1894. 2. Stillman Wadsworth, born in New York City, May 18, 1900.

Archibald Gilbert Loomis died December 3, 1926, at the age of seventy-eight. He had won the high esteem and admiration of his host of friends and associates, for to know him was to revere him. His was an inviting and commanding personality of charming manners and true qualities of gentlemanliness. His career was well-balanced and four square. In business he left a record replete with notable accomplishments and material contributions to the welfare and success of the many institutions with which he had been affiliated. In social activities he enjoyed the general good-will and popularity of his fellows. In his family life, he was a kind and thoughtful husband and father with a lovable disposition and a considerate attention for his wife and children. His chief joy was in his home and he proved a genial host. In his activities of civic and philanthropic natures, he was a public-spirited citizen and supported the beneficial movements of his community which tended toward the advancement of conditions and improvement of the situations of the worthy members of the society. The tributes and testimonials presented at his passing are fitting memories to his career, which will ever be an inspiration for those who follow in his footsteps.

CARSON, Charles Herbert,

Financier.

A recognized leader of finance in Warren County, New York, is Charles Herbert Carson, founder and secretary-treasurer of the Glens Falls Savings and Loan Association and an original director of the Glens Falls Trust Company, a man of affairs in the community, whose spirit of enterprise and coöperation has been helpful in the physical growth of the city and in its moral and educational advance. As a factor in community life, a man of Mr. Carson's position and standing is a substantial asset, contributing to the sum total of desirable citizenry, and that he has discharged the responsibilities assumed and thrust upon him in a manner satisfactory to the people, they are as a whole willing to declare.

Mr. Carson, on the paternal side, is of Scottish descent, and on the maternal side he comes of good old "Mayflower" stock. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Carson, was born in Scotland. He came to America prior to 1796, and settled in Albany, New York, where he followed the trade of watchmaker and jeweler. He was a captain of militia and saw active service in the War of 1812. He married, and had a son, Thomas H. Carson, who was born in Albany, New York, and for many years was engaged in the watch and jewelry business in that city, Geneva and Poughkeepsie, New York. He married Sarah Sutton Wait,

whose ancestors were among the first New World settlers who came in the historic ship "Mayflower." They were the parents of five children: Anna, George W., Lilla, Charles Herbert, of whom further; and Frank S., deceased. The father of this family died in Albany, which he made his home in his latter years.

Charles Herbert Carson, son of Thomas H. and Sarah Sutton (Wait) Carson, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, October 28, 1851. He attended the public schools of his native city until he was ten years of age, when, his father dying, he removed to Warren County and supplemented his studies with a course in the district school. Thus prepared to cope with the issues of life, he set out to earn his own livelihood. At the age of sixteen he obtained a position as a clerk in a country store in Warren County, and even in that humble occupation began to exhibit qualities which afterward developed into strong and desirable traits of character and ability. He seemed to have a decided leaning toward enterprises that had to do more or less with finance. In 1881 he launched out into business on his own account, acting as an agent and broker for fire and life insurance companies. He made this business pay so well that he was enabled to accumulate a considerable capital in the eight or nine years that intervened until he took the step that was to bring him into prominence in the business circles of Warren County and Glens Falls. In 1889 he conceived the idea and became the founder of the Glens Falls Savings and Loan Association, and on its incorporation, on December 2 of that year, he was made secretary-treasurer of the institution, which dual office he has held to the present time. When the organizers and first stockholders of the Glens Falls Trust Company desired to complete their directorate, they fixed upon Mr. Carson for one of the members, and he is still on the board of that bank.

The practical interest maintained by Mr. Carson in the municipal affairs of Glens Falls found public expression in his election to the Board of Education, in whose activities he participated with enthusiasm as a member for nine years, having been its president two years. He retired from the board in 1912. While he has held no public office for the past fifteen years, his interest in the cause and progress of education is not one whit abated. He is remarkably keen in present-day matters pertaining to his own affairs and those of the city, State and nation, and maintains a close and intelligent grasp of them which well might be the envy of men many years his junior.

He is a member of the New York State Historical Association; is affiliated with Senate Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Glens Falls, and a member of the Glens Falls Rotary Club. He was reared in the Methodist Episcopal church, and has his fellowship with Christ Church of that denomination in Glens Falls, of whose official board he has been a member forty-five years.

Charles Herbert Carson married, August 18, 1881, Katherine (Kate) Luella Little, who died April 11, 1923, daughter of Russell M. Little, founder of the Glens Falls Insurance Company. Children: Russell M. L., a biography of whom follows; Edith Nancy; Donald Alphonso; Charles H., Jr., deceased; and Sarah Elizabeth, deceased.

His recognized abilities as a man of

business enterprise, and in particular as a director and adviser in the realm of finance, have secured for Mr. Carson his station and degree of influence in the city and county of his residence. His usefulness covers far more than the local field. To a very large extent he has arrived largely through his personal efforts at the place where he continues to be of inestimable value to the community.

CARSON, Russell Mack Little,

Insurance Agent, Author.

Ability of a high order, whether in salesmanship or in agency ownership, is the reason for the assured position and the continued success of Russell Mack Little Carson in the insurance field in New York State; and having made his Glens Falls' headquarters a landmark in the interests of his business and his patrons, he demonstrates the value of a lifelong devotion to and study of the requirements of insurance. He is practically interested in educational matters, and has made of historical research and mountaineering more than mere hobbies, and is engaged in preparing a very comprehensive history of the high peaks and trails of the Adirondacks.

Mr. Carson is a son of Charles Herbert and Katherine (Kate) Luella (Little) Carson (see preceding biography).

Russell Mack Little Carson was born June 20, 1884, at Glens Falls, New York, and was graduated at Glens Falls Academy, in 1901. He then entered the employ of the Glens Falls Insurance Company; and continuing in that line throughout his career, he is now proprietor of the Carson Insurance Agency.

In military affairs, Mr. Carson has held the office of captain of Company K, 105th Infantry, New York National Guard. He is a member of the Board of Education, Glens Falls, his term of office being from 1925 to 1930. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Adirondack Mountain Club, and is one of the prominent members of that organization, his deep interest in the peaks and trails of the Adirondack Mountains resulting in his present plans for his forthcoming publication, a work of great value to the mountaineering world.

Fraternally, Mr. Carson is affiliated with Senate Lodge, No. 456, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is Past Master; and he is also secretary of the Glens Falls Rotary Club.

Russell Mack Little Carson married, May 29, 1910, at Glens Falls, Mary Isabelle Goodman, daughter of Samuel Boyd Goodman, a lime manufacturer. They have three children: Shirley Elizabeth; Samuel Goodman; and Charles Herbert Carson (3).

MacRAE, Albert,

Editor and Publisher.

To that group of Americans most essential to national progress, who originate new developments to meet the changing requirements of modern business, belongs the late Albert MacRae, editor of the "Santa Fé Magazine" and president of the MacRae's Blue Book Company. The magazine, founded by him, was probably the first in the country devoted to the affairs of a great railway company, the employees of which cover the whole western face of the continent. Out of this initial innovation grew the "Blue Book," a unique buyers' guide. The man who thus advanced the

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Albert MacRae

welfare of his fellow-employees and his organization was also a notable citizen in the village of Glencoe, near Chicago, Illinois, and a personality rare and charming.

Albert MacRae was born in Galt, Ontario, July 6, 1877, son of Alexander and Elliot (Hamilton) MacRae, the former born on the Isle of Skye, in Scotland, the latter in Ontario, Canada. The son was educated at the Collegiate Institute in Galt and at the University of Toronto, working his way through these institutions by serving the corporation of the Town of Galt as police court clerk and as secretary-treasurer of the Public School Board. He was twenty-two when he came to the United States in 1899, and he promptly took out naturalization papers which made him a citizen of the United States.

His first railroad position was that of clerk in the office of the supervisor of bridges and buildings of the Union Pacific Railroad at Cheyenne, Wyoming, on July 14, 1899. Eight months later Mr. MacRae was promoted to the position of stenographer in the superintendent's office, March 25, 1900. In February, 1901, he entered the employ of the Santa Fé Railroad as stenographer to W. K. Etter, then chief clerk to the superintendent at Needles, California. By the year 1903 this efficient and loyal worker had again been promoted, this time to the position of private secretary to the late vice-president of the Santa Fé, J. W. Kendrick. In that capacity Mr. MacRae served until authorized to establish the "Santa Fé Magazine." As in many other lines of progress the Santa Fé was a pioneer in the publication of a magazine devoted to the widespread interests of a single railroad system. Its founder encountered many discouragements in the early days of building up the magazine, but with untiring energy, keen discernment and faith in the work he had set out to accomplish, successfully met and overcame all difficulties and perfected a magazine of such resourcefulness and scope that it will remain for many years a monument to its creator and first editor. In 1910, from N. M. Rice, who was general storekeeper of the Santa Fé came the suggestion that Mr. MacRae make an index of the advertisers in the "Santa Fé Magazine" which would show by classification their products. The idea was that this would form a useful handbook for the railroad officials who had to do with the buying and specifying of material and supplies. With the expansion of this idea and the collection of much pertinent information, the book proved so valuable that other railroads requested copies. Its use was then extended to cover all interested departments of steam and electric railroads in the United States and Canada. Thus was created MacRae's "Blue Book." This is one of the greatest and most influential buyers' guides in America, and is published by the MacRae's Blue Book Company, of which the founder was president. He meantime remained editor of the "Santa Fé Magazine," to whose interests he was always devoted.

During his seventeen years of residence in Glencoe, Illinois, Mr. MacRae was active in all progressive phases of local affairs. He served as mayor of the town for two years, with much honor to himself and benefit to the community. A member of the Free and Accepted Masons, with the thirty-second degree, he was affiliated with Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic

Shrine; Oriental Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Apollo Commandery, Knights Templar; Lafayette Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Exemplar Lodge. He was a charter member of the Illinois Athletic Club, which he served as secretary for three terms and vice-president for one, and a member of the Skokie Country and the Union League clubs. He was a great lover of the out-of-doors, enjoying particularly horseback riding, nature, and bird study. Reading, too, was one of his hobbies.

On September 11, 1901, at Galt, Ontario, Canada, Albert MacRae married Grace Gertrude Birnie Foley, daughter of William Allan and Grace (Forbes) Foley. Mrs. MacRae and two daughters survive Mr. MacRae and reside in Evanston, Illinois: Gertrude Alberta; and Josephine Elliot MacRae.

Mr. MacRae died at the early age of fifty, January 29, 1927. His own sincere and sturdy character had effected his success. To his employers he was a loyal and faithful worker; to his friends all that the word implies; and to his associates and subordinates kind and considerate. A man of real ability and originality, he created a definite response to the needs of the railway world, perhaps the most significant artery of the nation today.

BROWN, Samuel Holmes,

Noted Trial Lawyer.

From bookkeeper to school teacher, to court stenographer, and eventually to the status of noted trial lawyer and railroad corporation counsel, the late Samuel Holmes Brown, of Poughkeepsie, New York, was one of the most distinguished members of the Dutchess County bar of that State in his generation. Endowed with many talents, he employed his gifts with telling effect in the practice of his profession, being known as a redoubtable contender in the forensic arena; and gave of himself without stint to the service of his clients, his government and his community.

The family of Brown has been resident in Dutchess County for more than a century. Mr. Brown's earliest American ancestor was Peter Brown, who came to this country in the "Mayflower" company. His great-grandfather, Noah Brown, entered Dutchess County from Johnstown, New York, in 1783, and settled on a farm near Amenia, New York. He also conducted a tannery in Amenia, and was a man of no little influence and importance in that section. In 1817, Noah Brown laid the foundation of the immense Brown estate in the northeastern part of Dutchess County when he purchased a farm about two miles south of Millerton. He was one of the first to hold the office of assessor in the town of North East, having been elected on April 1, 1823. Noah Brown, of the same name as his father, and grandfather of Samuel H. Brown, extended the holdings of the family and acquired ownership in a considerable property near Mount Riga, New York. He also was a citizen of prominence and was known especially for his sustained interest in religious matters. He was one of the first trustees of the new Baptist church erected at Spencer's Corners, which edifice was removed to Millerton in 1866.

Samuel Holmes Brown, it will be observed, sprang from a line whose members' lives and labors were deeply concerned with the very best that made for

community progress and county development and prestige. He was born November 30, 1853, the son of Milton and Phoebe (Holmes) Brown, on the "Hopkins farm," so-called, between Millerton and Salisbury, New York. His father, born September 26, 1818, died April 9, 1881. Mr. Brown began his educational career as a pupil in the Millerton public schools. He afterwards attended in succession Amenia Academy, Cazenovia Seminary, Troy Business College and Albany State Normal School, all of them noted in his day as desirable and well-established New York institutions, and their influence for good still survives in strength.

Before his graduation from the teacher training course at the Albany State Normal School, he accepted employment as a bookkeeper in a flour mill in Waterford, New York, by which he was enabled to save a little money with which to pursue his education further. On receiving his diploma from the Normal School in the class of 1876, he went at once to Newark, New Jersey, and taught in a business college in that city for one and one-half years. He then prepared himself to fill the position of court stenographer, for which he had developed a pronounced liking. He entered on that work at once upon his return to Poughkeepsie in 1881.

It was Mr. Brown's contact with courts and lawyers through his connection as stenographer for the tribunal's proceedings that led him to look favorably upon the legal profession as that which he desired to make his life-work. He took up the study of the law in the office of Milton A. Fowler, a leading attorney in Poughkeepsie, and proved a very efficient student. He was admitted to the bar of New York State, September 14, 1883, and was cordially welcomed into the fraternity by his brethren of Dutchess County.

Mr. Brown entered the practice of his profession in an office which he opened in Poughkeepsie. He soon began to draw clients in goodly number and of a desirable type. Then he opened a branch office at Millerton, that he might give his services the more readily to his clients in that vicinity. Early in his career he had shown outstanding ability in the handling of legal affairs affecting railroad corporations, and he was appointed to the position of attorney for the Central New England Railway, now a subsidiary of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, being retained in this capacity continuously until his death. He also served the New Haven system in the same manner.

In numerous cases that went to the courts in Dutchess County, Mr. Brown was to be found as counsel for one side or the other. He was an adversary or a defender worthy of any foeman's steel. So successful was he in the conduct of his cases, that he came to be regarded as one of the leading trial lawyers in that jurisdiction. This reputation was the foundation of his marvelous success at the bar. In office practice, too, he was esteemed a lawyer of sane judgment, whom his clients esteemed it an honor and a privilege to be able to retain.

Until 1890, Mr. Brown had oversight of the management of the farms of the family estate near Millerton. When a resident of that town he was instrumental in the organization of the Millerton National Bank, on whose directorate he served for a number of years. He was everywhere recognized as a man of public office calibre, and was elected to repre-

sent the town of North East on the Board of Supervisors. In 1893, he was elected president of the Lincoln Republican Club of that town. He was also drafted by his party as a candidate for the post of District Attorney of Dutchess County. The Board of Aldermen honored him with election to the office of Recorder to fill out the term of Casper Odell. Following the adoption of the Volstead Act, he was appointed by the Federal government to the position of United States Commissioner, in the discharge of the duties there still further acquitting himself with credit.

Mr. Brown was prominent in fraternal circles, being affiliated with Triune Lodge, No. 782, Free and Accepted Masons; Poughkeepsie Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he had been made a life-member; and the Poughkeepsie Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose. He was a member in high standing of the Dutchess County Bar Association and the New York State Bar Association, and belonged to the Amrita Club, in which so many noted men of Poughkeepsie and Dutchess County have been members and others still continue to be.

Samuel Holmes Brown married, October 30, 1877, Clara Lefferts Duryea, a daughter of John Wyckoff and Elizabeth (Verity) Duryea, of Mattituck, Long Island, members of a family of ancient lineage, being descended from early Huguenot settlers who came to America in 1675.

The death of Mr. Brown occurred on April 23, 1927, saddening the entire community and the numerous friends and legal associates there and throughout Dutchess County. Tributes to his memory and expressions of esteem made in person bore testimony to the worth of this able lawyer and fine citizen. The "Poughkeepsie Eagle" offered the following editorial appreciation:

In the death of Samuel Holmes Brown, the Dutchess County bar has lost another of its elder and more distinguished members.

Mr. Brown laid the foundation for his professional success in a sound knowledge of the law, and he brought to his practice a keen mind and immense capacity for work. These qualities made him an unusually effective trial lawyer. On cross-examination, there were few hereabouts equal to him, and many of his cases will be remembered by those who heard them tried as examples of the effective presentation of evidence. He was a hard fighter and he never spared himself in the service of his clients.

Mr. Brown's public services in the various offices which he filled in his long career were of the same high character as his practice of his profession; and he always took a deep interest in the welfare of Poughkeepsie and Dutchess County. A good citizen and a credit to his profession, Mr. Brown will be missed by the community where he lived a long and useful life.

There was nothing trivial, narrow or false in the character of Samuel H. Brown. He had no aims but were worthy, no aspirations but to extend means and opportunity for usefulness. In business, in his home and community he was beloved generally, and was always loyal to his friends. Generous, sympathetic, a man of sterling honesty and high ideals, he won the admiration and confidence of every one with whom he did business. His life, though long, has found its close, and he has left behind an example worthy of imitation to guide others upward to the same great end.

BRASHEAR, Peter Cominges,

Manufacturer, Executive.

Among the great achievements of one's

career in the industrial world it must be admitted that to be the executive of an establishment whose chief concern, aside from the primary purpose of its business, is its employees' welfare—health, comfort and happiness—is the *summum bonum* of modern enterprise. Happily placed in a position of this character is Peter Cominges Brashear, president of the Fort Orange Paper Company, of Castleton-on-the-Hudson, New York, ranking as one of the largest paper board and folding-box manufactories in the world. This nationally known industry, whose operating heads have sensed the present-day policy of industrial justice, and have found it to pay very large returns in heightened morale and improved efficiency on the part of its employees, is a splendid example of what can be accomplished in the way of mutuality between company and worker if the business only be founded on the principle of the "golden rule," which is the guiding slogan of this humane concern.

Mr. Brashear traces his paternal line to the ancient French family of De Brassier, which had its origin in the Province of Champagne in the fourteenth century, and spread into other provinces of France and into Germany. Benois Brassier and his brother, Robert B., Jr., came to Maryland in 1658, and later moved into Virginia. Their descendants intermarried with the family of Thomas Brown, founder of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. It was from Brownsville that there came the noted Pittsburgh astronomer, Dr. John A. Brashear. William, Richard and Maurice Brashear moved, just prior to the Revolutionary War, from Brownsville to the falls of the Ohio River and helped build the first fort at that point and lay out what has since become the city of Louisville, Kentucky. These three brothers were pioneers and fighters: Captain Richard Brashear commanded a company under General George Rogers Clark on his celebrated march to Vincennes; William and Maurice also were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

William Brashear, great-great-grandfather of Peter Cominges Brashear, that he might leave behind him the malaria-infested lowlands, settled one thousand acres of land about forty miles south of Louisville, near the present town of Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky, and erected the first fort in that vicinity. His land adjoined that of Colonel Boone. William Brashear was slain by Indians, and on his son Joseph, then a mere boy, devolved the headship of the family.

Joseph Brashear was made captive by the Indians, but escaped, and on reaching young manhood married Elizabeth Cominges, a descendant of the house of De Cominges. Of this marriage there were seven children, one of whom was Peter Cominges Brashear, born in 1813. Joseph Brashear left Nelson County and located in Breckenridge County, Kentucky, on a tract of land, situated on Sinking Creek, four miles south of the site of the present town of Stephensport, where he erected log houses in series—for residence, negro quarters, stables, *et cetera*, and encircled the whole with a race track. He was of a studious temperament, possessed of the pioneering instinct and an intrepid fighter of the Indians. His was said to be the first library in that section of the country. He was much sought after by the pioneers of the region before law courts were set up, for his counsel in the settlement of their disputes.

When Peter Cominges Brashear (1),

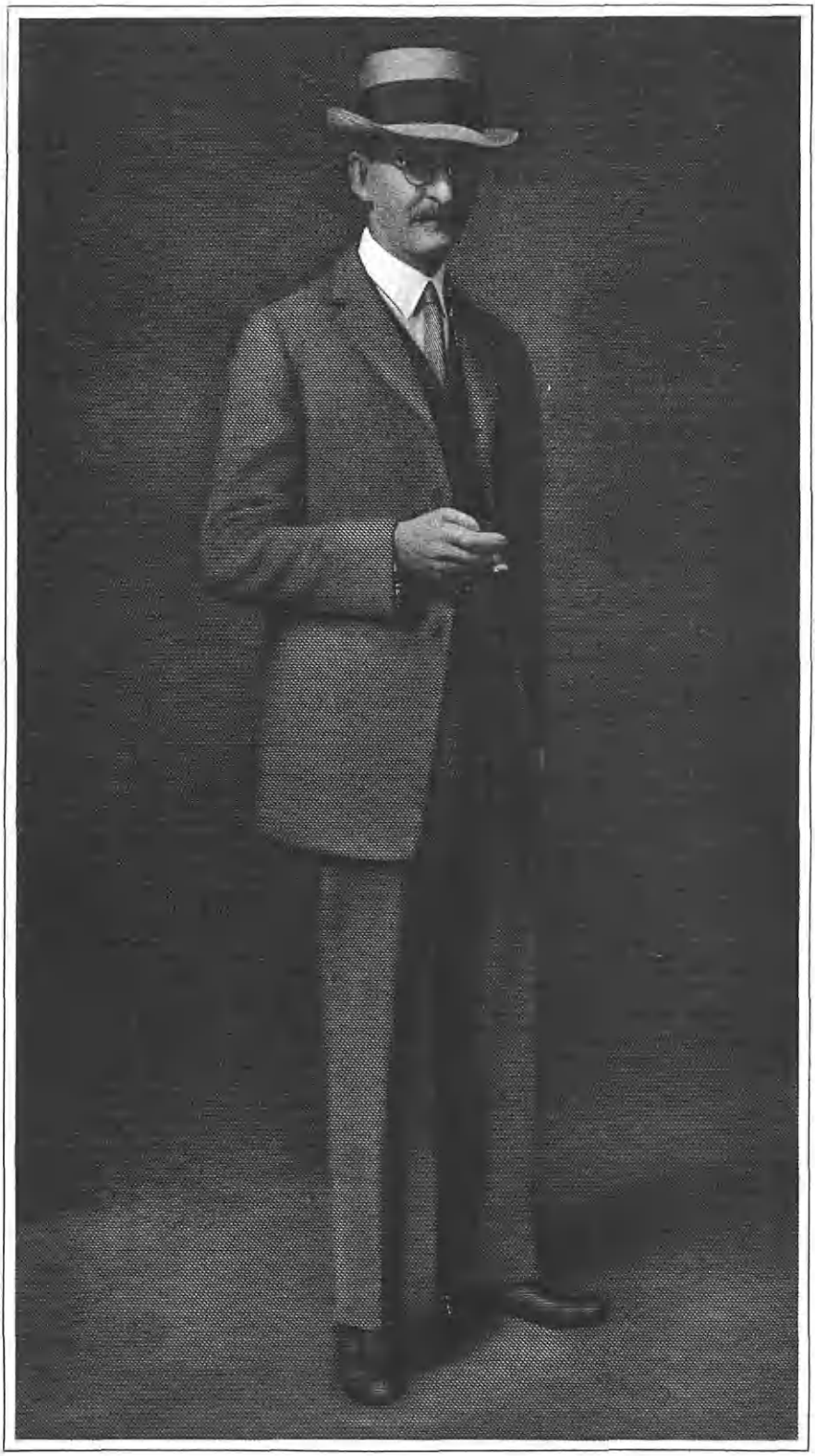
son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Cominges) Brashear, was sixteen years of age, he quarreled with his stepmother, mounted a horse of his own, and with twenty-five cents in his pocket, left the parental roof-tree. He made the journey down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he engaged in business, and amassed a considerable sum of money. Returning to Stephensport, Kentucky, he purchased a large tract of land, and began to do a freighting business by flatboat between that port and New Orleans. His cargoes consisted chiefly of lime, hoop poles, potatoes, corn and other farm products. It took six months for these flatboats, traveling in fleets of from six to twelve, to make the round-trip. There were shoals and rocks and nests of robbers to contend with, but Peter C. Brashear made a success of the business. He also made a map of the soundings of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Stephensport to New Orleans. Farming and boating were his occupations throughout his life. He died in 1867.

Joseph David Brashear, son of Peter Cominges and Mehetable (Cox) Brashear, now deceased, was born in Stephensport, Kentucky, in 1842, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1909. He received his education in private schools in Owensboro and Louisville, after which he married Anna Mary Scott. They had two children: Peter Cominges Brashear, of further mention; and a daughter, Gense Brashear. Joseph David Brashear was a large tobacco merchant at Cloverport and Owensboro, Kentucky, and had extensive mining interests in Colorado and New Mexico. He was one of the pioneer founders of Leadville, Colorado.

Peter Cominges Brashear, son of Joseph David and Anna Mary (Scott) Brashear, was born in Stephensport, Kentucky, January 20, 1867. After a preliminary schooling under private tutors and in public schools, he entered Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, where he took the Bachelor of Science course in the class of 1888. On leaving college at the completion of his course, he became one of the staff of the First National Bank of Owensboro, Kentucky, where he remained eight years. He then entered the service of the United States government in the Internal Revenue Department, which position he held for four years. His next connection is that of auditor for the Provident Savings and Life Insurance Company of New York City in which he was occupied for ten years.

In 1910, Mr. Brashear came to the Fort Orange Paper Company at Castleton-on-the-Hudson, New York, as vice-president and treasurer; in 1917 he was elected president. Under his wise and benevolent management this concern has risen to the status of one of the most important in its field in the world, and in whose operation the employees are rated at a much higher value than mere human machines. They are afforded the modern methods of transportation, lunches, recreation and entertainment, which helps keep them in excellent mental, moral and physical condition for their work, which is done under most favorable conditions as to light, temperature, safety and sanitation in a plant which is the last word of modern construction and equipment.

Mr. Brashear's other activities and associations are numerous and important. He is president of the Castleton Build-



W. J. Measures

ing, Savings and Loan Association, and is affiliated with Sunnyside Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Castleton, as Master Mason; with Sigma Chi College Fraternity, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a charter member of the Schuyler Meadow Country Club and a member of the Fort Orange Club and the Albany Country Club, of Albany, New York. He is an attendant of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Albany. In the Spanish War he served as first lieutenant and quartermaster of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, and in the World War he was chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee for Schodack, Rensselaer County, New York, and was active in all the various "drives."

Peter Cominges Brashear married, June 8, 1904, at Lexington, Kentucky, Rida Cronly Payne, daughter of Walter Scott and Maria (Ingels) Payne, of Mapleton, near Lexington. Mr. and Mrs. Brashear are the parents of a daughter, Gense (2), born in New York City; educated in the Emma Willard School, Troy, New York; in St. Agnes' School, Albany, New York; and at Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Connecticut. Their fine estate, "Pointed Firs," on an eminence overlooking the Hudson at Castleton, is the scene of a charming home circle and a generous hospitality. They also have a town house on Elk Street, Albany.

WEAVER, Walter Joseph,
Banker.

Promotion of the banking interests of the country was the use to which Walter Joseph Weaver, secretary and treasurer of the Hazelwood Savings and Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, put his genius for figures. He was considered an expert accountant, with a broad knowledge of economic fundamentals and a remarkable faculty for interpreting financial figures accurately and clearly. At the same time his disinterested participation in all phases of civic progress made him known to a large part of Western Pennsylvania.

Walter Joseph Weaver was born in Greenwich, New York, September 17, 1869, son of Joseph and Annie (Taylor) Weaver. The father, who came from England to America with his parents in his youth and lived for a time with them in Roxbury, Massachusetts, was an expert machinist. The mother also came from England to this country in childhood with her parents, and after her marriage, moved with her husband first to Greenwich, and later to Philadelphia. Four children were born to them: Walter Joseph, of further mention; William A., of Philadelphia; Clara E., of Sayre, Pennsylvania; and Joseph H., of Omaha, Nebraska.

The oldest son began his education in the Greenwich schools, which he attended until the family moved to Philadelphia in his sixteenth year. He then completed his high school education and took up the study of bookkeeping at night. His first occupation was that of clerk. He then became associated with the H. J. Heinz Company in their Philadelphia office as salesman, working there until his transfer to the Chattanooga, Tennessee, branch office, where for a time he was branch manager. His next location was in Pittsburgh and vicinity. He became the head bookkeeper and paymaster for the River Coal Company, which had been organized by the late L. Z. Birmingham. About 1909, when

the company was sold to the Pittsburgh Coal Company, Mr. Weaver left it to become head bookkeeper for the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company of Pittsburgh, but he started in Vesta Mine, No. 1, and later moved to California, Pennsylvania. It was at this time that his company began opening large coal interests near California, Pennsylvania. Mr. Weaver remained in this connection for some fifteen years. In 1917, Mr. Weaver and his son took advantage of the great impetus to the coal industry resulting from the demands of the World War, and started a coal business of their own, which operated very successfully under the name of the William B. Weaver Coal Company of California, Pennsylvania. When a slack time came in the coal trade some five years later, Mr. Weaver moved to Pittsburgh, where he again became associated with L. Z. Birmingham, his associate when he began business in California, thirty years earlier. Mr. Birmingham had in the meantime, in 1901, disposed of his coal interests and helped establish the Hazelwood Savings and Trust Company, of which in later years he became president. Their old-established friendship enabled the two men to work together well and was a factor in the advancement of Mr. Weaver from the position of secretary to that of treasurer, which he occupied at the time of his death.

Meantime, Mr. Weaver was a notable public figure in California, although he would never accept public office. He was for a time a director of the People's Bank of California, Pennsylvania, and for twenty-five years a member of the School Board there, including fifteen years of leadership as its president. His political activity was always on the side of better government. His fraternal affiliation was with the Charleroi Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Pike Run Lodge, No. 491, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. While in California, he was trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church there, and after his removal to Pittsburgh, he joined the Mary S. Brown Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of Squirrel Hill, of which he had been elected a steward just a month before his death.

In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1893, Walter Joseph Weaver married Catherine H. Bisbing, a native of North Wales, near Philadelphia, daughter of Josephus and Margaret (Johnson) Bisbing. Her father, born near Philadelphia, was a fancy stone-cutter by trade; her mother was born at North Bristol, Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Weaver were born: 1. Walter G., married Elizabeth Dewar, and resides at California, Pennsylvania. 2. William B., resides at Oklahoma City. 3. Margaret J., married Charles W. Moore, and resides in Pittsburgh. 4. Anna M. 5. Ella M. 6. Mary L. The three last-named reside at home.

Death ended a career of great community value when Mr. Weaver died in Pittsburgh, October 18, 1926. His reputation for the mastery of financial matters was widespread, and everywhere his exceptional ability as accountant was recognized. He was a man of staunch faith, concerned with all things that would best serve the highest interests of his fellow-men in home, school, church and State.

KERLEY, Thomas,

Banker.

To say that Thomas Kerley was a banker is to tell, however briefly, such a

very small part of this man's achievements that the word is almost too inadequate to use. For Mr. Kerley represents one of that fine, substantial type of American business men who are not only willing, but faithfully desire to start at the very bottom of the ladder of their commercial lives and work their way, step by step and round by round to the top so that, when the day of their achievement finally dawns, they shall be able to meet it face to face with the full knowledge of good work thoroughly done and the assurance of the ability to carry on through all the exigences of commercial competition, keen and even terrifying though that may be. Indeed, Thomas Kerley stands today at the head of one of the soundest financial institutions in the famous "North Country," Northern New York State, the result of his everlasting grit and the ability to stick and make good through the high and the low, fair weather and foul; and with a sharply drawn line of business and private integrity that could not fail to win recognition.

This can be somewhat accounted for in the fine characteristics of his father, the earliest generation of the family to sail to America being one William Kerley who landed here in 1848, and settled at Balston Spa, Saratoga County, New York. He was a landscape gardener of note in the land of his choice, following this interesting and cultural activity all of his life—and a long and arduous life at that, for he lived to the fine old age of eighty-four years, dying a good and well-loved citizen and a highly honored man. He was born and educated in Ireland. He married in 1852, in Ballston Spa, New York, Katherine Grady. Mr. and Mrs. Kerley were the parents of ten children, of whom Thomas Kerley was the sixth.

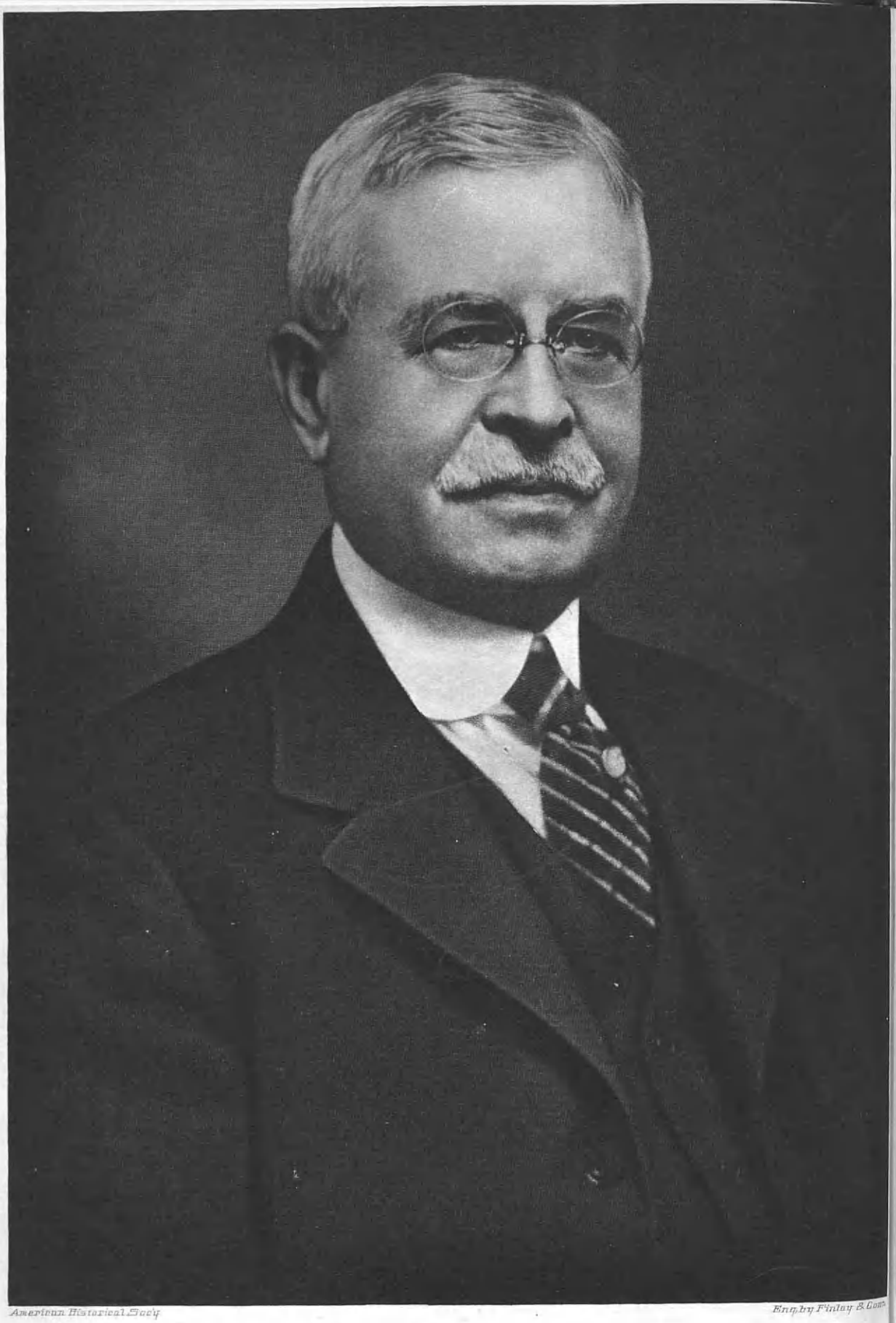
Thomas Kerley was born at Ballston Spa, April 20, 1863. He also received the foundation of his education in that community, attending the public schools and, later, the Ballston High School, from which he graduated with the class of 1879. He completed his scholastic training with a course at the Albany Business College. His first contact with the world of commerce was obtained when he entered the employ of the Ballston Spa National Bank. His first position was as a clerk, although he was the protégé of John W. Thompson, the president of the bank and a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Saratoga County. In the year 1892 Mr. Thompson died, and was succeeded by his son, George L. Thompson who occupied the office his father had held for so many years. But young Mr. Thompson, the son, died in 1896, but four years after his father. For a brief period of time the bank was without a president, and then, in the early spring of the following year, 1897, the office was filled by Andrew S. Booth who served ably over a period of twelve years, resigning, in 1908, because of ill-health. Meanwhile, Thomas Kerley had been rising steadily through the ranks to positions of importance in the institution, gradually but firmly learning those fundamentals of business finance which were to fit him so well as the time went by. In 1886 he had risen to the position of teller, at which desk he remained for six years, learning the ways of depositors as they passed in a long stream of ever changing humanity. In 1892 he was promoted to the highly important office of cashier, and so able was his work in

that office that the directors were loath to make a change, and he continued at "the counting desk," as it was termed in ancient days, more than sixteen years. And it was not until Mr. Booth resigned that Mr. Kerley finally came into his own — the president's chair. This was in 1908, and Thomas Kerley has remained in office to this day, doing his work with extraordinary ability and dispatch, known throughout the entire North Country as an able and indefatigible worker and a man of the financial world whose judgment is both sound and sure. Indeed, the reputation this man has won by his persistent efforts is known far and wide, and this accounts, in part, for the diversity of location of his interests which are not at all limited to his immediate community or even to the eastern part of the United States. On the contrary Mr. Kerley is a vice-president of the Berthoud National Bank, at Berthoud, Colorado. While moderate in size, this particular bank is a most interesting institution, for it was founded, in 1892, as a private enterprise with a total capitalization of but three thousand dollars, and the man who was able and willing to establish it upon such a firm foundation was none other than a professor of scholastic training: Professor Thomas G. Bunyan, who at one time had been an instructor of Mr. Kerley's. Not often does an instructor become so impressed with the abilities of one of his students that he appoints him to such an important office as vice-president of his first commercial enterprise.

Mr. Kerley, however, has been a very active man in his chosen profession, for in the year 1908 he was a delegate to the National Banking Association's convention held that year in New Orleans. He has also served on a number of bankers' committees, and was at one time chairman of Group Five, Federal Reserve Bank System, comprising the Capitol District of the United States, a most important position. Mr. Kerley has never been active in politics, perhaps because of the very work in which he is engaged, although he has for many years been identified with the Democratic party, and has always been keenly, if not actively, interested in municipal affairs. As was natural for a man of his training, he was a member of the Ballston Spa Board of Education, serving in that capacity for more than twenty years, and he was also for some time village treasurer.

During the turbulent days of the World War Mr. Kerley acted ably as chairman of the committee on all Liberty Loan drives of the United States Treasury Department, the sale in his district and under his able management totaling well over two and a half million dollars—certainly a full quota for any eastern district. As is only natural in a man of his activities, Mr. Kerley is interested in several financial enterprises, and besides his presidency of the Ballston Spa National Bank he is a president of the Ballston Spa Savings and Loan Association, and a director of the Morris Plan Bank of Schenectady, New York. Mr. Kerley is also a keen sportsman, holding an active membership in the famous Utopian Club of Ballston Spa; the Mohawk Golf Club of Schenectady; and the McGregor Golf Club of Saratoga Springs, New York.

Thomas Kerley married, October 1, 1888, Mary Sweeny, the daughter of Owen and Mary (Cogan) Sweeny, of Ballston Spa. Mr. and Mrs. Kerley are the parents of two very brilliant daugh-



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Jacob W. Bundick

ters: 1. Mary Elizabeth, is a graduate of Smith College and also of Columbia University, in New York City. She also studied in the Albany College for Teachers, from which she graduated with honor. She is now a member of the teaching staff of the Schenectady High School where she is making an exceptionally fine record in her work. 2. Jane, is also a graduate of Smith College, and during the long and trying days of the World War her patriotic fervor swept her into the women's recruiting bureau where she enlisted and was ordered to Camp Pike, at Little Rock, Arkansas. Her service there as Bacteriologist of the Medical Department was of such value that she was held there during the entire period of hostilities, nor did she attempt to seek a discharge until well after the signing of the Armistice. Upon her release from further military duty she returned East and became a member of the staff of the Bacteriological Department of New York State at Albany. Her service there extended over a period of two and a half years. Jane Kerley married, October 23, 1923, Edward J. Gallogly, a citizen of Defreetsville, Albany County, New York.

BURDICK, Joel Wakeman,

Steel Manufacturer.

A leader of natural talent and wisely directed power, Joel Wakeman Burdick was chairman of the board of directors of the West Penn Steel Company, which he organized and which he had been largely instrumental in developing. Coming into the steel industry in 1909, he brought into his new enterprise the ability to grasp details, the executive skill, and the will to master and succeed which had characterized his entire previous career.

Joel Wakeman Burdick was of fine English stock, transplanted to the American colonies in the person of Robert Burdick, in 1651. Born in England, Robert Burdick settled first in Rhode Island, where he was admitted freeman in Newport in 1655, and he later founded Misquamicut, now known as Westerly, Rhode Island. He was a deputy to the Colonial Assembly. He died in 1692, having in the interim married Ruth Hubbard, the first white child born at Agawam, which is now Springfield, Massachusetts. She was a daughter of Samuel Hubbard, who had migrated from England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony at Salem in 1633. Their son, Hubbard Burdick, who lived at Westerly, was a member of the Council in 1727, and married Hannah Maxson. Their son, John Burdick, and his son, William Burdick, carried the line, and Isaac Burdick, of the fourth generation, married Mary Palmer, who bore him a son, Russell Maxson Burdick, father of the subject of this record. Russell M. Burdick was county provost marshal during the Civil War and afterward a teacher in Almond, New York. He married, in 1850, Sarah Elizabeth Farnsworth, daughter of Joel and Mary (Wells) Farnsworth, and granddaughter of Thomas and Anna (Estabrook) Farnsworth, both of Massachusetts. Mr. Burdick died in 1894; his wife in 1862.

Joel Wakeman Burdick, son of Russell Maxson and Sarah Elizabeth (Farnsworth) Burdick, was born at Almond, New York, June 20, 1853. His early education was acquired in the local public schools. He was intensely interested in

telegraphy when a young boy and continually haunted the railroad telegraph office in his effort to learn. The operator in charge finally became interested in his persistence, and occasionally called him in for instruction. He soon became expert enough to take his place at the key. Finally, a sudden call for an operator a few miles out on the road gave him his first opportunity, at sixteen. He soon became an expert, working at several points on the road. He went to Reno, Nevada, at the age of nineteen for a year. He then returned to Newburgh, New York, and rejoined the Erie Railroad forces as train dispatcher, when for the last time he served in that capacity. At the age of twenty-six he entered the passenger department of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. His energy and ability soon won him advancement from a clerkship to the position of chief clerk, on to general passenger agent, and finally passenger traffic manager of this railroad. As an executive of the road he was recognized throughout the country as unusually proficient. During these earlier years, Mr. Burdick and his family made their residence in Albany, but changes came which decided that their future home would be in the State of Pennsylvania.

In 1909, Mr. Burdick resigned from the railroad business, and decided to utilize both his capital, his enterprise, and his initiative in a different venture. Of the opinion that in the steel industry lay wide opportunity, he became largely instrumental in the organization of the West Penn Steel Company. Land was purchased at Brackenridge, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, a plant erected and the manufacture of steel commenced. Small at first, the organization went through trying days in its early existence. But the native clearness of vision, coupled with the executive skill and financial insight of Mr. Burdick, assisted the company over its crucial period to a firm foundation, and to years of expansion and development. New departments were added, existing ones strengthened, and the company gained a widespread reputation for the high quality of its product and for its readiness to meet all demands made upon it. Mr. Burdick was president from the inception of the company until about 1921, when his son, Julian Burdick, succeeded him to this executive post, and he became chairman of the board.

Busy as was his life, Mr. Burdick found time for numerous other activities, both financial and cultural. He was a director of the Albany Savings Bank and the Albany Trust Company, and first president of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, and later was made a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

During the World War an unexpected opportunity came to him to engage in work which gave him greater gratification than any other activity of his useful and busy life. On March 27, 1918, a telegram came from R. G. Hutchins, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, to the Bank of Pittsburgh, calling for voluntary enlistment in Red Cross work in France of two efficient and experienced men. Mr. Burdick immediately offered his services and on March 27, 1918, he received a telegram to the effect that he should be ready to sail for France on April 6. His hasty preparations completed, he sailed on the "Lapland" with the first unit of

drafted men to go overseas, the Three Hundred and Eighth Regiment of the National Army. They sailed under sealed orders and it was not until they saw the Welsh Mountains on the twelfth day from New York that they realized their destination was Liverpool. Mr. Burdick then went to Paris and after a few weeks of investigation and preparation was appointed to supervise the Red Cross hospital activities over a large and active territory, with headquarters at Neufchateau behind the lines. The following letters testify to his efficient discharge of his duties, in their official capacity, and to his popularity with his superiors, in their personal capacity, for the letters came from his official superiors, but were written as man to man. That from R. G. Hutchins, Jr., is quoted first, and, preliminaries omitted, reads:

You have told me that you were returning to the United States within the next two or three days, and I cannot let the opportunity go by to express not only the personal regard I have for you as a result of our coming in contact in this Red Cross work during the last seven months, but officially as the director of the Home and Hospital Bureau. I want to express my appreciation of the work you have done. Your work in what was formerly called the Advance Zone, and now the Eastern Zone, with headquarters in Neufchateau, has been splendid in every way. You have not only performed the exacting duties of the chief of this bureau in your zone with tact and energy, but your influence has been for the good of all Red Cross workers with whom you have come in contact. Never have you found fault; never have you failed to do the job as it was put up to you in the right spirit and the right way, and never have we had the slightest anxiety as to how the work would be performed that came under your charge.

I cannot close this letter without telling you that I have learned to love you and will always prize the friendship formed during the last seven months.

The body of the letter from J. B. A. Fosburgh, director-general of the Army and Navy Department of the Red Cross, is next quoted:

I do not feel that I can permit you to return home without expressing to you my appreciation, not only of the splendid service which you have rendered this organization, but of the very real pleasure which I have had in meeting and knowing you.

I feel that to your vision as to the needs and to your aggressive spirit is due the credit for the way in which we have been able to take care of the sick and wounded fresh from the fighting line. It was a big and difficult job, most ably handled.

But in addition to a sense of actual accomplishment, I hope that you have some realization of the effect which your personality, spirit and tireless energy have had upon the morale of the entire organization with which you were identified. I myself have felt the stimulus every time that I came in contact with you in the field. The conditions under which you lived and worked must have been extremely trying and tiring, and you have been perfectly splendid through all these months.

Somewhat more terse and official is the last letter, that from H. D. Gibson, Commissioner for France:

On the occasion of your departure for the United States I desire to express on behalf of the Commission to France its appreciation of the satisfactory service you have rendered to the American Red Cross in France during the past seven months in the department of Military Affairs.

Upon his return Mr. Burdick published pen pictures of his Red Cross experiences and observations, entitled, "Lorraine, 1918," an intimate and graphic sidelight on the war which he enjoyed writing, and which gave pleasure to a large number of readers. His style was delightful, easy, graceful, and touched with wisdom and tolerance. The same qualities in his letters made them a joy to the recipient.

and he was a master in the now little-appreciated art of the letter-writer. In 1923 he published privately a small number of copies of his second book, "Our World Tour," a narrative of the round-the-world trip of the Cunarder "Laconia," in 1922-23, the first passenger ship to circumnavigate the globe. This happy voyage was enjoyed by Mr. Burdick and his wife with a congenial party of friends.

His recreational activities were not neglected. He was a member of the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Golf Club, Oakmont Country Club, the Brackenridge Heights Golf Club, Woodmont Rod and Gun Club, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

Joel W. Burdick married, near Corning, New York, Ella Pixley Bartlett, daughter of William W. and Esther (Pixley) Bartlett. Mrs. Burdick is descended from Roger Williams. Mr. Burdick is survived by his wife and five children: Sarah, Julian, Marian, Esther, and Elizabeth.

Mr. Burdick died at his home in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1925, in his seventy-second year.

His sturdy and well-bred ancestors had transmitted to Joel W. Burdick a character of unusual strength and beauty, a mind of unusual keenness and executive force, and a body hardy and vigorous. He directed these persistently to the end that he might become a force for good in the world that was felt wherever he went. His life with its varied interests, proved a rare combination, versatile, and worthwhile. A business man, a lover and patron of art, a philanthropist and a man of letters, he achieved success, which not only yielded benefit to himself and his own people, but to the wider life of the community and the Nation. His humane and self-forgetful service during the world's heavy trial, the World War, is for all times a testimonial to his great heart.

NICHOLS, Judge Edgar Barlow,

Lawyer and Scholar.

To be born a carpenter and to become a lawyer is an experience unusual in the annals of biography. And yet this is one of the most outstanding figures in the history of Edgar Barlow Nichols. It may seem odd, and yet many of our most able men have been born to trades they could not and would not follow. However, his father's desire to have him become a woodworker was obviously no handicap to this man, in becoming a lawyer.

Edgar Barlow Nichols, the eldest son of Charles and Polly Lavina (Jennings) Nichols, was born February 25, 1855, at Easton, Connecticut. His father, Charles Nichols, son of Peter (2) and Catherine (Jennings) Nichols, was born May 3, 1827. His marriage took place September 3, 1851. His wife, Catherine (Jennings) Nichols, was born July 16, 1828, the daughter of Elijah and Huldah (Barlow) Jennings. Elijah Jennings, her father, was born in 1795, and died April 15, 1831. Her mother, Huldah (Barlow) Jennings, was born in February, 1795, and died December 10, 1881. Charles Nichols, their son-in-law, having early bought out the interests of his co-heirs, remained alone of all his father's children, upon the homestead established by his grandfather who, in turn, had builded sturdily upon lands inherited from his Gould ancestors. Before his marriage he went to sea and was for some time on the Rio Grande River; re-

turning from Matamoras at the outbreak of the Mexican War in which he barely escaped capture by the enemy. After his marriage he took up the trade of carpentry which he followed for many years, although at one period he was engaged in the market business in Bridgeport, Connecticut. In his later years he was engaged in the carriage and wagon repair business. His wife, Polly Lavina (Jennings) Nichols, died April 12, 1859. Charles Nichols then married (second), June 26, 1862, Frances Louise Burr, who was born August 16, 1836, the daughter of Walter and Eunice (Bradley) Burr. She died April 5, 1897. The children of Charles Nichols by his first wife were: 1. Medora Jane, born August 27, 1852, died January 17, 1855. 2. Edgar Barlow, of further mention. 3. Charles Franklin, born May 29, 1857, died June 28, 1858. The children of Charles Nichols by his second wife were: 4. Mary Louise, born March 25, 1866, who married W. W. Lyon on December 25, 1909. 5. Alice Isabella, who was born April 1, 1871.

The education of Edgar Barlow Nichols took place in the public schools of the town in which he was born, although the boy started out in life with the handicap of having lost his mother, she having died when he was but four years of age. At the age of eleven he began assisting his father who intended him to learn and follow the carpenter's trade. Thus after that time he was only able to attend school but three months in the year. But after a brief if painful trial, his father became convinced that the lad would turn out to be but an indifferent carpenter. Edgar Barlow Nichols then became possessed with the desire for adequate, if not greater, knowledge, so that he might become a professional man, teaching being his principal ambition at that time. He accordingly entered Staples Academy at Easton, from which he graduated in 1874, and he afterwards taught for several seasons. After that he returned to his ardent studies once more, enrolling as a student at Yale University. This however, did not entirely meet with his father's ideas on the subject, so Edgar Barlow Nichols, the boy, literally worked his way through that eminent institution of learning, and graduating successfully with his class, in 1879. During his studies there he did his work, both mental and physical, so well that, while still in his freshman year, he received the first Winthrop Prize, this reward totaling just $200, and presented for proficiency in Greek and Latin Classics. As before, the opportunities he enjoyed were entirely of his own making, and were only secured by systematic self-denial and persistent, unflagging determination. Soon after his graduation from Yale University he changed his mind as to the career he would best like to follow, choosing this time, the practice of lawyer—and all that it implies. So after leaving the University he found employment in the law office of the Honorable Henry A. Strong, where he read law under the competent preceptorship of the latter. The office of the Honorable Henry A. Strong was, however, at that time in Cohoes, New York, a town in which Edgar Barlow Nichols has since become very well known. He finished his law studies and was admitted to the Albany County bar in the year 1882. And in the fall of that year he was elected principal of the Leavenworth Institute of Wayne County, New York, where he remained for two years, resigning in the spring of

1885 to engage in the practice of his profession. This was his last pedagogical experience, for ever since that time he has followed the practice of law in most of all its varied forms and applications. Edgar Barlow Nichols has, however, shown a keen interest in and taken an active part in a number of local commercial enterprises as well. As a member of the Republican party, Edgar Barlow Nichols was eventually appointed city recorder, this in the year 1892, which office he held for four years. In 1903 he was appointed a Judge of the City Court, which marked the approximate peak of this man's ambitious career, although he could not entirely escape his early inclinations, for he was at one time appointed to serve on the city Board of Education.

Judge Nichols continues his affiliation with his college fraternal organization, being a member of Sigma Upsilon (Yale). He is a successful man, both in his profession and in business, broad-minded and progressive, a strong friend of the higher education, and he has in a marked degree the family penchant for genealogical research and the preservation of the family records. It is to his careful investigation and painstaking research that this record is due.

Judge Edgar Barlow Nichols married, at Cohoes, New York, July 18, 1883, Clara Belle Clark, who was born in Biddeford, Maine, February 9, 1861, the daughter of Benjamin F. S. and Hannah E. (Smith) Clark. Judge and Mrs. Nichols are the parents of one child: Florence Elizabeth, who was born in Cohoes, February 14, 1895. She studied for a time in the Egberts High School, in Cohoes, graduating with the class of 1912, after which she became a student-member of Vassar College, graduating in 1917. She married L. C. Mosley, and now resides at Marion, Ohio.

Judge and Mrs. Nichols are members of the congregation of the Baptist Church of Cohoes.

QUINN, Murtha P.,

Builder.

Among widely known Philadelphia business men and civic-spirited citizens mention must be made of Murtha P. Quinn, builder and water filtration expert. All that makes for the advancement of Philadelphia, finds in Mr. Quinn an ardent supporter, and to her philanthropies he is a generous giver.

Murtha P. Quinn was born in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1858, son of Murtha and Ellen (Nolan) Quinn. He received his education in the public schools, and at Lehigh University. In 1909, he received the honor degree of Doctor of Laws from Villanova. Upon completion of his education, Mr. Quinn entered the business world as a constructing builder, and became one of the widely known men of his line in the State, especially in water works development. He is president of the Bethlehem City, Holmsburg, Disston, Philadelphia, and Bristol and Lancaster Water Filtration companies. On March 9, 1921, Mr. Quinn was appointed a member of the Board of City Trusts of Philadelphia. In March, 1927, he was appointed gas commissioner of the Gas Commission created by the terms of the new city-U. G. I. lease to operate the Municipal Gas Works. A man of action rather than words he has demonstrated his public spirit by actual achievements that ad-

Engraved by Campbell New York

W. P. Quinn

vance the wealth and prosperity of this city and State. Politically, he is a Republican. His clubs number the Manufacturers', of which he is a director; Overbrook, Seaside, Llanerch Golf, and others. He is a trustee of Villanova College, and of St. Joseph's College for Girls. He serves as a director of the Misericordia and St. Luke's hospitals, Old Ladies' Home, Wissinoming, and in a financial way is a director of the Beneficial Saving Fund Society. In religion Mr. Quinn is a member of the Roman Catholic faith, and on March 17, 1921, was appointed Private Chamberlain to his Holiness Benedict XV. On June 5, 1927, he was appointed Knight of the Order of the Grand Cross of St. Gregory the Great (Civil Class).

On September 16, 1884, Murtha P. Quinn married Elizabeth Gaynor, daughter of Edward J. Gaynor, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. The Quinn home is in Overbrook, a suburb of Philadelphia, and is the seat of a gracious hospitality.

Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enterprising and original in ideas, personally liked most by those who know him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them, the career of Murtha P. Quinn has been rounded with success, and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having.

CLEVELAND, Frederick,

Industrial Executive.

Of the lumber industry in New York and Maine, with its ramifications in other Eastern States, Frederick Cleveland, of Albany, New York, is one of the most widely known and influential operators in these sections of the country. His extensive holdings in the companies of which he is the executive head or an official in high position, are indicative of the large place he occupies in the trade. His position in the business world is permanently fixed and he enjoys the confidence and respect of his contemporaries in competing concerns of the lumber and allied trades. Mr. Cleveland is well connected in Albany social circles and prominently identified with the Masonic Order, being given also to supporting cordially every civic movement that commands his indorsement.

(I) To Moses Cleveland, the progenitor of the family of that name in America, Mr. Cleveland traces his direct line. Moses Cleveland came from Ipswich, County Sussex, England, about 1635, and settled in Massachusetts. He became the common ancestor of all the Clevelands of early Colonial descent, marrying Ann Winn, by whom he had a son, Samuel, of whom further.

(II) Samuel Cleveland was born in Woburn, Massachusetts. He was known as "Sergeant," and saw military service in King Philip's War. He married Persis Hildreth, who died in Canterbury, Connecticut, and they had a son, Joseph, of whom further.

(III) Joseph Cleveland is designated on the town records as both "Mr." and "Sergeant" to distinguish him from his cousin, Captain Joseph Cleveland. He married Sarah Ainsworth, born in Canterbury, and died in Bristol, or Burlington, Connecticut. To them was born a son, Ezra, of whom further.

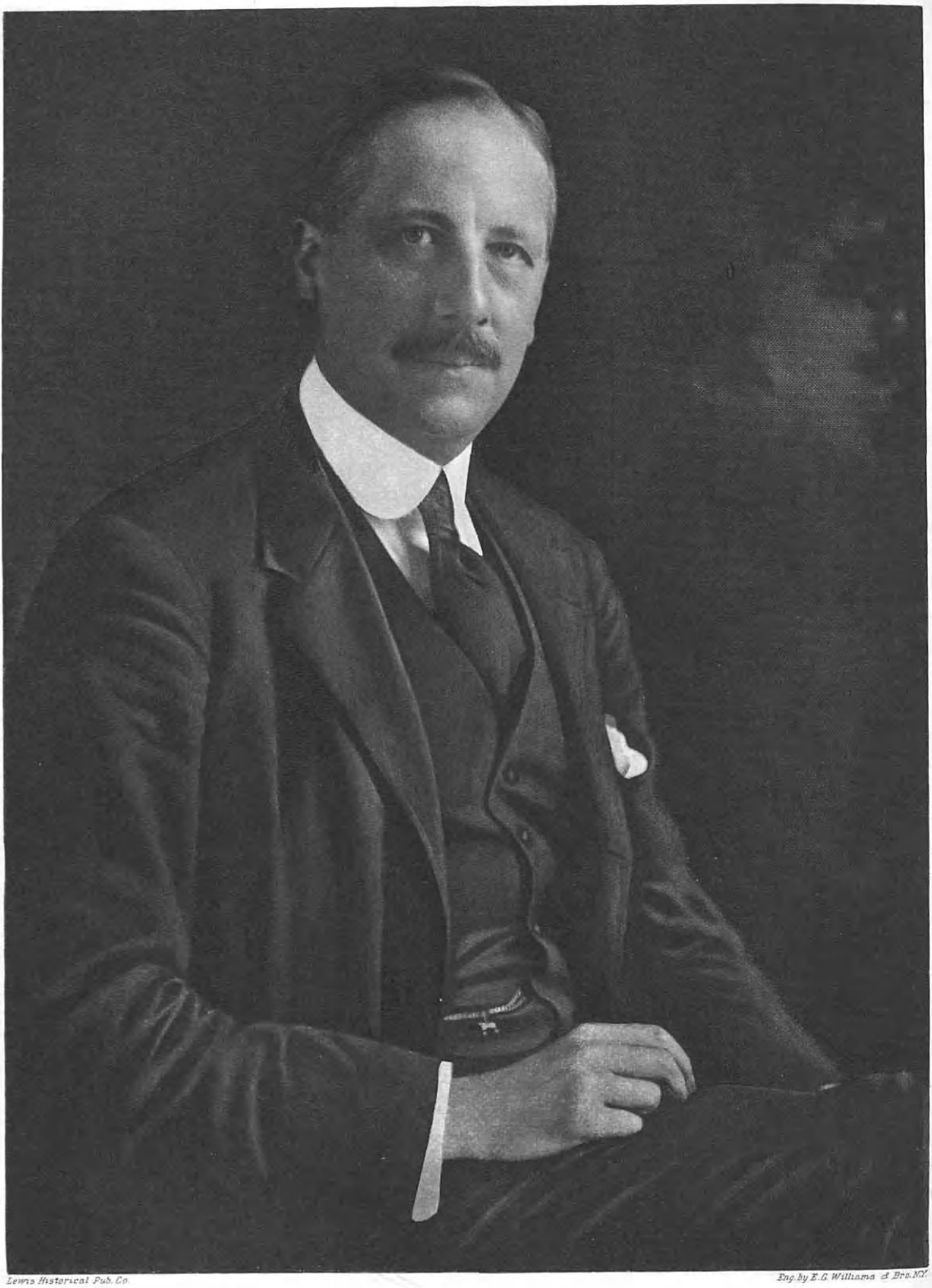
(IV) Ezra Cleveland married Jerusha Newcomb, who was born in Tolland, Connecticut, April 11, 1770, and died about 1815. They had a son, Frederick, of whom further.

(V) Frederick Cleveland removed from Tolland and settled in Salem, Washington County, where he married Anna Sadler. They had a son, Newcomb Cleveland, of whom further.

(VI) Newcomb Cleveland was born in Salem, New York, October 20, 1807, and died at his country estate in Tarrytown, New York, November 1, 1870. He had resided in Vermont, New York City, and Schenectady, New York, before joining the goldseekers in their rush to the California fields in 1849. He afterward engaged in the mercantile business in Sacramento, California, with some degree of success. The hold of his native New York was, however, too strong for him to successfully resist, and in 1852 he returned to the Empire State, locating for a time in Albany. He afterwards removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and then to Waukegan, Illinois. Still the spell of his native domicile would not be denied, and to New York City he came, removing thence to Tarrytown, where he had improved a large and attractive estate, and there he died. He married Gertrude Maria Freleigh, and to them was born a son, Frederick (2), of whom further.

(VII) Frederick (2) Cleveland, son of Newcomb and Gertrude Maria (Freleigh) Cleveland, was born in Middlebury, Vermont, March 20, 1838, and died in Albany, New York, October 2, 1897. He was educated at the Albany Boys' Academy and Yale University. For five years he was in the service of the United States Government as a surveyor of lands in the Southwest. Making a complete change in his business line, in 1862, he became a member of the firm of B. S. Corry & Company, druggists, at Waukegan, Illinois. In 1868, he disposed of his interests in that connection, and went to Chicago, Illinois, where he formed a copartnership under the style of Cleveland & Rice, druggists. In 1869 he removed to Peoria, Illinois, and there engaged in a line of manufacturing which made his name famous throughout the country. He established the concern which introduced his "Cleveland Baking Powder," which became one of the three leading brands of that commodity in the United States. In 1874 he received his brother, George, into partnership, and after years of almost phenomenal success in the production of their special brand of baking powder, they joined the huge consolidation embracing the "Royal," "Cleveland" and Rice Company baking powder concerns. In 1889, Frederick Cleveland disposed of his interest in the Cleveland Brothers Company, and withdrew from active business pursuits to spend the rest of his days on his well-earned income. His very wide acquaintance led to many enduring friendships. He was a most active and generous supporter of good works, and a model husband and father. He was a zealous Christian, and a trustee and elder of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany. He was also affiliated with the Masonic Order, holding the thirty-second degree. He married, December 24, 1863, at Niskayuna, Schenectady, New York, Gertrude Maria Van Vranken, of Holland ancestry. They were the parents of Frederick (3), of whom further.

(VIII) Frederick (3) Cleveland, son of Frederick (2) and Gertrude Maria (Van Vranken) Cleveland, was born in Albany, New York, April 22, 1874. After he completed his studies at the Albany Boys' Academy, he started his business career with A. S. Kibbee & Son, lumber



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dealers, of Albany, remaining with them for five years, and thereby gaining an insight into the lumber business, which has since been his life-work, and wherein he has attained prominence. Severing his connection with the Kibbee concern, he became associated with the Moose River Lumber Company, and removed to McKeever, New York. Returning to Albany, he resided there for a time, but later went to Fulton Chain, Herkimer County, New York, where he organized the Brown Tract Lumber Company, of which he was elected secretary and treasurer, occupying those two offices until 1906, in which year he was made president of the corporation. He also became identified with the Kellogg Lumber Company, of Long Pond, Maine, of which he is a director and the vice-president. He is esteemed a past master in the lumber industry in which his entire business life has been spent. Other interests in which he has holdings are the C. P. Easton Company, Inc., of which he is treasurer, and the Memorial Hospital, of which he is a trustee.

In fraternal and religious associations, Mr. Cleveland followed in the footsteps of his worthy father. He is affiliated with Masters Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a thirty-second degree member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; also a member of Cyprus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Fort Orange, the Albany, and the Albany Country. He is a trustee and elder of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of Albany, which his father served in similar capacities.

Mr. Cleveland married, November 10, 1893, Anna E. Crosby, daughter of Romaine B. and Marion (Grant) Crosby, of Boonville, New York. Children: 1. Marion, educated at Albany Girls' Academy and Wellesley College, 1926; now engaged in Junior Red Cross work in Boston. 2. Annette Crosby. 3. Frederick, Jr.

MORRIS, Lawrence Johnson,

Merchant.

To list the activities of Lawrence Johnson Morris, a member of the firm of Lawrence Johnson and Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is to touch on most of the important financial, social welfare, and cultural aspects of the community life. Thus, Mr. Morris is a worthy representative of a family dedicated for nearly two hundred and fifty years to civic progress. His interests are broad enough to cover many angles of modern civilization.

Mr. Morris was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1870, son of Dr. James Cheston and Mary Ella (Johnson) Morris. The American progenitor of the Morris family was Anthony Morris, a member of the Society of Friends, who came from England to Burlington, New Jersey, in 1682, and settled in Philadelphia in 1685. The father of Mr. Morris was born in Philadelphia, May 28, 1831, son of Dr. Caspar and Anne (Cheston) Morris, who was a graduate, with a Baccalaureate degree, of the University of Pennsylvania (1851), with a Master's degree and a Doctor of Medicine degree in 1854. He became one of the best known and best loved of Philadelphia's medical fraternity, a specialist in nervous and mental diseases, an important member of various hospital staffs.

He was contract surgeon of the United States Army from October, 1862, to August, 1863. His interests were versatile, as were his public services. He was examiner and lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania from 1855 to 1863; curator of the American Philosophical Society, 1889 to 1901; director of the biological and microscopical departments of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, 1897 to 1911; president of the Virginia Mining and Improvement Company, 1874 to 1903; president of the American Devon Cattle Club, 1901 to 1918; and Fellow of the American College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1857 to 1918. His second wife, mother of the subject of this record, was Mary Ella Johnson, who was born in 1841, and died in 1912.

Lawrence Johnson Morris was educated at the William Penn Charter School and at Haverford College, from which he received his Baccalaureate degree in 1889. His business career began that same year, when he entered the employ of Lawrence Johnson and Company, foreign merchants, importers and exporters. Mr. Morris served in various capacities of increasing responsibility, displaying always the same ability and loyalty. In 1905 he was made a partner in the firm and thus continues. His other financial interests are manifold. He was vice-president and director of the Abrasive Company; is a director and vice-president of the Philadelphia Warehouse Company; director of the Philadelphia Bourse, the Kittanning Coal Company, and the National Bank of Chester County. In furtherance of social welfare and religious activities, Mr. Morris is secretary and manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital, of the Philadelphia Dispensary, manager of the Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, trustee of the Bishop White Prayer Book Society, and of the Society for the Advancement of Christianity of Pennsylvania, and vestryman of the St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church following twenty-five years of service in that capacity for the Holy Trinity Church, West Chester, Pennsylvania. He is justice of the peace for Birmingham Township, Chester County, a member of the English Speaking Union, the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Welcome Society, the Historical societies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Chester County, and Valley Forge, and of the Academy of Natural Science. His clubs are: the Philadelphia, the Rittenhouse, the University, the Merion Cricket, and the University Barge. Mr. Morris is unmarried. At the time of the World War, Mr. Morris followed the patriotic traditions of his family. He attended the summer sessions of the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camps in 1915 and 1916. During the World War he served on the Draft Board of the Third Philadelphia District.

That community is fortunate, indeed, which wins for its social welfare and cultural enterprises the whole-hearted support of its successful business men. Philadelphia has realized this ideal in Mr. Morris. A broad-gauged business man, trained in handling large affairs, he has continuously ranked community service along with his private career as of paramount importance and has devoted himself as faithfully to the latter as to the former.

GILLETT, General Ransom Hooker,
Lawyer and World War Veteran.

Lawyer and World War veteran and a twentieth century representative of this influential family, General Ransom Hooker Gillett is a grandson of Ransom H. Gillett, lawyer, Congressman, author and eminent citizen, and son of Lieutenant Silas Wright Gillett, lawyer and justice of the peace.

Ransom H. Gillett was born in New Lebanon, Columbia County, New York, January 27, 1800, and died there October 24, 1876. In 1802 his parents removed to Saratoga County, where for the next seventeen years he was employed with his father on the farm in summer, and engaged in lumbering in the winter. He had secured a good education, and in 1819 removed to St. Lawrence County, New York, where he taught school during the winter, and attended St. Lawrence Academy in the summer. In 1821 he began the study of law under the famous Silas Wright, of Canton, New York, still supporting himself by teaching school. After his admission to the bar, he engaged in the practice of law at Ogdensburg, and became a partner of Silas Wright. Here he remained for twenty years, devoting himself mainly to his profession. In 1827 he was appointed Brigadier-Major and Inspector of the Forty-ninth Brigade of Militia, and for ten years drilled and inspected six regiments of the Citizens' Soldiery of St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties. He was a Democrat in his political faith and a power in New York politics. In 1830 he was appointed postmaster of Ogdensburg; in 1832 he was a member of the New York delegation to the First National Democratic Convention at Baltimore that nominated General Jackson to the presidency of the United States. That same year he was elected a Member of Congress, and in 1834 was reëlected, serving during his two terms as a member of Committee on Commerce. In 1837, he was appointed by President Van Buren a commissioner to treat with the Indian tribes of New York, and continued in that service until March, 1839. In 1840 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that renominated President Van Buren. He then returned to the practice of law continuing until 1845, when President Polk appointed him Register of the United States Treasury, holding that office until 1847, when he was promoted to the office of Solicitor of the Treasury. In 1849 he resigned and resumed practice in New York. In 1855 he was appointed assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States, continuing in this office until 1858, when he resigned to accept appointment as Solicitor of the United States Court of Claims by President James Buchanan. In 1864 he removed from Washington to his birthplace in New Lebanon, Columbia County, New York. For twelve years Mr. Gillett resided near Lebanon Springs, devoting himself to literary work. He brought out three important additions to the historical literature of his period: "Democracy in the United States," appearing in 1868; "The Federal Government," published in 1872; and in 1874 his crowning work appeared, "The Life and Times of Silas Wright," this work being an important contribution to the history of both New York and the nation. He wrote voluminously for the newspapers, both editorially and on special subjects. He was a fine representative of the true Democratic thought of his day. As a lawyer he spared no labor

in thoroughly mastering his case and in presentation he was plain, strong and convincing. He had a large and profitable practice in St. Lawrence County courts, New York Supreme Court, Court of Chancery, and the Supreme Court of the United States. His reputation as a liberal, upright and influential citizen, an eminent lawyer and able writer will grow with each succeeding generation, while as an honored trusted official, time will but add lustre to his patriotic service.

Ransom H. Gillett married, in 1825, Eleanor C. Barhydt, of Ogdensburg, born in Schenectady, New York, August 18, 1806. They were the parents of Silas Wright Gillett, of whom further, named for his father's legal preceptor, law partner, and lifelong intimate friend—Silas Wright.

Silas Wright Gillett was born in Ogdensburg, New York, August 8, 1829, and died in New Lebanon Center, Columbia County, New York, November 9, 1878. He was educated in the public schools of Ogdensburg and Georgetown University, from which institution he graduated. He studied law under his honored father, and later held a government position in the Treasury Department at Washington, District of Columbia. During the Civil War, 1861-1865, he served in the Marine Corps with the rank of lieutenant. He was honorably discharged and returned to his father's boyhood home in New Lebanon Center Township, Columbia County, New York, where he died in 1878. In New Lebanon Center, Mr. Gillett practiced law and served as justice of the peace until his passing. He was active in town and county public affairs, and was a member of the School Board for many years.

In 1865, Lieutenant Silas W. Gillett married Abbie Patience Wood, daughter of Henry R. and Catherine (Moore) Wood, of New Lebanon, and they were the parents of an only son, Ransom Hooker Gillett, of whom further.

Ransom Hooker Gillett was born in New Lebanon Center, Columbia County, New York, February 25, 1877, and there attended public schools, and St. John's School at Sing Sing, New York, and other private and public schools in the District of Columbia and the State of Virginia, after which he entered Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia. He was a cadet at Annapolis Naval Academy, class of 1899, and a student at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, graduating from the latter with the class of 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then spent two years at Albany Law School, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws with the class of 1902. Since then, General Gillett has practiced law in Troy, Albany and New York City, and is lecturer before the New York State Police School and Deputy Attorney-General assigned to the New York State Police Department. His practice extends to all State and Federal Courts and to the United States Supreme Courts. He is a member of the American and New York State Bar associations, and the Bar associations of both Albany and Rensselaer counties.

General Ransom H. Gillett's military career began with his enlistment in Company A, Second Regiment, Infantry, New York National Guard, in October, 1900. He rose in rank to corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain and major, and was honorably discharged in March, 1913. Although beyond the age of required military service, General Gillett enlisted as private in the

Walter M. Carwithen.

United States Army, January 8, 1918, and on April 19, 1918, after graduating from the Officers' Training School at Spartanburg, South Carolina, was advanced to his old National Guard rank of major and served as Battalion Commander with the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, Infantry, Twenty-seventh Division, American Expeditionary Forces. He served through the Belgian campaign, and the Lys-Somme Offensive, in Northern France, from May to October, 1918, and was wounded in action September 29, 1918, while leading his battalion in the assault on the Hindenburg Line near Bony, France, and was confined in the hospitals in France and England until January 22, 1919, when he returned to duty. He received full and honorable discharge from the army, April 1, 1919. Major Gillett was cited for bravery in action by his Division Commander. In May, 1919, Major Gillett was appointed colonel of his old regiment—the Second Infantry, New York National Guard, and in 1926 was appointed brigadier-general of the Fifty-third Infantry Brigade, New York National Guard, and is still in service.

In politics, General Gillett is a Democrat. He served the town of New Lebanon four years as supervisor, and in 1919-20 represented Columbia County in the New York State Legislature; he was delegate to the Democratic State Convention from Columbia County in 1926, and candidate for Congress from the Twenty-seventh District, New York State, in 1926. He is a member of all Masonic bodies, including the thirty-second degree. His clubs are the Chi Phi Fraternity of Yale, Yale Club of New York, Spanish War Veterans Association, Marcus D. Russell Camp, Troy, New York, American Legion, Military Order of Foreign Wars, and New York Society Military and Naval Officers, World War, and Disabled Veterans of Foreign Wars. In Langrés, France, General Gillett took a Special Field Officer's course of training in an Army Service School, receiving a certificate of efficiency, and also receiving the Croix de Guerre with Palms from the King of Belgium for personal courage and gallantry at the battle of the Veirstradt Ridge in August, 1918, and the New York State Conspicuous Service Cross. General Gillett has been in continuous practice of law since 1902, save for the interruption caused by military service overseas.

On June 6, 1922, General Ransom H. Gillett married Ida (Mott) Gwynne, daughter of Albert Mott, M. D., and grandniece of Susan B. Anthony, at Hudson Falls, Washington County, New York.

CARWITHEN, Walter Metlar,

Merchant.

Among the most active in the civic life of Doylestown is Mr. Carwithen, a native of the township, born May 31, 1884, son of Lemuel and Sarah Amelia (Metlar) Carwithen. Walter M. Carwithen was reared on his father's farm and early learned the desirability of industry, perseverance and thrift, with the best moral precepts and kindly consideration for others. To prepare himself for the battle of life, he set about securing a liberal education, and after attending the public school near his home, he was a student at Peirce Business College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1907.

Within a short time after leaving school he entered the Doylestown Trust Company as clerk. He applied himself assiduously, in the effort to earn advancement, in which he succeeded, having risen to the position of teller, one of responsibility and trust. On May 28, 1926, he, in co-partnership with Howard R. Groff, purchased the coal, lumber and building material business and plant of Claude S. Wetherill, on South Main Street, Doylestown, and tendered his resignation to Doylestown Trust Company, after sixteen years of service, to become effective July 1, when the new firm entered upon its business career.

In all that goes to make up the social, fraternal and business life of Doylestown he takes a keen interest, and contributes his share to the elevating and humane influences of the community. He is now secretary of the School Board of the borough, having been elected a director in 1922. Politically, he is a Republican, and seeks to advance the interests of good government through the channels of organized political effort. In the Masonic fraternity, he is most active, being Past Master and Treasurer of Doylestown Lodge, No. 245, Free and Accepted Masons; District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighth District, Masonic Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania; Past High Priest and Secretary of Doylestown Chapter, No. 270, Royal Arch Masons; Grand Pursuivant of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania; Eminent Commander of Mizpah Commandery, No. 96, Knights Templar; thirty-second degree, Philadelphia Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry; and a Noble of Lulu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia. He is a Past Grand and Trustee of Aquetong Lodge, No. 193, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Past Chief Patriarch of Doylestown Encampment, No. 35, of the same order; secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees of Aquetong Hall Association; a trustee and treasurer of the Doylestown Presbyterian Church; treasurer of the Doylestown Country Club; treasurer of the Doylestown Kiwanis Club; and treasurer of Lenape Building and Loan Association of Doylestown.

Walter Metlar Carwithen was married, June 24, 1914, to Amy Virginia Ely, daughter of Elwood B. and Emma (Ely) Ely, of Wycombe, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The two children of this union are: Walter Metlar, Jr., born June 10, 1918; and Joseph Herbert, born April 27, 1920.

HAUSMANN, Philip William,

Encyclopedist.

His studies pursued in general literature and philosophy, and his acquirement in the field of ancient history, are in large part the basis of Philip William Hausmann's success as a writer, and in particular of his work in research in association with "Encyclopedia Americana." Throughout his life a general reader, and assimilating his harvests in broad fields of inquiry, Mr. Hausmann has given abundantly, again and again, to literary service. He is a son of Frederick Michael Hausmann and his wife, Christine Fredericka (Tritt) Hausmann. Frederick Michael Hausmann, who was born September 10, 1845, in Unterricksingen, Württemburg, Germany, and died November 20, 1906, came to Albany, New York, in August, 1867. He was a proprietor of a bakery that was established by

a relative, one Martin Hausmann, in 1854, which Mr. F. M. Hausmann took over in 1875, and that is known as the oldest concern of the kind in continuous possession of one family, and on the same site, in Albany, so continuing to the present. Mr. Hausmann was deeply interested in religious work, and for twenty-seven years held the position of trustee and secretary of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Possessed of some literary talent, he was the writer of several pieces of poetry to meet special occasions.

Philip William Hausmann was born January 3, 1893, at Albany, where he attended private schools and public grammar schools, where, upon his graduation in 1908, he received the City Art Medal for excellence in drawing. After his graduation at the high school in 1912, he took courses in the New York State College for Teachers, and in the Albany Business College.

The propensity of the studious reader brought Mr. Hausmann into lifelong contact with the bookish world, and, with a particular inclination for historical research, Mr. Hausmann has made ancient history his favorite field, in which also he is gradually accumulating materials for future publication. He has given much attention to the solution of rural problems through his interest in agriculture and his converse with leading experts such as Dr. Raymond Allen Pearson, Colonel Calvin J. Huson, and others. His studies in philosophy and psychology have been given an added impetus through the friendly counsel of Professor Dr. Rudolf Eucken, of Jena, winner of the Nobel Prize. Much of his work along scientific and philosophic lines has been influenced by association therein with Katherine M. Cosgrave. Especially well informed with regard to libraries and their resources, Mr. Hausmann has delved deeply into the archives of the State Library; and as a result of his thorough and accurate investigations, he was chosen to succeed Dr. Norbert Wiener on the staff of the present edition of "Encyclopedia Americana." He is a member of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study and the New York State Historical Association. Despite his birthright in the Lutheran school of religious thought and his veneration for the parents whose faith was responsible for his early teaching, Mr. Hausmann's philosophic and scientific inquiry has caused him to relinquish, or at least to profoundly modify, his title to orthodox Lutheranism. Cherishing the aspirations of all the historical religious systems, he attempts to fulfill them by what he considers the only adequate method, an introduction of scientifically ascertained truth and the results of impartial philosophical inquiry into the innermost fabric of conviction. Truth, as he would contend, becomes scientific only by its form and method of statement; religious, by its substance and content. In this way it has come about that he cherishes the possibility of so maturing the current formulations of religion that these will possess the exactness of a scientific statement of fact. For him there is thus no conflict at all between science and religion. That he cherishes not only the aspirations of the conviction into which he was born but of every other historical religion, becomes apparent from his frequent acknowledgment of a debt to the life-work of Baron Fr. von Hügel, whom he esteems as the greatest living Roman Catholic thinker, and his oft-reiterated

commendation of Lao-Tze, the famous Chinese thinker, and of great Buddhist thinkers. Yet his debt to Luther himself—through the latter's own recorded life-work—too, has not infrequently met with acknowledgment. It is his invariable practice to discourage all that is merely violent, disjunctive, and revolutionary; for the simple reason that it seems to him unnatural. He believes it possible to connect endeavor with something already existing; to elevate and renew this by a steady and continuous evolution, and a maturing of its expression of its truth. In this way he hopes not to completely sacrifice the good in the old to the merely new or fashionable.

TREADWAY, Francis W.,

Lawyer, Lieutenant-Governor.

The fair name of Treadway, long noted in the annals of Ohio's industrial life and legal circles, was never more honorably borne than by the late Francis W. Treadway, for many years an influential member of the bar of that State and a former lieutenant-governor. For a long period he was a major factor in Republican political activities, a power to be reckoned with in the deliberations and decisions of his party's councils, but in his latter years he gave most of his time and attention to his numerous interests in Cleveland's foremost business enterprises. He had also served the Federal Government as United States Commissioner, and his State as a member of the lower House of the General Assembly, in addition to gracing the office of lieutenant-governor. Socially, he was well connected, and was identified with numerous civic organizations; an esteemed and highly useful member of the community.

Francis W. Treadway was a son of Augustine R. Treadway, one of the founders of the Wilcox-Treadway Company, which later became the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, of which Augustine R. Treadway became president. A descendant of one of New England's oldest and most esteemed families, Augustine R. Treadway was born in New Haven, Connecticut, a son of Russell and Mary (Wilcox) Treadway. He received his education in the public schools of New Haven and the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire, Connecticut. He started his business career as an employee of his uncle in the latter's stove and furnace store in New Haven, Connecticut. He next went to Hartford, Connecticut, where he was engaged as a clerk in a hardware store. Later he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was connected with the wholesale hardware trade. He remained in that occupation until he attained his majority, and then returned to New Haven to reënter the stove and furnace business, this time on his own account. For a time he was actively interested in manufacturing lines at Southington, Connecticut.

In 1879, Mr. Treadway arrived in Cleveland and there joined the firm of the Wilcox & Treadway Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He played an important part in the affairs of this concern from its beginning, and was instrumental in bringing it to an important status in Cleveland's business life. With the incorporation of varied interests into the amalgamated concern of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, Mr. Treadway continued to be active in

Francis H. Freadway

an official capacity, and was elected vice-president of the new organization. In 1899 he became president, and retained that office many years, until his death.

Many other enterprises commanded the official and holding interest of Mr. Treadway. He was vice-president of the Union Rolling Mill Company, a director of the Union Savings Bank and Loan Company, a director of the State Banking and Trust Company, a director of the Cleveland National Bank, besides holding unofficial connection as a stockholder in numerous other financial institutions. He served as a director of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce for several years, and was a welcome member of that body, which highly prized his counsel and influence.

In spite of his many and important business associations, Mr. Treadway found time for personal culture, gratifying a refined taste for literary research, with particular reference to history, ancient and modern. This penchant he was enabled to pursue quite extensively during his frequent travel tours in America and abroad. He was much given to performing acts of kindness, and his benevolences were both numerous and properly placed.

Augustine R. Treadway married (first), in 1859, Sarah E. Hambright, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. She died in 1865, and he married (second) Mary Louise Mansfield, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Bradley) Mansfield, and a descendant of an old New England family. She was devoted to her work in church and charitable societies, and was very closely associated with the affairs of the Jones Home, Cleveland, of which she was a director for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Treadway were born four children: 1. Lyman H., general manager of the Cleveland works of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company. 2. Francis W., of whom further. 3. Charles F., a member of the lumber firm of Stanford & Treadway, New Haven, Connecticut. 4. Mary Elizabeth, who married James Mathers, and lives in Lakewood, Ohio.

Francis W. Treadway, second child of Augustine R. and Mary Louise (Mansfield) Treadway, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, January 7, 1869. He was brought when a young child by his parents on their removal to Cleveland, Ohio, and in that city studied at the Tremont Grade School and the West High School, afterward taking a course at the Worcester (Massachusetts) Polytechnic Institute. He chose the law for his profession, and entered Yale Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1892. Having been admitted to the bar, he engaged at once in the practice of law, forming, in 1893, with William H. Marlatt, a classmate at Yale, the firm of Treadway & Marlatt, which became widely and favorably known in Ohio legal circles.

Mr. Treadway early began to take a practical interest in political matters. He exhibited not only a liking for the political game but also a skillfulness that was soon to gain him recognition. He was appointed by the President to be United States Commissioner, and served in that office from 1902 to 1903. At the end of the latter year he was elected a member of the lower body of the Ohio Legislature and held a seat in that house in the session of 1904-05. In 1907 he was a candidate for vice-mayor of Cleveland, and, in 1908, was elected lieutenant-governor of Ohio, serving in that capacity with distinction in the years 1909 and 1910. He then returned to his law

practice and to the more intimate care of his many and varied interests.

He enjoyed high standing in the legal fraternity, and was interested in a dozen Cleveland firms and institutions. He served as president of the Tippecanoe Club in 1906 and 1907, and was a member of the Union Club, the Midday Club, Mayfield Club, Westwood Club, and Clifton Club. His civic spirit was pronounced and contagious, and his influence he exerted for the common good of the community. His religious affiliation was with the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Cleveland, in whose affairs he was actively interested, having been a member of the board of trustees many years. Francis W. Treadway was long a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and served as president of the Cleveland branch, being president at the time of his death.

Francis W. Treadway married, January 5, 1896, Esther Frisbie, daughter of William J. and Ann M. (Sutliff) Frisbie, former residents of Southington, Connecticut, who came to live in Cleveland when the daughter was a girl of ten years. To Mr. and Mrs. Treadway were born two children: Frances Sessions, and Augustine Russell. The family maintains its residence in the beautiful suburb of Lakewood, in convenient proximity to the city of Cleveland.

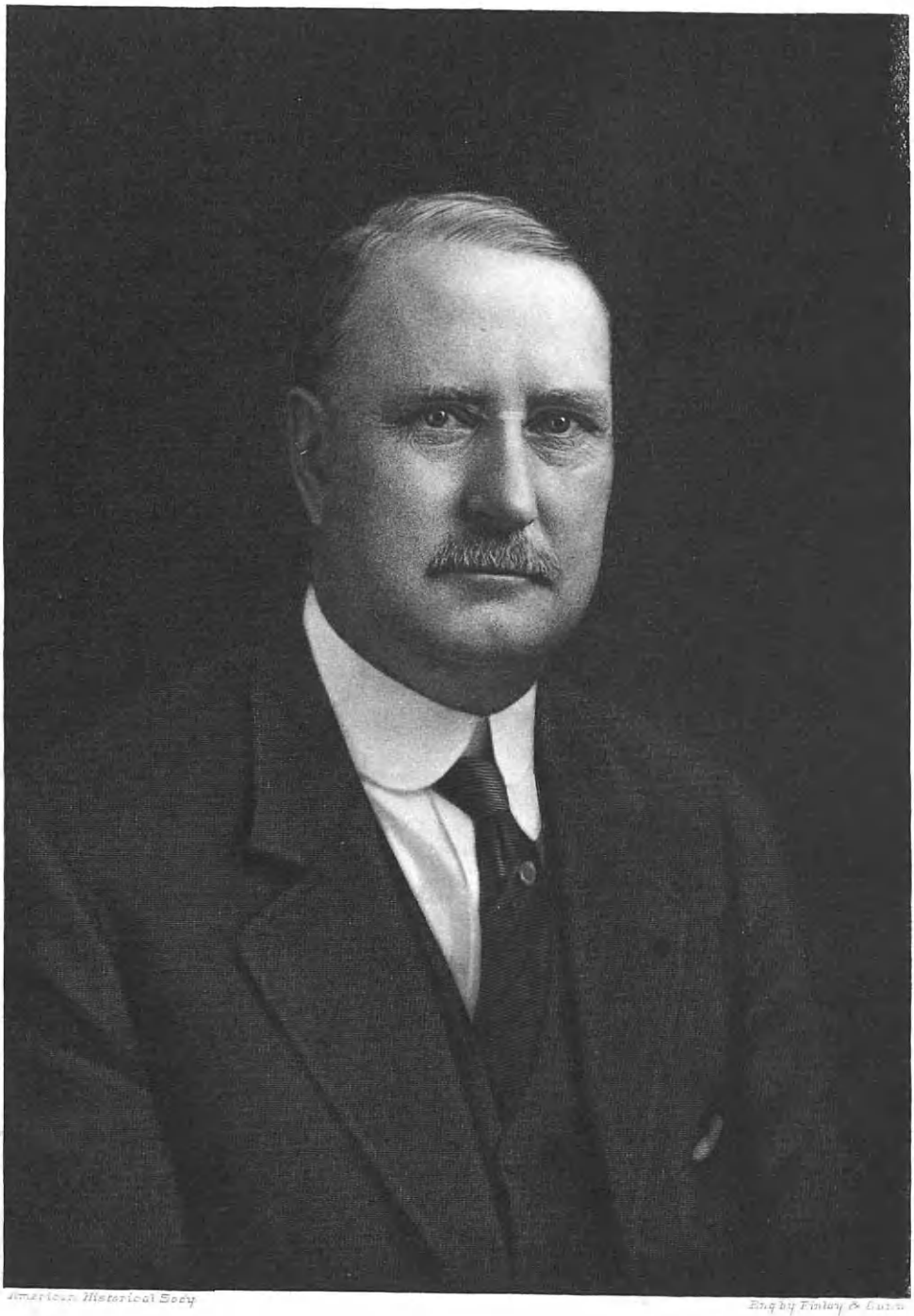
These two departed members of the Treadway family, father and son, need no further acclaim in fact than that accorded them while living, but it should be said that each strove with more than ordinary measure of success to be of real service to their adopted State and city. Each possessed talents for the particular lines of work they were called upon to perform, and each raised in added degree the industrial, financial and social contacts they had made to the plane of the refinements of life.

HALLIDAY, Clark William,

Director of Finance.

The increasing interests of the New York State Educational Department at Albany, New York, are efficiently sustained in its bureau of finance through the directorship of Clark William Halliday, an official who has the complete confidence of the public and the esteem of those with whom he is associated in the department. He has been an attaché of the department from the beginning of his professional career, and through the various grades has risen to his present position.

Mr. Halliday's first American ancestor is Henry Whitney, who came from England to Southhold, Long Island, prior to 1649. Another, is William Halliday, from Dundee, Scotland, who settled in Westchester County, New York. William Halliday married Ann Hulett, of Westchester, and died in Tompkins County, New York. They had a son, James Harvey Halliday, born in Orange County, New York, in 1800, who moved with his parents to Tompkins County, where he married Eliza Whitney. He and his bride went to live in Steuben County, New York, where he bought a tract of land, which he cleared for a farm, and this is now in the possession of James H. Halliday. The elder Halliday was at different times the holder of several public offices and was a deacon of the Baptist church in his locality. He died in 1877. His son, Alphonse, born in



American Historical Soc'y

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H. W. W. Ellsworth

Thurston, Steuben County, New York, May 1, 1831, died in Albany, New York, March 10, 1899. He was a successful farmer and grape grower, and prominent in Baptist church circles. He married Susan Norris, granddaughter of Shadrach Norris, a Revolutionary soldier, who settled in Pultney, Steuben County, in 1804, having removed, after the war, from Orange County, New York, and later served in the Florida-Warwick (New York) regiment. They had a son, Clark William, of further mention.

Clark William Halliday, son of Alphonse and Susan (Norris) Halliday, was born in Thurston, New York, February 7, 1863. Following his elementary training, he entered the Haverling High School of Bath, New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883. His first position in the New York State Educational Department was that of examiner. He exhibited from the beginning capacity which warranted advancement, and he filled in succession the posts of financial clerk, assistant cashier, division chief and auditor, eventually receiving his appointment to his present office of director of finance. He served, when in Steuben County, in the capacity of school commissioner from 1891 to 1893. He is a member, Past Regent and District Deputy Grand Regent of Albany (New York) Council, Royal Arcanum, and is a member of the Burns Club.

Clark William Halliday married, December 6, 1887, at South Pultney, New York, Edna Holley, daughter of Eben Holley, a well-known South Pultney grape-grower. Children: 1. Esther, deceased. 2. Mary Holley, married Chester Stimers, of North Chatham, New York, and they have a son, Clark Halliday Stimers.

ENGLISH, Harry David Williams,

Civic Leader.

A nationally important figure in the insurance world of the United States, Harry David Williams English, of Pittsburgh, led his city in every movement for public welfare, along civic, religious, and business lines. Great as was his devotion to insurance, and large as was his success, he still found ample time for public service. The firm of English and Furey prospered as an insurance agency should, when guided by a man of ability who devoted himself to it for half a century, and it stood for the highest ideals and accomplishments in that humanitarian profession. The unselfishness of his long service to his fellow-men made a record inspiring to contemplate.

Harry David Williams English was born at Sabbath Rest, Blair County, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1855, son of the Rev. George W. and Lydia (Hildebrand) English, and of Pennsylvania-German stock. The father was a Baptist minister for many years, pursuing his calling in the churches of his denomination in Central Pennsylvania. His efforts brought a cessation of Sunday activities in the iron furnaces of Sabbath Rest which gave the village that quaint name. Five children made up the family of Rev. English and his wife: 1. Amelia, now Mrs. John G. King, of Centre Hall, Pennsylvania. 2. Annie, now the wife of W. M. Furey, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania. 3. Dr. W. T. English, now deceased, who was a prominent Pittsburgh physician. 4. George W., also deceased, who attained eminence as an insurance representative of New York City. 5. Harry David Williams, of further mention.

The family moved to Milroy, Pennsylvania, in the boyhood of Harry David Williams, and he was educated in Milroy Academy. Mr. English was sixteen when he came to Pittsburgh. His first position was as apprentice to a firm of job printers, from which he passed to employment with the Southside "Ledger." He then became journeyman printer on the Pittsburgh "Evening Telegraph," now known as the "Chronicle Telegraph." These years, a drain on his physical resources, proved educational, however, and laid the foundation of his knowledge of the city which enabled him to help it so immeasurably in the years of his successful maturity. In 1876, he entered the life insurance business as agent for his brother, the late George W. English. In a few years he became a partner in the agency, and when the older brother took over the New York representation of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, Mr. English assumed the Pittsburgh business alone. In 1905 he took into partnership his nephew, William M. Furey, who had been associated with him for many years, and the firm of English and Furey continued to occupy an outstanding position in the business world of the city. He was also a director and member of the executive committee of the Crucible Company of America.

In spite of his exacting and absorbing business interests, Mr. English entered heartily into whatever was of public concern. President of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce when it was amalgamated with the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, he used his influence and office to effect a number of social surveys of the city which resulted in greatly improved conditions. He is credited with the major responsibility for bringing about the survey made under the auspices of the Russell Sage Foundation, which resulted in tearing down a number of tenements in the city. His constant effort was toward housing improvements. His introduction of social and economic committees into the Chamber of Commerce to deal with human problems brought forth a letter of commendation from President Roosevelt, and led to a close friendship between these two altruists which lasted for life. Mr. English appointed the Pittsburgh Flood Commission, of which he became vice-president on his retirement from the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce. He was head of the Pittsburgh Civic Commission, which gave an impetus to city planning. He was vice-president of the Christian Social Service Union of Pittsburgh; director of the National Housing Association; executive committeeman of the Pennsylvania Conservation Association; member of the board of directors of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society; member of the Citizens' National Committee for the Third International Peace Conference at The Hague; and director-at-large of the Allied Boards of Trade of Pittsburgh. In religious advancement Mr. English was even more active. As president of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association, and vice-president of the Christian Social Service Union, he was influential in bringing about a closer interdenominational coöperation in all good works. He was for many years president of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and vice-president at the time of his death. He belonged also to the Diocesan Social Service Union of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pittsburgh, to the joint commission on social service of the Prot-

estant Episcopal Church of America, to the commission of the Protestant Episcopal church for the relief of the clergy, and, as chairman, to the union missionary campaign for the laymen's missionary movement, and to the national committee as well as the local body, which he served as chairman, of the Men and Religion movement. His own church was the Calvary Protestant Episcopal, on Shady Avenue, which he served as vestryman and senior warden for many years. He was often delegate to the general conventions of the church, for twenty-one years conducted a Men's Bible class there, and was active in boy's work in the boy's club. Mr. English served at one time as trustee of the Western Penitentiary and as head of the Board of Religious Education of Pittsburgh. Indeed, so numerous were his good works and his positions as leader of good causes that it is almost impossible to list them all. An Independent in politics, he could always be depended on to join in efforts to safeguard the ballot box. His fraternal affiliations were with Lodge No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons, the oldest west of the Alleghenies, of which he was Past Master; with Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of which he was a life-member; Pennsylvania Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he held the thirty-second degree. His clubs were: The Union, the Duquesne, and the Fox Chapel Golf of Pittsburgh. He was a trustee of the Kingsley Association.

Harry David Williams English married (first) Miss Gillespie, of Freeport, Pennsylvania, and they had a son, Harry Gillespie English, who died at the age of nineteen years, in 1905. He married (second), in Pittsburgh, Jennie P. McLean, born in New York State, daughter of Benjamin and Ellen (Rumsey) McLean. Her father was a prominent merchant engaged in the hide and leather business in Kansas City for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. English was born a daughter: Dorothy English, now the wife of Charles Stuart Wunder, of Pittsburgh.

At the ripe age of seventy, full of years and honors, Mr. English died at his home in Pittsburgh, March 28, 1926. Many organizations prepared resolutions in testimony to the fine character and public-spirited career of Mr. English, and such notables as Gifford Pinchot served as honorary pallbearers. The Chamber of Commerce adopted a memorial which reads in part as follows:

In the death of H. D. W. English Pittsburgh lost one of her most distinguished and valued citizens. The Chamber lost a man who for years gave most generously of his time and effort to the forwarding of its work, and his innumerable friends mourn the departure of one whose warm human sympathy and kindly interest bound them to him by ties of the deepest affection and regard. . .

He was president of the Chamber of Commerce during the years 1906-08. He put into his work as president his creative energy and executive ability. His term was marked by many notable achievements in the interests of this community.

His personal standards of life and character were the highest. He was a man of strong convictions and fearless in supporting them. In public affairs affecting city government, in his church relations, and in the field of charities, he was always a leader, and his leadership was marked by achievement and the restraints of a sound judgment.

The "Pittsburgh Press" thus editorially voiced the sentiments of the whole community regarding Mr. English:

There is a sense of real loss to the civic, religious, and business life of Pittsburgh in the unexpected death of H. D. W. English, who

had contributed so greatly and so unselfishly to the community spirit of the city.

Successful as a business man, the life of Mr. English is a lesson to all young men in the spirit and opportunity of America, for it was by his own endeavors from small beginnings that he progressed to the acquisition of those material things which crown ambition.

It was, however, in the field of religious and civic endeavor that Mr. English leaves his real imprint on the community. Through his influence, and under his personal direction, the Chamber of Commerce branched into sociological lines, and instituted its committees for social and economic study, making a careful survey of housing and sanitation in the Pittsburgh district. Mr. English was able to inspire other men with his vision and the result was the Pittsburgh survey by the Russell Sage Foundation, the findings of which resulted in tremendous strides toward the betterment of conditions for workers and the safeguarding of life in industrial plants. Hospitals, humane agencies and improved housing marched in the wake of the foundation's survey.

A member of the Episcopal faith, Mr. English had for years been identified with Calvary Church, and many successful men in Pittsburgh have been members of his Bible class within the past twenty-one years. An official or member of numerous religious agencies in Pittsburgh, Mr. English was also active in the world peace movement. In politics he stood for independence and true government of the people by the people.

In every field he touched and in which he worked, H. D. W. English was a force for human decency and the betterment of human conditions.

DOWNING, Augustus Seiss, LL. D.,

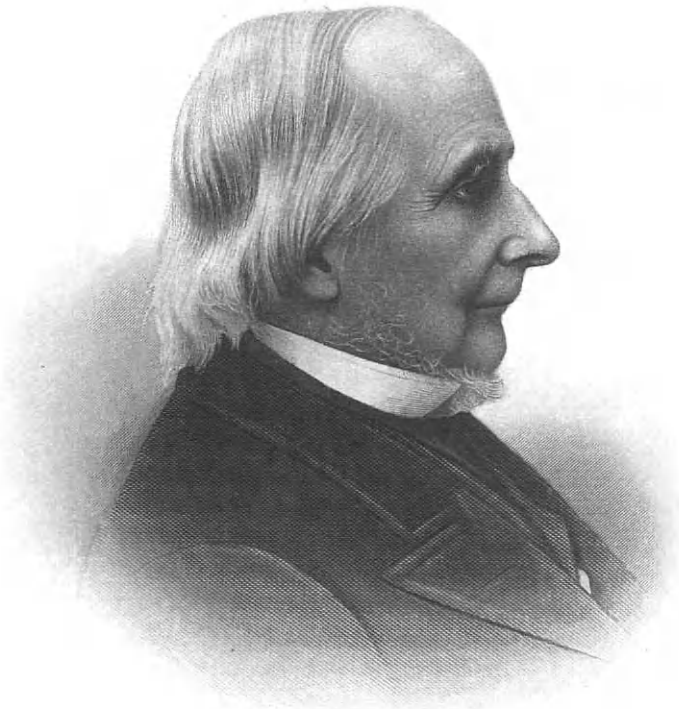
Educationalist.

In both executive capacity and in the legislative affairs of education of New York State, Dr. Augustus Seiss Downing is an eminent factor, the results of his many years of experience both as principal of schools and as administrator of laws regarding the higher education and the several professions having become a settled régime in the ramifications of his department throughout the State. Professional standards and the rights and usages of their practice, by his care and vigil have been directed within their legitimate channels, and educational matters in their entirety throughout the State and nation have thereby been advanced and have received lasting benefit.

A descendant of Thomas Downing, who came from England and settled at Downingtown, Pennsylvania, in July, 1716, Dr. Downing is a son of George Fisher and Margaret (Walter) Downing; George Fisher Downing, a farmer and flour and grain commission merchant, was born March 11, 1811, at Downingtown, Pennsylvania, and died November 30, 1858, in Baltimore, Maryland.

Augustus Seiss Downing was born October 18, 1856, in Baltimore, Maryland. He attended Thiel College, a preparatory school at Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania, and Muhlenberg College and Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and there he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1874. His *alma mater* conferred on him the Master of Arts degree in 1877, and the Doctorate of Letters in 1912; and the honorary Doctorate of Laws was conferred by Syracuse University in 1906, and by Muhlenberg College in 1913. Dr. Downing began his professional career at Newark, New York, in September, 1874, and was successively principal of high schools at Fairport and Palmyra, New York; head teacher of mathematics at Newark High School, New Jersey; New York State Institute conductor and supervisor; and principal of New York City Training School for Teachers.

In 1904, when the unification of the educational system of the State of New



Eng by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

James Barclay Jermain.

Barclay Jermain

York took place, Andrew S. Draper, the first State Commissioner of Education, appointed Dr. Downing, third assistant commissioner of education; and under Dr. Draper's guidance, his duty was to reorganize the elementary and normal school courses of study and to formulate the procedure for the certification of teachers. This having been accomplished, Commissioner Draper appointed Dr. Downing first assistant commissioner of education in charge of higher education and the administration of all the professional laws. He held that office from October 1, 1908, to July 1, 1926, when he was appointed deputy commissioner of education. During these years, the standards for education in the professions have been steadily advanced, and the laws governing the practice of the several professions have been so amended as to make them models for right administration. Dr. Downing is a member of the City Club, New York City; University Club, Albany, New York; and Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity; and his favorite recreations are hunting and fishing.

Dr. Augustus Seiss Downing married, July 17, 1889, at Palmyra, New York, Louise Johnson Brown, daughter of Dr. William B. Brown; of their two children, their daughter, Margaret W., is living. Their son, George Shapley, born May 5, 1890, died February 27, 1923, was a mining engineer. He received his education at Columbia University, where he also gained a reputation as stroke and captain of the 'Varsity crew. He lost his life as a result of the Argonaut mine disaster at Jackson, California, in the winter of 1923, in his efforts to rescue forty-eight entombed miners. He was characterized by the California newspapers as "the hero of the Argonaut mine."

JERMAIN, James Barclay, LL. D.,

Philanthropist.

That splendid humanitarian, James Barclay Jermain, of Albany, a "native son" and lifelong resident, passed from earthly view many years ago, but his works follow him, and the monuments he reared will ever perpetuate his name as one "who loved his fellow-men." His memory is lovingly cherished, and in Jermain Memorial Church, Watervliet, New York, is an enduring family monument of lasting grace and beauty.

James Barclay Jermain was a son of Sylvanus Pierson Jermain, grandson of Major John (2) Jermain, who was a son of John (1) Jordan, son of Jean Jourdain, son of Ozce Jourdain, who was born in La Rochelle, France. Ozce Jourdain and his wife, Elizabeth (Coudres) Jourdain, were Huguenots in religious faith, and when his wife died, persecution having become so severe, Ozce Jourdain, with his son, Jean, fled to Scotland, just avoiding the massacre of Protestants on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1685. Jean Jourdain married, in Scotland, and his son, John (1) Jordan, was the great-grandfather of James Barclay Jermain, of Albany, New York, the name becoming Jermain in the second American generation.

John (1) Jordan was born in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1729, and in 1755 came to this country, settling in White Plains, Westchester County, New York. Two years later, in 1757, he married Mary Ann Daniels, of Dutch descent, who was born in New York in 1725. In 1776 John Jordan sided with the Loyalists, and at the outbreak of war went to Nova Scotia (now New Brunswick), taking his family with him with the

exception of his son, John (2), known as Major John Jermain. John (1) Jordan died in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, in 1799, was buried in the churchyard there by the side of his wife, the cathedral now covering their graves.

Major John (2) Jermain, son of John (1) and Mary Ann (Daniels) Jordan, was born in Westchester County, New York, May 20, 1758. After the removal of his parents to Nova Scotia, in 1776, he took the name of Jermain, and moved to Sag Harbor, Long Island, New York, where he became a very successful business man. There is no official record extant of his service in the Revolution, but family tradition says he did serve with the Westchester Militia. During the second war with Great Britain, 1812-14, he was in command of the fort at Sag Harbor, and won his rank of major in actual service. He was one of Sag Harbor's substantial citizens, public spirited and progressive, highly esteemed in the community which was long his home. He died in Sag Harbor, February 17, 1819, leaving a will which fairly distributed his property. Major Jermain married, August 27, 1781, Margaret Pierson, daughter of Sylvanus and Rebecca (Lupton) Pierson, of Bridgehampton, Long Island, granddaughter of Josiah Pierson, son of Colonel Henry Pierson, a man of great prominence in the Colony of New York, son of Henry Pierson, son of Abraham and Christian (Johnson) Pierson, of Middlesex, England. Major John (2) and Margaret (Pierson) Jermain were the parents of nine children, including a son, Sylvanus Pierson, father of James Barclay Jermain. Margaret Pierson Jermain, the ninth child of Major John Jermain, married Joseph Slocum, of Syracuse, New York, and their daughter, Margaret Olivia Slocum, became the wife and later the widow of Russell Sage, the New York banker, whose great wealth was left at her disposal, and which she so wisely distributed. Among her gifts was the Henry Pierson High School, a tribute to her grandparents, and the John Jermain Library, Sag Harbor, New York.

Sylvanus Pierson Jermain, eldest son of Major John (2) and Margaret (Pierson) Jermain, was born January 31, 1784, and died in Albany, New York, August 20, 1869. He was a young man, just eighteen years of age, when he first came to Albany, in the year 1802. He soon established a reputation for business ability and integrity, and rapidly rose to prominence in the produce and commission business, at that time an important feature of Albany's commercial life. In addition to his private business, which brought him fortune, he was closely connected with the banking interests of the city, and served as the first secretary of the Albany Savings Bank, organized in 1826, and a director of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany. He was one of the strong men of Albany's commercial life, and left a name honored and esteemed. Sylvanus P. Jermain married, in Albany, August 1, 1807, Catherine Barclay, who died January 24, 1816, daughter of James and Janet (Barker) Barclay, natives of Scotland. They were the parents of five children: Janet Elizabeth, died young; James Barclay, of whom further; John Pierson, married Frances Mallory, of Troy, New York, and died March 10, 1835, leaving a son, Sylvanus P. Jermain, since deceased; William, died in infancy; an infant daughter, died three days after birth.

James Barclay Jermain, second child

and eldest son of Sylvanus Pierson and Catherine (Barclay) Jermain, was born in Albany, New York, August 13, 1809, and died at his country home on the Troy and Albany Road, July 12, 1897. His mother died when her son was but seven years of age, and he was taken into the home of his uncle, Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, who saw that the lad was properly prepared for college. He entered Middlebury College in 1824, later was a student at Yale College, but ill health interrupted his studies, and he finally finished at Amherst College, whence he was graduated with his Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1831. He chose a professional career, studied law, was admitted to the New York bar in 1836, and at his father's death inherited a large estate. Thenceforth his life was spent in the care of his own estate, and in the enjoyment of those tastes which distinguished him as a man of broad charity and religious fervor. His life was marked by an unostentatious philanthropy and by the promotion of practical Christianity.

While his private benefactions were many and are known to few, there were several noble acts of philanthropy which are known. He was chief patron and founder of the "Home for Aged Men;" gave the Young Men's Christian Association Building, erected upon a lot provided by citizens of Albany; the Fairview Home for Friendless Children, near Watervliet, New York, owes its existence to his generosity; and he erected for the cause he loved an enduring family monument, the Jermain Memorial Church, Watervliet. His only son, who died at the age of twenty-nine years, just at the threshold of a promising career, has his memory perpetuated in the Barclay Jermain professorship at Williams College, the chair endowed by his father as a memorial offering. His wisdom, his piety, and his practical humanity, were acknowledged everywhere, and in 1892 Williams College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

James Barclay Jermain married, in 1842, Catherine Ann Rice, of Cambridge, New York, who was born February 27, 1823, and died April 27, 1873, daughter of Colonel Clark and Ann (Hilton) Rice, both of Washington County, New York. The family home which Mr. Jermain dearly loved was the mansion built by General Worth, on the Troy and Albany Road, and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Jermain (and Mr. Jermain's father until his death in 1869) from the first year of their married life, and where all their children were born. Mr. and Mrs. James Barclay Jermain were the parents of four daughters and a son. The daughters were: 1. Catherine Barclay, married William H. McClure, of Albany, and they were the parents of two children: i. Julia Jermain McClure, who died November 3, 1889, aged nineteen years, ii. Archibald Jermain McClure, born in 1873. 2. Ann Rice, married Rev. Frederick B. Savage, who died in 1873, leaving a daughter, Katherine Jermain Savage, who married Frederick de Peyster Townsend. 3. Maria Cummings, of Albany. 4. Julia Prime, married Robert MacCartee, of New York City. The son was: 5. Barclay, of whom further.

Barclay Jermain, only son of James Barclay and Catherine Ann (Rice) Jermain, was a young man already standing high in the confidence of his townsmen when, in 1882, his career ended at the early age of twenty-nine years. He was a charter member of the committee of

fifteen; a member of the board of commissioners in charge of the building of the new Albany City Hall. In 1926 Maria Cummings Jermain placed a bell in the carillon in City Hall in memory of her brother, Barclay Jermain. He at one time was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association; and interested in all that tended to the improvement of his city. In the town of Watervliet he served on a committee of the Taxpayers' Association in their vigorous and successful fight for civic betterment. His home was the family mansion on the Albany and Troy Road which he dearly loved. It was in memory of this son that the father endowed a chair in Williams College. He married, in 1882, Katharine S. Thayer, of Troy, New York. He died in the summer of that year at Brookwood Point, near Cooperstown, New York.

In the death of James Barclay Jermain, Albany and this section of the State lost one of its most distinguished citizens; he was always hospitable, kindly by nature, congenial and abundantly human. His was a deep responsive nature, full of noble feeling and emotion. His manner was never affected, for he intensely hated sham and pretense. He was characteristically and by inheritance a gentleman to all regardless of person or position. His genial good nature and heartiness, his broad charity and his love for humankind, a love that made him ever ready to extend the helping hand of friendship and fellowship to all, endeared him to thousands here and wherever he was known. In his social relation of friend, family, neighbor and citizen, his suavity of manner gained him a ready access to the heart and secured him a cordial reception. Happy in his domestic relations, his home was the centre of every affection. His moral and religious character were exemplifications of his high attainment in each, while his life was a daily exhibition of the principles and duties which belonged to the true Christian gentleman. He was an ideal type of man and his death was universally mourned by all who knew him.

VANDER VEER, James Newell, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Of both English and Dutch descent, Dr. Vander Veer's ancestry in America as traced through the generations, has invariably recorded itself as coöperating with the spirit of every era for the establishment and the development of the National institutions, from the times of the founders of towns to the present. The paternal name has its line of descent as follows:

(I) Cornelis Janse Vander Veer, who came from Holland in 1659, settled at Flatbush, Long Island, in 1677-78. He married, about 1672, Tryntje Gillis de Mandeville.

(II) Dominicus Vander Veer, son of Cornelis Janse and Tryntje Gillis (de Mandeville) Vander Veer, was baptized in 1679. He married, for his second wife, in 1703, Maria Margreta Van Orteck (or Noortlyck).

(III) Tunis Vander Veer, son of Dominicus and Maria Margreta (Van Orteck, or Noortlyck) Vander Veer, was born in 1704, and died in 1775. He married, about 1723, Aeltje Schenck.

(IV) Jacob Vander Veer, son of Tunis and Aeltje (Schenck) Vander Veer, was born in 1736, and died in 1806. He married, for his first wife, Aeltje Wyckoff.

(V) Garrett Vander Veer, son of Jacob and Aeltje (Wyckoff) Vander Veer, was

born in 1765, and died in 1813. He married Rachel Van Couwenhoven.

(VI) Abraham Harris Vander Veer, son of Garrett and Rachel (Van Couwenhoven) Vander Veer, was born in 1804, and died in 1888. He was a tanner by trade, and was one of the founders of Leatherville, now Rural Grove, New York. He married Sarah Martin, who was born in 1807, and died in 1864, daughter of Barent P. and Hester (McGraw) Martin, and granddaughter of Peter and Maria (Staats) Martin. Their children were: 1. Rachel, born in 1827, died in 1829. 2. Esther, born in 1830, died in 1909; married John Craig. 3. Patience, born in 1832, died in 1902; married Charles Willard Marselius. 4. Martin, born in 1834; married Katherine L. Potter. 5. Garrett, born in 1836, killed in 1864 in action when a captain of the United States Volunteers; he married Margaret Kline. 6. Jane Ann, born in 1838, died in 1910; married (first) Aaron Dillenback; married (second) Charles Edgar Shires. 7. Albert, of whom further. 8. Putnam Enders, born in 1843, died in 1844. 9. Sarah Evelyn Fay, born in 1846, died in 1847. 10. William Putnam Enders, born in 1851, died in 1915.

(VII) Albert Vander Veer, born July 10, 1841, in Leatherville, New York, was one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons, military and civic, of his day. He received his medical degree from George Washington University in 1863; honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from Albany Medical College in 1869; Master of Arts from Williams College in 1882; Doctor of Philosophy from Union and Hamilton College in 1883; Doctor of Laws from George Washington University in 1904. During the Civil War he was surgeon of the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers; and he was one of Albany's leading physicians; *emeritus* professor of surgery of Albany Medical College, resigning in June, 1915; was dean of that college from 1896 to 1905; senior consulting surgeon of Albany Hospital; consulting surgeon for the South End Dispensary; he has been regent of the University of New York since 1895, was vice-chancellor in 1915-1921, and chancellor in 1921. He is a member of the Fort Orange and the University clubs.

Dr. Albert Vander Veer married, June 5, 1867, Margaret E. Snow (see Snow VII), who was born September 20, 1845, at Currytown, New York, daughter of Simeon Snow, M. D. Their children: 1. Charles Anson, born March 30, 1868, died December 30, 1883. 2. Margaret Snow, born December 29, 1869, died May 13, 1873. 3. Dr. Edgar Albert, born September 29, 1873; married, June 5, 1900, Harriett Wooster; their children: i. Grace, born in 1901. ii. Albert (3), born in 1902. iii. Edgar Albert, Jr., born in 1906. 4. Dr. James Newell, of whom further. 5. Dr. Albert, Jr., born November 28, 1879; married, May 12, 1913, Sylvia Angele de Murias; their children: i. Margaret Louise, born in 1914. ii. Jean, born in 1920. 6. Garrett, born May 3, 1885, died August 27, 1900.

(VIII) Dr. James Newell Vander Veer, son of Dr. Albert and Margaret E. (Snow) Vander Veer, was born December 12, 1877, in Albany, New York, where he attended Albany Academy, and was graduated in the class of 1895. Pursuing higher academic, college and professional courses, he was then graduated, consecutively, at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in the class of 1899, with his Bachelor of Arts degree; at that col-

lege in 1903, with his Master of Arts degree, in course; and at Albany Medical College in 1903, with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his interneship in 1903-1904 at the Albany Hospital, Dr. Vander Veer continued in post-graduate work in 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 in European medical centres.

Dr. Vander Veer, who is attending surgeon in the genito-urinary department for males at Albany Hospital, and clinical professor of genito-urinary diseases in Albany Medical College, is the author of many monographs on the subjects of surgery and genito-surgery; he was formerly chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and a member of the Republican County Committee. His professional affiliations are as follows: he is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; member of the American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of New York, of which he was formerly chairman of the State Committee on Legislation; Medical Society of the County of Albany, of which he is a former president; and the American Urological Association.

Dr. Vander Veer's fraternity and club memberships are inclusive of the following-named: Free and Accepted Masons, in all the bodies of that Order; Theta Nu Epsilon, Alpha Delta Phi, Nu Sigma Nu; Unconditional Republican Club, Albany Country Club, Wolfert's Roost Country Club, Fort Orange Club, University Club, Rotary Club, Albany Automobile Club, Holland Society of New York, Mayflower Society of America, Loyal Legion, American Legion, of which he is a Past Post Commander; Sons of the American Revolution, a former Regent; Sons of Veterans, a former Commander; the Association of Military Surgeons; the local Council of the Boy Scouts of America; and the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York.

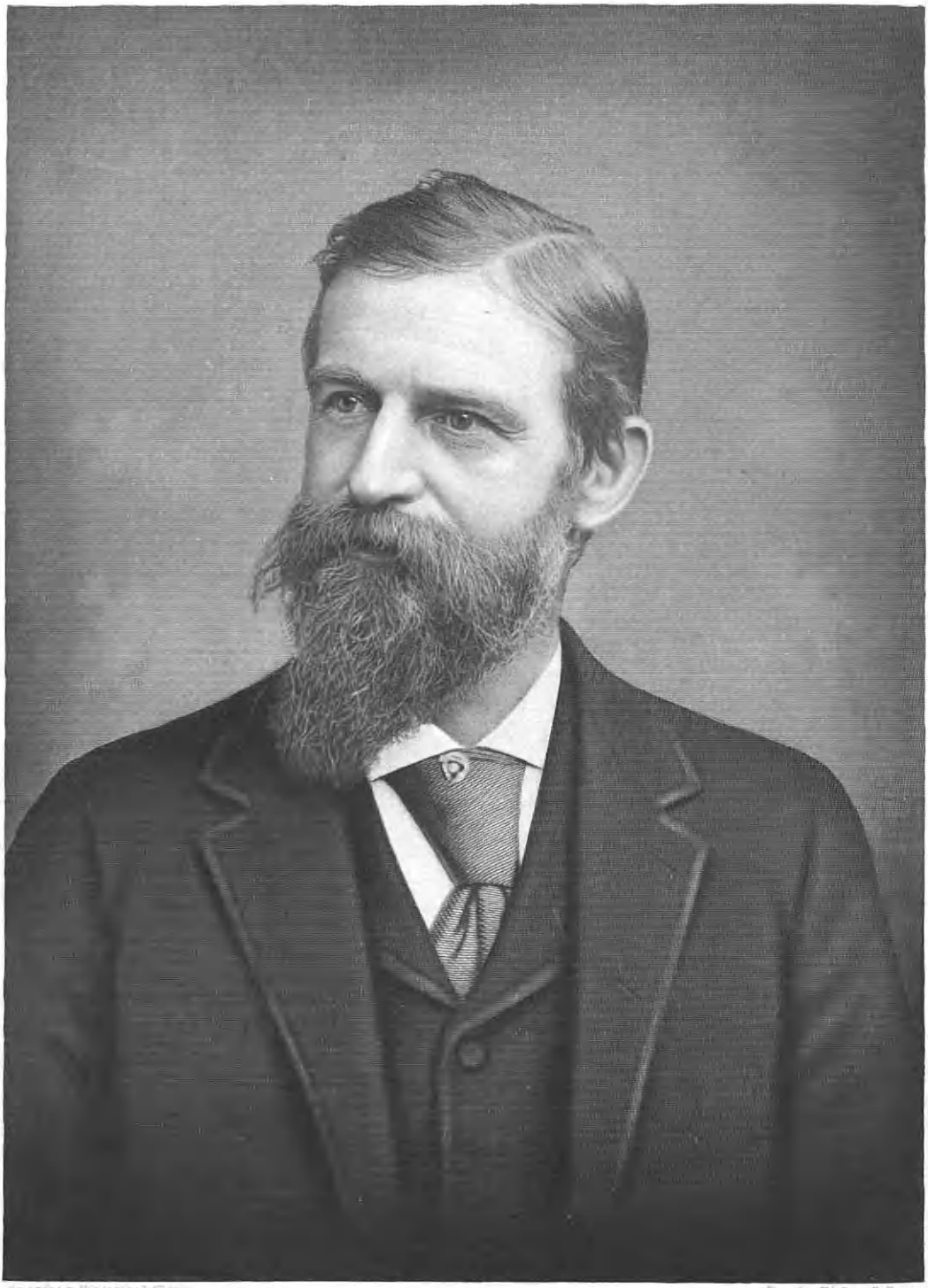
While in Albany Academy, Dr. Vander Veer was commandant of his cadet battalion, with the rank of major; he was first lieutenant and captain in the Medical Corps of the New York National Guard; captain and major in the Medical Department of the American Expeditionary Forces, receiving his discharge with the rank of major; and is at present lieutenant-colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army. Lieutenant-Colonel Vander Veer served twenty-five months in the United States Army, eighteen months of the time in France, as adjutant of Evacuation Hospital No. 2, as commanding officer of Mobile Hospital No. 7, as surgeon at Le Mans, in Camp Hospital No. 52, with the American Expeditionary Forces, and returned as surgeon of Le Mans Provisional Battalion No. 167, to America.

Dr. James Newell Vander Veer married, December 3, 1908, at Midland Park, New Jersey, Ada Holt (divorced May, 1914; she is now Mrs. Ada Holt Lorenz), born at Midland Park, January 31, 1883, daughter of Thomas Holt. They were the parents of Adrian Holt Vander Veer, born November 4, 1909, in New York City, New York.

(The Snow Line).

The American lineage from the first of the name of Snow in this branch is as follows:

(I) William Snow, who was born in 1624, and died about 1708, came from England and settled at Duxbury, Massachusetts, and he was also an early settler at West Bridgewater. He married Rebecca Brown, daughter of Peter Brown, a "Mayflower" Pilgrim.



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Clarence M. Johns

(II) William Snow, son of William and Rebecca (Brown) Snow, married Naomi Whitman.

(III) Eleazer Snow, son of William and Naomi (Whitman) Snow, married Mary King.

(IV) Reuben Snow, son of Eleazer and Mary (King) Snow, married Hannah Willis.

(V) Simeon Snow, son of Reuben and Hannah (Willis) Snow, married Mary Phillips.

(VI) Dr. Simeon Snow, son of Simeon (1) and Mary (Phillips) Snow, married Margaret Dievendorf, a daughter of Jacob (4) Dievendorf, who was born in 1769, and died in 1854 (he was scalped by the Indians when he was thirteen years old, in the attack on Currytown, New York, in 1781), and granddaughter of Jacob (5) Dievendorf, who married Elizabeth Bellinger. They had a daughter, Margaret E. Snow, of further mention.

(VII) Margaret E. Snow, daughter of Dr. Simeon and Margaret (Dievendorf) Snow, married Dr. Albert Vander Veer. (See Vander Veer VII.)

JOHNS, Clarence Marshall,

Artist.

Thoughtful people the world over pay tribute to the artist as one of the great spiritual leaders of mankind, who makes the blind see beauty in common things and whose guiding principle is the incorporation of beauty and fineness in everyday life. Of no artist was this more true than of Clarence Marshall Johns, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The heavy and solemn workhorse had to him his own peculiar beauty, which lay in fitness for the duties life brought him, and the same element entered into the group of browsing sheep, the stolid cows, all the domestic animals of that rich agricultural section of Pennsylvania which so enthralled his artist's eye. He was the interpreter of animal life as well as of art in general to his community.

Clarence M. Johns was born in Pittsburgh, on March 7, 1843, son of the late Leonard Shryock Johns and his wife, Myra Hull (Adams) Johns, pioneer settlers of Allegheny and Beaver counties. He was educated in the public schools and at Dr. Travella's Academy in Sewickley, Pennsylvania. His art education was the result of work at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, and, after an interval, at various Paris ateliers. Thus, when he began to produce his portraits of notable Americans and of that noble animal, the horse, which so peculiarly attracted his discriminating eye, he combined the best practices of the American and of the French schools.

In Philadelphia, in his student days there, he painted some well-known portraits of leading citizens. He later turned his chief interest to the field of landscape and animal subjects. He came to be known as the American animal painter. With a party of fellow-artists he customarily went in summer to Scalp Level, in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, one of the highest spots in the Allegheny Mountains, to get inspiration and models straight from nature at her best. He loved to paint horses coming in from the fields with a load of hay, and found the workhorse as worthy of reproduction on canvas as the famous race-horses he also delighted in. A partner in his love of horses and of their artistic representation was Paul H. Hacke, prominent Pittsburgh merchant and nationally

known horseman. Together they purchased a considerable collection of paintings by the French artist Doré, and many other French artists, displayed in their Pittsburgh galleries, and sold them to art lovers from that distributing center. Mr. Johns was commissioned to select the pictures from the European galleries and made many trips for that purpose, and the Pittsburgh exhibit continued for some years. Mr. Johns was also prominently connected with the art gallery in old Exposition Park, Pittsburgh, for many years, and his pictures were features of the exhibit. His experience and discriminating taste naturally placed him in the position of community judge of art and he was one of the judges of awards for the Carnegie Art Exhibit in Pittsburgh as well as director of the chief art exhibits in the city. In 1910 he was one of the founders of the Pittsburgh Associated Artists' organization. There is little opportunity for overestimating his importance to the cause of progress in art and public education in that field in Pittsburgh. Among those who studied under Mr. Johns were the well-known artists, Stanley Reinhart and John Alexander. Mr. Johns died, after a long and happy life, on December 12, 1925, at his home, No. 309 Fortieth Street, Pittsburgh, at the age of eighty-two.

Many stories are told of his delightful personality and his striking and vigorous personal appearance. Of jovial disposition, he loved life and laughter, and brought those salutary influences into the lives of those he met. His hearty laugh won instant companionship; his liking for everybody brought him mutual esteem. A vegetarian from the age of seven years, he enjoyed the best of health, and in his youth had great strength and endurance, which remained during practically his entire lifetime. During the Civil War, he enlisted on September 12, 1862, in Company L, Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Starr's Battery, serving to the end of his term of enlistment. Retaining his interest in his old military experience to the end of his days, he was a member of Duquesne Post, No. 259, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was Post Commander in 1907, and in 1925 he was one of eleven living members of the post, which had originally numbered one hundred and ninety-six. He was a life-member of the Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

In 1869, Clarence Marshall Johns married Martha S. Robinson, born in Pittsburgh on October 30, 1849, where she died January 9, 1918, daughter of Hebron and Mary (Bishop) Robinson. The father, born in Stanes, England, came to Pittsburgh in his youth. Her mother was born on Albion Farm, in what is now part of the city of Pittsburgh, daughter of Richard Bishop, who came from England in 1813, and his wife, Sarah (Turner) Bishop. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Johns: 1. William Robinson, like his father a gifted artist, who has resided in Pittsburgh since his return from Paris, France, where he lived for twenty years. 2. Mary Bishop, who married James Lindsay Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburgh.

> It is the glory and good of Art
> That Art remains the one way possible
> Of speaking truth.

Thus inspired, Clarence Marshall Johns, real artist that he was, spoke the truth about the world as he saw it, a larger and finer truth than is visible to less

gifted folk. As magnanimous as he was perceptive, he freely gave himself to sharing his vision with the community.

SHEDD, John Graves,

Mercantile Executive.

As the chief executive of Marshall Field & Company, the world's leading mercantile establishment, John Graves Shedd guided its destinies with a sure hand and with such innate ability and sound judgment that he became recognized as a genius in his chosen field of endeavor. During his service with this company he rose from a place of humble beginning to one of signal importance, and in his rise held the esteem and regard of all who had in any way been associated with him. His death, October 22, 1926, caused many hearts to be rent with sorrow.

John Graves Shedd was a descendant of Daniel Shedd, American ancestor of the family, who was born in England about 1620. The Shedd family originated in England, and from Daniel who came to America, the line traces back in England for several generations through Daniel, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, John, John, John, to John Schedde of Sudbury, County Suffolk, born about 1390, and died 1437. The exact date of the arrival of Daniel Shedd to this country is not known, but his name appears as one of the earliest settlers in ancient "Brantrey," in 1643. He was evidently a man of importance and influence in the new settlement. A very interesting memorial to Daniel Shedd in the form of a lighthouse has been erected on the crest of Shedd's Neck (later Germantown, Massachusetts), and on a bronze tablet at its base is the following:

A MEMORIAL TO
DANIEL SHED
an original settler and resident here
in old Braintree
1642-1658

His descendants to the tenth generation
erect this shaft to commemorate his life.
They dedicate it to the city of Quincy and
as a beacon to the
Sailors Snug Harbor
which for over 60 years has occupied the
land once tilled by their ancestor for whom
it was for the first century called

Shedds Neck

a name that it is hoped may now be restored.

Erected—August, 1916, by
The Shedd Family Association.

From Daniel Shedd and his second wife, Elizabeth, the line of descent to John G. Shedd of this review, is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth; their son Daniel and his wife Abigail; Daniel and his wife, Mary Tarbell; William and his wife, Elizabeth Parker; to their son Silas and his wife, Polly Williams, who were the grandparents of John G. Shedd.

William Shedd, son of Silas and Polly (Williams) Shedd, and father of John G. Shedd, was born in Mason, New Hampshire, October 31, 1801. He followed the ancestral occupation of farming, first in Mason, then for a few years in Greenfield, New Hampshire, and then for twenty years in Alstead, New Hampshire, until 1855. He then removed to a farm in Langdon, New Hampshire, where he resided for a period of twenty years, when he retired from farm activities and he and his wife went to live with their daughter in Oneida, Knox County, Illinois. This was in the year 1874, and he died October 11, 1875. He married, June 1, 1830, Abigail Wallace, born in Greenfield, New Hampshire, July 15,

1810, daughter of Jonas and Abigail (Chandler) Wallace. She died in Fairbury, Illinois, December 25, 1894, aged eighty-four years, at the home of her son, William Willard Shedd, and was buried in Fairbury. Later her husband's body was removed from Oneida and reinterred beside that of his wife in Fairbury. William and Abigail (Wallace) Shedd were the parents of eight children: 1. Mary Emeline, born in Greenfield, New Hampshire, April 13, 1831. 2. Silas Luke, born in Greenfield, New Hampshire, September 12, 1832. He married, November 12, 1865, Mrs. Precious (Starr) Caton, born in Licking County, Ohio, February 28, 1832, daughter of John W. and Eliza Ann (Lucas) Starr, and widow of Jesse H. Caton. 3. William Willard, born in Alstead, New Hampshire, July 14, 1835. 4. Herman, born in Alstead, New Hampshire, July 30, 1838. He enlisted April 29, 1861, for service in the Civil War; reënlisted May 15, 1861, and on June 5, 1861, was mustered in as private in Company G, Second New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. On June 13, 1862, he was promoted to corporal, and on June 25, 1862, he was shot at the battle of Oak Grove, called Fair Oaks, Virginia. The War Department records his death as June 26, 1862, at White House Hospital, Virginia. The Grand Army Post at Greenville, New Hampshire, was named in his honor, Herman Shedd Post, No. 27. 5. Jonas Wallace, born in Alstead, New Hampshire, March 17, 1841, died in Los Angeles, California, June 24, 1910. 6. Sanders Spalding, born in Alstead, September 28, 1845. 7. Nathan Edwin, born in Alstead, March 5, 1848, died July 10, 1908. 8. John Graves, of whom further.

John Graves Shedd, eighth in direct line of descent from Daniel Shedd, the American ancestor, and son of William and Abigail (Wallace) Shedd, was born on a farm in Alstead, New Hampshire, July 20, 1850, and died October 22, 1926. When five years of age he was taken by his parents to Langdon, New Hampshire, and there grew up on his father's farm. His education was what would be considered a meagre one these days, for it was obtained only in the public schools of Langdon, and he was barely seventeen years of age when he started out to earn a livelihood. His first position was in a small grocery store at Bellows Falls, Vermont, which he entered on June 13, 1867, and for his services received a dollar and a half a week and board. At the end of one year he secured employment in the general store of his native town, Alstead, receiving as wages one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year. His next move was to another general store in Alstead, where he was to receive an increase in salary. In 1870, he entered the employ of C. A. Parkhurst and Company, a drygoods firm, but remained with this firm for only one year, when he left to accept a position with B. H. Burt, of Rutland, Vermont, who at that time had the leading drygoods store in Vermont, and who recognizing in Mr. Shedd ability of unusual degree, had offered him a salary double that which he was receiving beside allowing him a commission on sales.

A year later, when only twenty-two years of age, he decided to go West and chose Chicago as the city for his permanent career. He was ambitious and with the enthusiasm of youth started out to seek a position in the best store in the city. This proved to be Field, Leiter & Company, the largest and most enter-

prising wholesale and retail drygoods house in Chicago, and which later became the celebrated Marshall Field & Company. Mr. Shedd in seeking a position was ushered to Marshall Field, and when this eminent merchant asked the young man what he could sell his answer was to the effect that he could sell anything that was for sale. This was the kind of reply that suited Mr. Field and he immediately engaged him. He began as a stockkeeper and salesman at the small salary of ten dollars a week. His work from the beginning showed that he had ability, and a talent for handling customers, and it was not long before his salary was raised, Mr. Field explaining that it was in consideration of his good work. This was an incentive for the young man to do better, and with renewed effort he pushed forward to greater success. Four years from that time he was made head of the lace and embroidery department, and not long after that he was made merchandise manager of the entire business, a position which demanded oversight of the buying as well as the selling, and which carried with it tremendous responsibilities. Mr. Shedd, however, was quite capable of discharging these additional duties. He had a natural talent for analyzing conditions, and for skillful merchandising, and his worthwhile endeavor did not go unnoticed. In the year 1881 the firm became Marshall Field and Company, and in 1893 Mr. Shedd was admitted to a partnership. Eight years later the business was incorporated with Mr. Field president and Mr. Shedd vice-president. When Mr. Field's death occurred in 1906, Mr. Shedd was ready for the next promotion, for he had for several years prior to this been carrying the responsibilities of this office, allowing Mr. Field time for a little relaxation. The corporation still continues to do business under the original title. Under the direction and supervision of Mr. Shedd the business prospered and expanded greatly. Mr. Shedd had under his guidance at one time some 20,000 employees, and for him they held the greatest respect and esteem. He was always interested in their welfare, and was always on the alert to improve conditions in the store. He was the first merchant in Chicago to introduce the Saturday half-holiday, and he was advocate of healthful recreation for both employers and employees. In this great store of stores, a part of one floor is given over to its employees for rest and relaxation. Reading rooms are provided for both men and women, and a branch of the Public Library of Chicago is maintained in the building. Rest and music rooms are provided, as well as lunch rooms; a choral society, baseball league, gymnasium, and motion pictures to show the process of manufacturing textiles are some of the social and educational advantages for those employed in Marshall Field's. During Mr. Shedd's rise to the highest position in the gift of the concern, he followed the policy of supplying nothing but serviceable merchandise of better quality than furnished elsewhere, of always satisfying his customers, and of treating those under him with the greatest consideration. And for all those employed, from the president down to the humble office clerk, the following standards were followed to make the store the finest in Chicago. It is the Marshall Field idea:

"To do the right thing, at the right time, in the right way; to do some things better than they were ever done before; to eliminate er-

rors; to know both sides of the question; to be courageous; to be an example; to work for love of the work; to anticipate requirements; to develop resources; to recognize no impediments; to master circumstances; to act from reason rather than from rule; to be satisfied with nothing short of perfection.—"

One of the finest compliments paid any man was paid Mr. Shedd by his superior, Mr. Field, who at that time was recognized everywhere as the greatest merchant in America. Mr. Field was summoned before a senatorial committee to give evidence on the Dingley Tariff Bill, and said upon rising: "I am holding in my hand a letter from a man I believe to be the best merchant in the United States." This letter was signed "John G. Shedd."

Aside from his mercantile interest, which was first and foremost with him, he was associated with several other business organizations as director. They were: The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago; Merchants' Loan and Trust Company; Commonwealth Edison Company; the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; Illinios Central Railroad Company; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company; the First State Pawners' Society, Chicago; and a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. His club affiliations included: the Chicago, the Union League, Commercial, University, Midlothian, Onwentsia, Old Elm, South Shore Country, Flossmoor Country, and Saddle and Cycle, of Chicago; and the Metropolitan; and The Recess, of New York City; he also held membership in the Midwick Country Club of Los Angeles. He was intensely fond of golf, this sport forming his chief recreation, although he enjoyed riding and was an ardent cyclist before the automobile became so popular. In politics, he affiliated with the Republican party, and although he took a keen interest in all public affairs he seemed never to have an inclination to seek or hold political office. In religion he affiliated with the Kenwood Evangelical Church, and he was a liberal contributor to its many good works.

Mr. Shedd was a man who gave largely of his wealth to worthy causes and much of his beneficence was given without the public knowing of it. He made a very generous gift of three million dollars to the city of Chicago, for the erection of an Aquarium in Grant Park, and when completed will be the finest in America. He was interested in the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association and various hospitals of the city to all of which he gave liberally. Another most worthy gift was to his native town, Alstead, New Hampshire, and this was in the form of a library which he donated and endowed. This gift was no doubt largely inspired by the recollection of the difficulty he experienced as a boy of securing good books. The library is built of New Hampshire granite and will stand as a worthy memorial to John G. Shedd.

John G. Shedd married, at Walpole, New Hampshire, May 15, 1878, Mary R. Porter, born in Alstead, New Hampshire, December 18, 1853, daughter of Dr. Winslow Burroughs and Laura M. (Burt) Porter. Her father received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Worcester Medical College in 1846, and from Dartmouth College in 1863, and was a physician in Alstead from 1847 to 1875, and in Walpole from 1875 until his death in 1891. To Mr. and Mrs. Shedd were born two daughters, both of whom married and now reside in Chicago, Illinois. They are: Laura A., born April 8,

American Historical Soc.

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H. P. Ashe

1879, who married Charles H. Schweppe; and Helen M., born May 3, 1884, who married Kersey Coates Reed.

The life record of John Graves Shedd is one worthy of emulation. He lived his life well and although he has now passed on to greater efforts, his work and achievements here will live on as memorials to his worth and character.

ASHE, Henry Pattison, M. D.,

Physician.

Admirably adapted to his chosen profession by temperament and thorough training, Dr. Henry Pattison Ashe ranked high in the medical profession of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was much sought after for general or special treatment by those who needed medical treatment. His generous and helpful spirit inspired him to give of his best to all who needed help.

Henry Pattison Ashe was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1873, at No. 1304 Colwell Street, the family residence over a long period of years, originally built by his grandfather, George Ammond. That pioneer of early Pittsburgh was a tailor whose establishment was destroyed in the historic Pittsburgh fire of 1845, and he was married to Miriam Virginia Stewart, scion of another pioneer family of that city. Their daughter, Miriam Virginia Ammond, born in Pittsburgh in 1850, died there on July 13, 1916; she married Henry Pattison Ashe, born in New York City, in 1842, the family having moved there from Asheville, North Carolina, and died in Pittsburgh, in March, 1879. He was a second lieutenant during the Civil War in the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and put his liberal education to practical use after the war in the composing rooms of the Pittsburgh "Dispatch and Leader." To Henry Pattison and Miriam Virginia (Ammond) Ashe were born two children: Dr. Henry Pattison Ashe, subject of this record, and his sister, Cornelia Ashe, his close friend and helpful assistant in his great work.

Henry P. Ashe was educated at the Franklin Public School, where he was the youngest of his class to enter the Central High School of Pittsburgh, where he graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1891. His business career began in the drug trade, in the employ for some time of the Gilmore Drug Company, wholesale druggists, of Pittsburgh. Returning to the completion of his education, he took a business course at Iron City College, Pittsburgh, completing it with honors, and then taught bookkeeping for five years in that institution. As a certified public accountant he was occupied for a short time. During all these years, however, his heart was set on preparing himself for the medical profession. He finally found himself in a position to enter the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, now part of the University of Pittsburgh, and he graduated in medicine in 1901. After a two-year interneship at Mercy Hospital, he was thoroughly equipped to practice medicine, and he established himself as a general practitioner in the home where he was born. Throughout the years his fame grew, his clientele enlarged, and he came to be considered one of the best physicians in his part of the city. Liberally educated and a lover of learning, he could speak fluently and read easily Greek, French, Italian, and German. He read widely, both in

technical literature and in general, and during his later years spent a good deal of time reviewing medical books and writing special articles for the medical journals. He also wrote vital special articles for the Pittsburgh "Leader." He was a member of the Mercy Hospital staff as resident physician, of the Allegheny County Medical Society, of whose meetings he was a faithful and constructive attendant. Scholarship had always characterized him, and the Brinton Prize was awarded him on his graduation from medical school. He was a communicant of Trinity Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh.

During the World War, Dr. Ashe was appointed by Governor Brumbaugh in 1917 to the local Draft Board, Division No. 2, of which he was chairman. He was also examining physician, and as many of the younger members of the board were called to active service, Dr. Ashe discharged the lion's share of the work. In his devotion to his profession, Dr. Ashe found fulfillment and never married. He died at the Passavant Hospital, December 30, 1925.

A lifelong devotion to study characterized Dr. Ashe, and his altruistic, humanitarian spirit translated his learning into terms of service for mankind. He was gentle, intuitive, and sympathetic. No man, woman or child was afraid to entrust himself to this man who inspired both love and confidence. With the highest ethical standards, he showed himself fair, straightforward, and competent in all his professional dealings. A man of this type who makes healing his profession is one of the greatest assets a community can claim, and Pittsburgh realized her debt of gratitude to Dr. Ashe. He was a great lover of music, and a pianist of no mean ability, having studied that instrument, chiefly with his mother, who was a fine musician.

ALLEN, Luther,

Banker, Manufacturer, Railway Executive.

Although a man of prominence and influence in manufacturing, finance and transportation, the great lesson of the life of Luther Allen is learned from a study of his character which in itself was a wonderful influence for good. A man of absolute sincerity and integrity, he possessed in addition a wonderful sympathy that responded to the call of all deserving causes or people. He gave freely and gladly of his time and influence in forwarding all movements looking toward the betterment of the city of Cleveland and through his energetic championship of those movements he came to occupy an important place in public esteem. His consideration for others and his appreciation of the good traits to be found in every man, his many helpful acts, his unfailing courtesy, and his pleasing personality, brought him the esteem of the public and their affectionate respect. He was one of Cleveland's worthy, honored citizens and business men, his success coming through close application, clean living and earnest, definite purpose closely adhered to. Some years ago he passed away, but his memory is still green in the city where so many years of his honorable useful life were passed.

The Allens of this branch came from England and settled in Connecticut, the maternal branch, Leland, coming in 1624 and settling in Massachusetts. Luther Allen, of this review, was a son of Luther Allen, who was identified with the

growth and history of Western New York, holding many positions of honor and trust until his death at Gowanda, Cattaraugus County, New York, February 20, 1847. Luther (1) Allen married Lois Marshall, who died in Gowanda, New York, in 1852.

Luther Allen, son of Luther and Lois Marshall (Leland) Allen, was born in Gowanda, Cattaraugus County, New York, July 20, 1846, died in Cleveland, Ohio, September 23, 1905. He was left fatherless when one year of age, motherless at the age of five, his boyhood being spent with relatives in Cleveland, Toledo and Milwaukee. His early education was secured in the public schools until at the age of seventeen, he commenced his business career as a clerk in the freight office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. He studied telegraphy and became proficient in sending and receiving messages, and a year later was promoted to the position of cashier. In 1866, when twenty years of age, he was appointed station agent at Racine, Wisconsin, which place was at the time mentioned the largest "way" station on that road. A year later he was advanced to the position of coupon ticket clerk of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railway and went to Chicago to live. He held this position for two years and when the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway was organized in 1869 he was appointed traveling auditor of all lines. In July, 1872, at the age of twenty-six, he resigned this position to accept that of auditor of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the first man to hold that position.

In July, 1874, when twenty-eight years of age, he became accountant for the Society for Savings, at Cleveland, Ohio, and in January, 1884, was elected secretary and treasurer of this prosperous financial institution. In September, 1886, he resigned this position to become secretary and treasurer of the Globe Iron Works Company, builders of steel steamships, in Cleveland, which position he occupied until 1899, when the shipbuilding plants on the Great Lakes were merged into The American Ship Building Company.

From that time until his death, Mr. Allen devoted his time to banking, manufacturing and interurban electric railways, at the time of his death being president and treasurer of The Toledo & Western Railway Company; president of the Reserve Trust Company; president of The Adams Bag Company; president of the Inland Grocer Publishing Company; president of the Columbia Fire Clay Company; member of the executive committee of The American Ship Building Company, and a director in a number of other corporations.

With all his business responsibilities, Mr. Allen gave much time and thought to civic affairs and charitable institutions. He was a life-member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and was always interested and active in its work, serving as the second president of the chamber from April, 1894, until April, 1895. During his term of office, was begun (and largely through his exertions) the accumulation of a fund for the erection of the building which is now the home of the chamber. The membership seat plan was adopted during his administration and there was much activity in harbor improvements, also in numerous other matters of great importance, in all of which Mr. Allen took an active, influential part.

In 1878 Mr. Allen enlisted in the Gatling Gun Battery of Cleveland and served for fourteen years, rising through all the grades of promotion to the rank of captain, resigning in 1892 but continuing his connection with the battery, becoming a member of the executive committee. He was a Republican in politics and in both 1892 and 1896 was presidential elector. He became a trustee of Huron Road Hospital in 1896 and in 1899 was elected vice-president, holding this office until his death six years later. His clubs were the Union and Cleveland Country.

Luther Allen married, October 25, 1877, Julia Sanford Bingham, who survives him, daughter of Edward Bingham, who came to Cleveland from Connecticut in 1845, was a member of the hardware firm, The George Worthington Company, and was identified with street railway and banking interests. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen three children were born, all surviving their father: 1. Edward Bingham, a resident of Cleveland. 2. Lois Augusta, married Gardner Abbott, and they have three children, Gardner, Jr., Luther Allen, and Willard. 3. Kenneth, married Joyce Cottingham, and they have two children, Walter and Kenneth (2). Mrs. Julia S. (Bingham) Allen continues her residence in Cleveland, her home at No. 7609 Euclid Avenue.

WORTHINGTON, John,

Oil Geologist.

For nearly half a century the genius of John Worthington, civil engineer and oil geologist of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was lavished on promoting and perfecting the oil industry in America. His long tenure of office as geologist for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey gave scope to his energy and zeal. He contributed much geological and scientific information vital to the general development of the industry as well as to the progress of the Standard Oil. His work took him far afield, to all the countries of the globe. Men of importance everywhere recognized the high intellectual quality of the geologist and the personal charm of the man, as did the aristocrats of American business with whom he was associated; John D. Archbold, a close friend, who called him "the most interesting man and the best authority on oil I know;" John D. Rockefeller; and Dan O'Day. King Edward of England, the Mikado of Japan, King Ferdinand of Rumania, and other notables, royal and common, were his personal acquaintances and admirers. His successful career, won by sheer force of character and the practice of the finest of habits, is an inspiration to all young Americans.

The Worthington family is Welsh in origin, ancient and honorable.

The arms are blazoned as follows:

Arms—Argent, three tridents, sable.

Crest—A goat passant, argent, holding in his mouth an oak branch, vert, fructed, or.

Motto—The winds and the waves obey us.

John Worthington was born in Beaufort, South Wales, March 14, 1848, son of Edward and Ann (Rees) Worthington. Brought by his parents to the United States at the age of four, the boy grew up in Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania, where the father was employed by the Brady's Bend Iron Company. John Worthington attended the local country school, and through the insistence of an Episcopal minister who perceived his ability, took up in the evenings the study of mining and civil engineering. Even

American Historical Society. Engby Finley & Conn.

John Worthington

in boyhood he worked by day for the Brady's Bend Iron Works. Thus the Rev. Thomas McKay started the young man on his upward climb. This was facilitated by the sudden development of the Pennsylvania oil regions. The owners of Mr. Worthington's own company wished to investigate the possibilities of their land for oil purposes and selected him to go to Oil City to run a line of levels from there to Brady's Bend, which would include on the way a good deal of potential oil land. This was in 1872. Even at this early date the young geologist displayed the sagacity which distinguished him above his fellows and in the face of opposition adhered to a unique opinion which later proved unconditionally true. Oil was being procured from the first, second, and third sands in the oil country. Mr. Worthington held that there was a fourth sand in the holdings of the Brady's Bend Iron Company and advocated its development. His advice was ignored, however, and the famous fourth sand belt from Armstrong Run to Greece City was not made available until years later, when accident disclosed the presence of oil. Late in 1872, Mr. Worthington resigned from the iron company and became superintendent of the McClines Farm Oil Company, with which he remained until its holdings were disposed of. He then accepted the post of cashier of the Parkers Landing Savings Bank.

Inroads began to impair his health. He determined to seek a change of scene and occupation in Colorado. In 1880, he became superintendent of the Silver Link Mining Company, whose properties were located just outside Ouray, Colorado, a town just in process of building. There he participated actively in all community affairs, actually fighting for the development of a law-abiding and orderly town. He was mayor of Ouray, entitled in a local history, "the man who defied the bad men." It is said gamblers gave him twenty-four hours to leave town. He defied them and armed to the teeth, faced a gang of them, insisting on his closing order, and retaining his control of Ouray until he chose to resign the mayoralty. Other evidence of his courage occurred when he got wind of an attack of bandits while he, as superintendent, was carrying the funds to take care of the miners' payroll for the Silver Link Mines. He made the journey a day earlier than schedule, to insure the safety of the money, and met the miners on his return journey, facing the band, drawing his gun, and putting to flight the uninjured members of the gang. A longing for home ended the six years of exile, and brought Mr. Worthington back to the oil regions and to the oil industry in 1889. After seventeen months as oil broker, he organized, in association with William Thompson, a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Nineveh Petroleum Company, of which he was the first manager. In June, 1889, he was chosen superintendent of the newly organized South Penn Oil Company. Under his capable direction the company participated in the development of the immense oil and gas resources of West Virginia. Then came his promotion to the position which made him world-famous, that of geologist to what is perhaps the richest corporation in the world, the Standard Oil Company. He is said to have been one of the very few men in whom Mr. Rockefeller really confided. He traveled all over the world in behalf of the Standard Oil. He repre-

sented the company in various properties and prospected for new oil fields. He visited every State and territory in the Union, Canada, Alaska, Mexico, and every country in Central America. Through Ecuador, Brazil and Venezuela he journeyed, sailing on the Amazon and Orinoco. He traveled into the depths of Siberia, Russia, Rumania, Africa, Japan, China, and Siam. As he journeyed, he acquired a speaking knowledge of the natives everywhere, which remained in his retentive memory until his death. His diary was always posted up-to-date and related in the Welsh tongue, his mother-tongue, the important events of each day. His position with the Standard Oil remained his until the day of his death, which occurred while he was returning from some official duty, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Altoona, May 11, 1918. The first ocean-going tank steamer completed thereafter by the Standard Oil, launched at Vancouver, was named in his honor, and his wife and daughter as guests of the company were present at its christening, a function performed by the daughter, Mrs. Johnson.

Mr. Worthington was a director of the Union National Bank of Pittsburgh from December, 1906, until the end of his life. He was also on the directorates of the Carbon Steel Company, the South Penn Oil Company, the Carter Oil Company, and other commercial organizations. His political views were those of the Republican party. In young manhood he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of Brady's Bend. His clubs were: the Duquesne, the Pittsburgh Press, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Hampshire. Always keenly interested in Americans of Welsh extraction, he was a member of the Saint David's Society, confined to Welshmen in America, and at his last public appearance, before a gathering of the Eisteddfod, he spoke in the Welsh tongue. His beautiful home on Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, which he greatly loved, was filled with curios and objects of art, collected in his world-wide travels, which comprised one of the finest and rarest collections in the country. A great reader, he enjoyed his magnificent library and its thousands of volumes.

On March 25, 1880, John Worthington married Mary Ellen McCleary, daughter of Thomas and Adeline (Ault) McCleary, natives of Butler County, Pennsylvania. The father lived there on a farm in early life, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Smith) McCleary, pioneers of the district. His later life was spent in Pittsburgh. To Mr. and Mrs. Worthington was born a daughter: Mary Worthington, who married W. Terrell Johnson, born in West Virginia, and at the time of his death, May 16, 1926, a manufacturer's broker, with offices in Pittsburgh. He was the son of Howard and Trudy Johnson, his father having long been head of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind State School at Romney. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born two children: Mary Louise Johnson, and Worthington Johnson.

Clear-cut features emphasized by a dark moustache, dark eyes of intense thoughtfulness and piercing keenness, a dignity of bearing which marked him to the most casual observer as a successful man of affairs—thus did Mr. Worthington appear in life. Under that calm exterior lay superb characteristics. The ability which enabled him to work his way up from a humble position in an

iron plant to one of command in oil and financial circles—resourcefulness, tenacity of purpose, force, and unfailing loyalty—was augmented by a genial disposition and strength of character which won and held for him friendships to a remarkable degree. His engaging to do a thing was tantamount to his doing it. Not once did he betray confidence imposed in him. Not only does Pennsylvania, but America as well, owe him a debt of gratitude for his scientific and authoritative contributions to the development of the petroleum industry.

GILLESPIE, Robert Gracey,

Petroleum Magnate.

Those Americans who have within the last generation been most typical of the spirit of progress which has placed their country ahead of all other nations in wealth and industrial advancement are such leaders as Robert Gracey Gillespie, independent oil operator, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There is no question as to the significance of the petroleum industry in national progress. The machine age is practically dependent on it, and that is the cognomen given to a country where, in large part, manufacture, farming, most other industries, and commerce, as well as pleasure, are largely dependent on the ready supply of oil and its products. In this important phase of industry, Mr. Gillespie played an important part, for he devoted all his mature years to oil production and conducted operations in such diverse States as Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas, and is also interested in Black Hills, South Dakota. He thus helped bring prosperity to backward regions and shared in the general civilizing influences of wealth and contact with the outside world.

Robert Gracey Gillespie was born in the old Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, March 24, 1857, son of James and Diana (Mitchell) Gillespsie. The father, born in Bainbridge, County Down, Ireland, in 1825, came to America as a young man and settled in Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the lumber and oil business. He died September 4, 1889. The mother, born in 1828, died in Atlantic City, New Jersey, April 25, 1905, in her seventy-seventh year. The children born to the couple were: 1. Thomas Andrew Gillespie, married Julia B. Wall, of Pittsburgh, by whom he was survived after his death, January 27, 1926, at his home in South Orange, New Jersey; prominent banker and contractor of Pittsburgh and New York; children: i. Thomas H. Gillespie, who married Harriett Waring, and had children: Waring Gillespie; Julia Gillespie; and Thomas A. Gillespie, deceased. ii. Henry Lloyd Gillespie, married Christie MacDonald, and they had a daughter, Christie MacDonald Gillespie. iii. Jean Gillespie, married H. Seaver Jones, and they had children: H. Seaver Jones., Jr.; Gertrude Jones; and Thomas Andrew Jones. iv. James Parke Gillespie, who married Edith ———, and they have a daughter, Jean. 2. Nannie J. Gillespie. 3. Joseph Gillespie, died at seven years of age. 4. Robert Gracey Gillespie, subject of this record, of further mention. 5. David Lindsay Gillespie, married Anna Randolf Darlington, of Wilmington, Delaware, and they have a daughter, Mabel Lindsay Gillespie. 6. William M. Gillespie, unmarried. 7. Mary Eliza Gillespie, married John MacMillen Hastings, and their children are: i. Jean

Hastings, wife of George L. West, by whom she has two sons, George L. West, Jr., and John Hastings West. ii. Mary Gillespie Hastings, residing at home.

Robert Gracey Gillespie attended the public schools of Pittsburgh and completed his education at Duff's College, in the same city. During most of that time he was working during his free hours in order to earn the money to proceed with his education. He worked hard, early and late. His early introduction to the oil business was with his father. Mr. Gillespie then formed a partnership with his brother, the late T. A. Gillespie, which became the celebrated contracting firm of T. A. and R. G. Gillespie. Among some of the large Pittsburgh projects completed by the brothers were: the pipe line from the water filtration plant to the North Side of Pittsburgh, and the pipe line from Clairton by-product plants of the U. S. Corporation to the Homestead and Duquesne Steel Works, and many other large contracts in Western Pennsylvania. The firm also laid most of the pipe lines over a long period of years for the Philadelphia Company. They took care also of a large general contracting business in New York and New Jersey. After the dissolution of the partnership previous to 1900, Mr. Gillespie, the junior partner, operated independently the rest of his life as an oil producer. He made no effort to establish companies, but superintended in person his own wells and producing fields, worked hard, over long hours, and achieved great success. He was probably one of the last, if not the last, independent oil producer. He traveled from State to State, keenly interested in the petroleum industry as a whole and happy in his own prosperous part in its development. Besides his petroleum interests in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, where he participated in large developments, he was active also in gold mining propositions in California and Nevada. He worked to the very last minute of his life, for he professed it as his preference that he should "wear out rather than rust out." Death came to this dynamic and constructive man at his Pittsburgh home, on March 15, 1926.

Too busy to take an active part in politics, Mr. Gillespie aligned himself with the Republican party as a general policy, but was in the habit of voting for the man and the measure which seemed to him most advantageous to the community-at-large. His clubs were the Duquesne, the Pittsburgh Country, the Oakmont Country; and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association gave him an outlet for his love of sports. He was a communicant of the First United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

By a ceremony in the First United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, on January 30, 1901, Robert Gracey Gillespie was married to Blanche Nevin Hazlett, a native of the city, daughter of John Nevin and Lillian Wray (Mills) Hazlett. Her father, whose biographical record accompanies this, was for forty years a well-known newspaper man of Pittsburgh, for many of them editor of the Pittsburgh "Leader," and an altruistic citizen.

An over-estimate of the value to present-day society of the career of Mr. Gillespie would be impossible, for he represents not only the development of the vital oil industry, but the retention

of that industry in the hands of individuals instead of corporations. He was a man of modest and retiring manner, of too much honesty of purpose and method in business to ally himself with corporations which might engage in unfair practices, and he was of far too independent a spirit to relinquish his privileges easily. His capacity for unremitting labor, his excellent judgment, his faculty of winning the confidence of customers new and old, all these basic principles of his strong character carved for him a successful career. Socially, he was a kindly and generous man, ever ready to do a good turn to great and small alike. He enjoyed a wide circle of loyal friends and a happy and hospitable home. Robert Gracey Gillespie was a builder of twentieth century America.

HAZLETT, John Nevin,

Newspaper Editor.

To that small but highly articulate group of American leaders who have helped to record their country's growth and the progress of man, and who have shaped public opinion and led in a spirit of tolerant and truer thinking, belonged the late John Nevin Hazlett, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for forty years city editor of the "Leader." By temper and training he was a newspaper man. By virtue of his humanitarian spirit, his forceful intellect, his love for his fellowman and unwearying effort to better him, he was a great newspaper man. In the same spirit he gave himself to every beneficent project for the community. His paper grew along with him, expanding from the embryo of a small weekly sheet to the full-grown, spreading tree of a circulation over three States of one of the best of today's daily newspapers.

John Nevin Hazlett was born on May 1, 1850, on Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, near the present site of the Union Station, son of Dr. Robert Hazlett, born in Belfast, Ireland, where he received his education, and his wife, Charlotte (Nevins) Hazlett, born in Beaver, Pennsylvania, and a great beauty, and social leader. The father was city physician of Pittsburgh, and died in that city of cholera contracted while working with patients during the epidemic of that dread disease many years ago.

The son, John Nevin Hazlett, was educated in the local public schools, graduated from the Pittsburgh High School, and completed a course at Duff's Business College. While supporting himself by working for F. H. Eaton, he read law in the office of Moffett and Cochran. He was also in the habit of sending items of news to the daily papers, out of which grew his first position in the newspaper world, that of reporter on the old Pittsburgh "Gazette." For a time he was a reporter for the "Commercial," then was connected with the "Miner and Manufacturer" at Youngstown for a few months. During the brief existence of the Sunday "Critic," Mr. Hazlett worked on that paper. He then began his forty-year connection with the "Leader," starting as what was then known as head reporter, now called city editor. He had a remarkable memory for names and events and was unsurpassed as a reporter because of his accuracy and keenness of obervation. Equipped with full details of a story, he told it with grace and precision. Many honors came to him as a reporter, including a personal compliment from

General B. F. Butler, whose speech in Old City Hall Mr. Hazlett had reported practically *verbatim* entirely without notes. A casual meeting with Postmaster-General Jewell, unofficially visiting in Pittsburgh, was reproduced in a three-column interview in the "Leader." He was the first sporting editor in the city; was the famous interviewer of Ann Eliza Young, nineteenth wife of Brigham Young, head of the Mormon Church; and was the zealous supporter of the Evangelists, Ira D. Sankey and Dwight L. Moody, in their religious work in Pittsburgh, as well as the lifelong friend and assistant of Francis Murphy, apostle of temperance. By vote of his fellows he was given a gold-headed cane at a church affair as "the most popular reporter in Pittsburgh." Under his alert régime, the "Leader" operated under the slogan: "If it happens you will see it in the 'Leader'." His news sense, his good judgment, and his influence over his staff helped the paper to maintain this high standard. His office was an admirable training school for young reporters. It is said that about seventy-five per cent of the newspaper writers of Pittsburgh received a part of their professional preparation from him, and many have since attained national prominence, including one who became secretary of a prominent State commission of Pennsylvania, one who became State Senator, and one who was sent to Congress. Many became Pittsburgh lawyers; many ministers of the Gospel.

Mr. Hazlett was one of the founders of the Press Club, of which he was the first president. He took an active part in forming the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and was one of the original promoters of the Newsboy's Home of Pittsburgh. He was a member of the Press Club; of Lodge No. 339, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Heptasophs; the American Order of United Workers; and the Maccabees. His religious affiliation was with the First United Presbyterian Church.

In 1873, John Nevin Hazlett married Lillian (Wray) Mills, of Steubenville, Ohio, who was born in Londonderry, Ireland, October 27, 1853, and was brought in her infancy to Steubenville by her parents, John and Jane (Wray) Mills, natives of Londonderry, Ireland. Mrs. Hazlett died in Pittsburgh, February 4, 1913. To Mr. and Mrs. Hazlett were born: 1. John Mills Hazlett, residing in Pittsburgh; married to Martha Wade, by whom he has a daughter, Martha Jane Hazlett. 2. Marie Ellison Hazlett, married to James Madison Garrison, and they have a son, John Hazlett Garrison. 3. Blanche Nevin Hazlett, married to Robert Gracey Gillespie, now deceased, a prominent citizen and oil operator of Pittsburgh, whose biographical record accompanies this.

The best encomium of Mr. Hazlett, and the best testimony to the value of his career, comes from his associates on the "Leader," which was published editorially at the time of his death, April 8, 1909.

John Nevin Hazlett is dead. The kindly word will never more come from his silent lips. Yet a great something remains, and in the God-given memory of those who know him appears a picture painted by the brush of love in the everlasting colors of friendship, kindliness and sympathy.

He did not live the allotted threescore and ten, but some men live more and better in a day than do others in a year. Of these was

John Hazlett. His fifty-nine years were well spent. The record of his life is a beautiful monument. Flowers fade and wither, granite piles crumble with age, but a good man lives on forever, going down into the ages through those who have been bettered by the influence of his deed or word. . . .

His best efforts were in the direction of the elimination of evil. . . With the fallen he sympathized, the malicious wrongdoer he was willing to censure, but at all times his was a helping hand, ready to work with the might of his vigorous manhood for the betterment of men and the conditions governing their lives.

To a wide circle of friends he was known as "Big John." How fitting! He was big in every sense of the word. His great heart was even bigger than his massive frame and broad intellect. He knew the value of friendship and meted it out even more liberally than it was bestowed on him. In the "Leader" office, hundreds knew him as "the chief." His great spirit pervaded the whole office and bound the force with ties of friendship never severed by distance and change of position and conditions. He never worked over his men; he worked with them.

Well might those who lived with him exclaim, as did Longfellow: "Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend, for the lessons thou hast taught."

RADFORD, John Seth,

Manufacturer.

The history of American industry and commerce is filled with romance and drama, with not a little of tragedy. Much of this remains to be recorded, and the career of John Seth Radford as here outlined is a valuable addition to these historic annals. It will furnish inspiration and give renewed courage to every ambitious youth. Here is the story of a man who decided to enter a field already well occupied; whose markets, though expanding, would always be circumscribed within the limits of a specialized demand; and it tells how he fought for a place in the industrial sun so effectively that the business he founded now occupies the position of leadership far in advance of all others in its line in the world. It shows what ambition, energy, intelligently directed industry, and keen business acumen can accomplish. It is a record in which descendants may take justifiable pride, while at the same time it should spur them to emulation worthy of such an example. Mr. Radford is not only a native-born Southerner, having come into the world as carpet-bag rule went out and Dixie had begun to recoup her losses of the Civil War, but he possesses a background of Southern ancestry whose members well understood the peculiar problems with which the section was confronted.

His father, Garland William Radford, was born October 12, 1838, in Morgan County, Georgia. He became a planter and banker, served as an officer during the Civil War on the Confederate side, and died January 31, 1892. He married Ella Elizabeth Randall, who was born in Talladega, Alabama. The Randall family was originally from New England, where the first American ancestor settled in the seventeenth century. Whether in peace or war the Randalls shed luster on their family name through the performance of every duty that devolved upon them as citizens and patriots. The Radford family is also of English origin. In the seventeenth century John Radford settled in Virginia, and there carved for himself a niche in the affairs of his fellow-countrymen. It remained for Garland William Radford to carry the family banner to the then wild State of Texas, and to pitch his tent where the imprint of the Indian's moccasin was often seen in the sand, and where in later years he extended his activities from a well-kept

plantation to the realm of banking. He demonstrated his patriotism in answering the call of his section for further service in that devastating conflict of the sixties, which arrayed brother against brother and friend against friend.

John Seth Radford was born February 12, 1870, in Fayette County, Texas. After having obtained a groundwork in education in the public schools, he matriculated at Southwestern University, in Texas. Having a leaning toward scientific work, he transferred to the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and applied himself with new vigor and enthusiasm to his studies. He graduated with the class of 1890, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. Mr. Radford was elected valedictorian of his class, and as such made the commencement oration, which was heard and warmly received by a large audience. At college he was elected to the Kappa Sigma Fraternity.

Mr. Radford began his business career the same year at Quanah, Texas. While engaged in banking he studied law. After an intensive course of study, partly at the University of Virginia, he was admitted to the bar and became the attorney of the W. D. Cleveland Company. No doubt a brilliant future lay before him as a follower of Blackstone; but he never quite overcame the insistent urge to be associated intimately with manufacturing interests, and we next find him working in a mill to fit himself eventually to fill high executive office. He gave serious thought to the problem of how best to accomplish this objective. Men who do not thus consider and plan for their future become the creatures of circumstance, and if more young men would follow the example of young Radford and establish a goal and figure and plan as to the best way of making it, there would be fewer failures cluttering the pathway of life. Another thing, which has already been noted: Mr. Radford did not waste much time trying to discover an easy road to wealth and influence. The prospect of hard work and vigorous competition did not dismay him; he was willing to pay the price in toil and sacrifice. In surveying the fields of industrial and business opportunity, he noted that the manufacturer of a product had something to do with the making of market prices, whereas the vendor of a product occupied the uncomfortable position of having others fix his price destiny. How well he reasoned and how efficiently he planned and worked is evidenced by the fact that it is admitted by the trade that the Oriental Textile Mills, of which he is the head, makes the market prices for the product it manufactures.

Cotton was the important crop in the section of the country where he was located, and the manufacture of cottonseed oil an important by-product industry. What is known as "press-cloth," a fabric made especially to confine the seed from which the oil is expressed plays an important part in this line of manufacture. Having decided that notwithstanding keen competition he would embark in the manufacture of press-cloth, he began in a small way to spin the yarns and weave the fabrics. At first his plant was small and his employees few in number; today, the plant covers about thirteen acres of ground within the city limits of Houston, Texas, and several hundred employees are required to turn out the product, in the manufacture of which machinery plays a large part. It

is distributed from several points in this country from which shipments may be made advantageously to all parts of the civilized world. Press-cloth is used in the manufacture of Stearine, Stearic Acid, Cottonseed Oil in the cake, Linseed Oil in the cake, other oleaginous products, and Aniline dyes. The press-cloth serves as an envelope-container for the expression of oil in hydraulic presses from oleaginous raw materials and for the filtration of mineral products. The principal requirements to be met are that the cloth will withstand for long periods a very high degree of heat, and that it shall have sufficient tensile strength to withstand the tremendous pressure employed.

Before the World War, camel's hair had been the most suitable fiber discovered. The entrance of Russia into the war had cut off the supply of this raw material. But Mr. Radford was not to be caught off his guard. With that foresight which is one of his outstanding characteristics, he had been experimenting in a small way with human hair, and had found it to be superior to any fiber in use. The fall of the Manchu dynasty in China and the abandonment of the custom of wearing queues offered a large source of supply of this raw material now doubly necessary; for it is not too much to say that without an adequate supply of suitable press-cloth, it would have been impossible for this country to have produced the necessary ammunition, cooking fats, and other food supplies which were necessary to win the war and the lack of which in Germany was perhaps the principal factor in that country's defeat. The use of human hair entailed the designing and building of new machinery; but again Mr. Radford was equal to the occasion. Bringing into play his natural talent, skill, experience and exact knowledge of the requirements to be met together with splendid ability to direct the work of others, he designed and built the needed new equipment. When the United States entered the World War, he had more than eight hundred thousand pounds of Chinese hair afloat at one time en route to this country. He had the full backing and coöperation of the government officials at Washington; for besides its use in ammunition manufacture, press-cloth was indispensable in the production of cooking fats, etc. Other fibers used in making various grades of press-cloth adapted to different uses besides the two mentioned are mohair, alpaca and llama. It has been stated that the Oriental Textile Mills produced seventy-two per cent of the press-cloth used by the Allies during the war. The close of the war found this concern like all other important manufacturers with greatly increased facilities, and to utilize these, Mr. Radford began the manufacture of worsted specialties in which the fibers named could be used.

At the outset of his career in 1901, Mr. Radford incorporated his venture under the name of Oriental Textile Mills and for some years filled the position of manager. In 1912 he became president of the Mills and has continued in that office to the present time. As the charter of the business to engage in manufacturing did not provide for any investment business, and as the growth of the concern required additions to its capital from time to time, Mr. Radford organized the Oriental Securities Incorporated to handle this phase of the business, and he has been president of this corporation from

its beginning. In 1918 he came to New York City to assume charge of the purchase of raw materials and the distribution of the product, although during the war he had spent a large portion of his time in that city because it is the key city for import and export business.

Mr. Radford's other official corporate interests include directorships in the Guardian Trust Company of Houston, and Austin, Nichols & Company, of New York, the largest wholesale grocery house in the world. His principal club is the Houston Club of Texas. His principal outdoor diversions are hunting, fishing and golf. He divides his time between the metropolis and Texas, with an occasional trip elsewhere, for he has been nearly every place that man finds interesting on the habitable globe. He determines policies and makes most of his marketing contracts in New York, while his policies are carried into effect at the mill in Houston. Although Mr. Radford is absorbed in his life-work, he is ever ready to give his aid and support to those movements that promise to enhance the welfare of those sections of the country where his interests are located. It is needless to say that he is liberal in his support of worthy charities, and that in handling hundreds of employees he insists on every advantage and safeguard for the man at the loom and the woman at the spindle. As a matter of fact, the Oriental Textile Mills are equipped with all the most modern safety and sanitary devices, besides gymnastic equipment and educational facilities which have done so much to give his mill workers a hopeful outlook on life. He has also fostered coöperative societies to promote the interests of employees. For initiating and installing these agencies for the welfare of his employees he has been warmly praised and enjoys a deserved popularity among his workers.

John Seth Radford was married, on June 1, 1892, at Columbus, Texas, to Tomi J. Humphreys, daughter of Thomas Jefferson Humphreys, a merchant of that place. Three children have blessed this union: 1. Rupert L., who enlisted for the World War and was made a captain of the First Texas Cavalry, at Leon Springs Training Camp, Texas. He was not sent overseas. 2. John Seth, Jr., was made a second lieutenant at the First Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, and served with the Seventy-sixth Division five months in France and seven months with the Army of Occupation in Germany. He was promoted to first lieutenant while overseas. 3. Garland, who enlisted under draft age and was in training camp when the Armistice was signed. He completed his course and was made a second lieutenant in the Army Reserve Corps. These sons are all officers of the Oriental Textile Mills.

WILSON, Robert James,

Manufacturer.

Notable among the prominent men of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, whose qualities of mind and character measured up to the wealth of opportunity presented by that region so rich in natural resources, was Robert James Wilson, secretary and treasurer of the Wilson-Snyder Manufacturing Company. Mr. Wilson founded this company, supreme in its high rating in the manufacture of simplex and duplex pumps. It is a real man, broad-gauged, creative, masterful, a genius, who can give to Pittsburgh as much as that city can give to him. This

was true of Mr. Wilson, and he gave to the numberless industries of that human hive, a universal tool for extracting from the earth its rich treasures, for the little discussed, often-forgotten pump, is essential to industrial development throughout the world.

Robert James Wilson was born May 14, 1848, at No. 201 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, now numbered as No. 545 Fourth Avenue, son of George and Susannah (Maffett) Wilson, both descended from early Pittsburgh settlers. His father was, at the time of his death, a member of the firm of Wilson and Gorman, manufacturers of soap, and soap products. The father had a touch of the financial genius so generously bestowed on the son, and built his enterprise up to a point of size and excellence which made it one of the largest of its kind west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Robert James Wilson attended the Second Ward public school at the corner of Ross and Diamond streets, and Iron City College in Pittsburgh for one year. He lived on Fourth Avenue until 1870, when he moved to the then fashionable residential suburb of Hazelwood. Meantime, he began his business career as assistant shipping clerk for Anderson, Cook and Company, steel manufacturers, situated at the corner of Ross and Water streets, Pittsburgh, continuing there for eighteen months. Circumstances then compelled him to resign his position there, to his great regret, and fulfill his duties as administrator of his father's estate, to which he was appointed when his father died in 1872. Although only twenty-four years of age, Robert J. Wilson showed great acumen and good judgment in disposing of the estate, and he sold the Wilson and Gorman interests to his brother, John H. Wilson, who conducted the business until 1905, when it was liquidated that he might retire.

It was in 1874, when Mr. Wilson was freed of the responsibility of his father's estate, and when his experience had ripened and given him a deeper insight into business needs and methods, that he organized Wilson, Snyder and Company, in association with August Snyder (who had been foreman of Atwood & McCaffery), and Robert Marks. The new company manufactured valves and fittings. The first location was on the second floor of the D. W. C. Carroll and Company Building at the corner of Liberty Street and Third Avenue, which was destroyed by fire on March 17, 1877. From temporary quarters in an old machine shop on Penn Avenue between Marberry and Water streets, Wilson, Snyder and Company moved to the second floor of a new building on Second Avenue and Short Street, remaining there two years. Growing business necessitated a move to the building owned by the Armstrong Brothers at No. 51 Water Street, and three years later another move to still larger quarters, the structure known as the Breed and Edwards Plow Foundry on Water Street in the rear of the J. J. Lawrence and Company, paint works. In 1878, Mr. Wilson perceived the desirability of manufacturing simplex pumps, and this product was added to their output. In 1883, Mr. Marks retired from the company and was succeeded by Joseph Hite as a partner, and with the continued prosperity of the business, the partners bought the block on Ross Street bounded by Water Street, Ross Street, First Avenue, and Try Street, in 1885. The company was then incorporated as the Wilson-Snyder Manufacturing

Company, and in the year 1889, the factory was moved to the new site. In 1900, the valve and fitting business was sold to the newly-established Pittsburgh Valve Foundry and Construction Company, and the Wilson-Snyder Manufacturing Company limited its production to simplex and duplex pumps, the Worthington patent for the latter having run out. On January 1, 1920, the Wilson-Snyder Manufacturing Company, Inc., purchased the Braddock Foundry and Machine Company's plant, located at Braddock, Pennsylvania, and operated both Pittsburgh and Braddock plants until January, 1923, when everything was consolidated and the manufacturing plant established at Braddock, Pennsylvania, where they now have an up-to-date plant in every particular. This manufacturing concern sprang into being from Mr. Wilson's vision and initiative, and those qualities, together with his sincerity, his unflagging energy, his business acumen and sound judgment did much to build the splendid enterprise of today. He died at the age of seventy-seven, January 20, 1925, at his home in the Bellefield Dwellings, Pittsburgh.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Wilson found time to serve his community in some of the ways which most vitally concerned its life and healthy development. As a member of the board of school directors, representing the old Twenty-third Ward, he rendered quiet but valuable and effective service. He also represented that ward in the City Council. As a member of the Presbyterian church he gave his support to the religious, educational, social, and inspirational activities which represent the ideal working program of a church. At the time of his death he was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church. In 1873, he joined the Free and Accepted Masons, and was a member of St. John's Lodge, of Pittsburgh. Once a member of the Duquesne Club, he was, at the time of his death, enrolled on the roster of the Union Club.

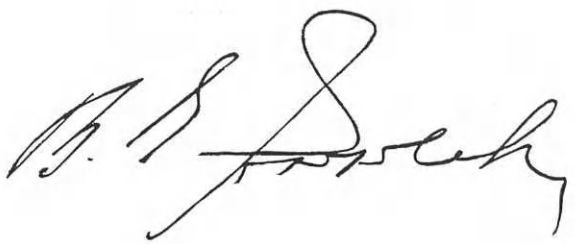
Robert James Wilson married, in Enon Valley, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1876, Ella Dalzell, born in Ireland, April 15, 1855, and brought to America in her infancy by her parents, Thomas Gelston and Salina (Patterson) Dalzell, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were born the following children: 1. Velma Dalzell, who resides with her mother. 2. Henry Dalzell, now president of the Wilson-Snyder Manufacturing Company; married Janet Bryce, of Pittsburgh, where they now reside. 3. Frederick James, head of the F. J. Wilson Company, manufacturers' representatives, of Philadelphia; married Katrina C. Russel, and they reside at Merion, Pennsylvania.

Able, energetic, and ambitious, Robert J. Wilson saw the wisdom of relating his business to the natural resources of Pittsburgh, where he spent his whole life, and in supplying one of its most needed articles of machinery, he built a successful business career for himself and contributed his full share to the economic and civic progress of that city. His interests extended in every direction, and there was no phase of current life that did not profit by his support.

APPLEBY, Benjamin G.,

Business Man, Public Spirited Citizen.

As a successful newspaper man, real estate expert, building contractor, and general business man, Benjamin G. Ap-



pleby, president of the Erd Motors Corporation, filled a prominent place in the life of Saginaw, Michigan, for three and one-half decades, and his death, August 14, 1923, removed from the community a citizen whose public spirit had long been recognized.

Mr. Appleby was a member of a family which had long been prominent both politically and socially in England. His grandfather, N. S. Appleby, who came to Canada directly from England, was a Member of Parliament for many years and was also a large lumber and mill operator; Sir Hector Mansfield Howell, a cousin, is a prominent attorney and King's Counsellor; and other near relatives are active in the Dominican Government. David Smith, grandfather on the maternal side, was the owner of the Mohawk Mills, and an extensive lumber operator in Ontario.

Thomas D. Appleby, father of Mr. Appleby, was for years associated with his father and brother in the operation of big lumber interests in Canada, but in 1889 he removed to Saginaw, Michigan, where he continued his interests in the lumber business by serving as superintendent of the A. W. Wright Lumber Company until 1907, when he retired from active business responsibilities. His death occurred four years later, in 1911, at the age of sixty-five years. He married Mary J. Smith, who was reared and educated in Ontario, daughter of David Smith. She survives her husband and resides in Saginaw, now (1926) past seventy years of age.

Benjamin G. Appleby, son of Thomas D. and Mary J. (Smith) Appleby, was born in Milltown, Ontario, Canada, January 11, 1874, and died in Saginaw, Michigan, August 14, 1923. He received his education in the schools of Milltown, and as a lad of fifteen began his business career by securing a position as cub reporter on the "Saginaw Globe." His energy and his natural ability soon brought advancement to the position of advertising manager, in which capacity he continued to give eminent satisfaction until he resigned, in order to accept a position with the "Detroit Evening News," as circulation manager for the State of Michigan. Seven years later he identified himself with the "Saginaw Evening Leader," and later was in the employ of the "Courier Herald." During the period of the last-named connection he published the first rural mail directory, and this prepared the way for an independent publishing venture of his own. He devoted all his time to this new field and built up a considerable business, issuing many directories in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. After a time, when this enterprise had been developed to sufficient proportions to assure satisfactory returns, he sold out, and in 1902, engaged in the real estate, contracting, and insurance business in Saginaw. He built homes and sold them, handled farms, and sold homes on commission, and conclusive evidence of the enterprise and ability of Mr. Appleby and his associates is found in the great number of Saginaw farms sold by them annually. In March, 1915, Mr. Appleby formed a partnership with Ralph B. Wagner, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and "went into" public utilities. He and his partner built and operated public utility plants, and in 1915 they founded the Washington County Gas Company, and built at Johnson City, Tennessee, a modern gas plant. Of those various public utilities, Mr. Appleby was elected

president of the Appleby-Wagner Company, which was interested in the gas plant at Alma, Michigan; president of the Consumers' Gas and Coke Company, of Waycross, Georgia; a director of the Street and Lighting Iowa Public Service Company, of Ames, Iowa; director of the American State Bank, of the Saginaw Valley Trust Company, of the Frankenmuth German-American Bank; and also a director of the American Cash Register Company of Saginaw. He was also president of the Erd Motor Company, and a member of the Saginaw Board of Trade. In 1911 he was appointed by Governor Osborn as a real estate expert, a member of the board entrusted with the task of selecting a site for the home of the Michigan National Guard, which was finally established near Grayling. Political influences were very thoroughly exerted upon all members of this board, but Mr. Appleby, by his indomitable will, persevering spirit, and keen knowledge of real estate values, finally succeeded in obtaining the very desirable tract of land near Grayling, comprising 12,000 acres, accomplishing this without a dollar's expense to the State. All the business men of the State and of Saginaw had implicit faith in his honesty. He gave himself untiringly to all public work, and was an indefatigable worker in the Young Men's Christian Association and in all forms of church work. His fraternal affiliation was with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he held the thirty-second degree, being a member of the Knights Templar, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Saginaw Club, the Canoe Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, and others. Politically, he was a staunch Republican. His religious affiliation was with St. John's Episcopal Church, which he had served as a vestryman.

On June 28, 1899, at Saginaw, Michigan, Benjamin G. Appleby married Grace Augusta Purdy, a native of Jackson, Michigan, daughter of George W. and Augusta (Allen) Purdy. George W. Purdy was a jeweler of Saginaw, who was born in Oriskany, near Albany, New York, and died in Saginaw in 1905, a son of Williston Samuel Purdy, who lived and died in Rome, New York, and of Harriet (Bedell) Purdy. Mrs. Appleby is a charming, talented woman, deeply interested in music and in ethical culture. She has served as organist in various churches, including St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Appleby became the parents of four children: 1. Elizabeth, who married Norman J. Smith. 2. Ruth De Motte, who married Charles A. Somers. 3. Esther Glenby, who married Karl Eugene Kaufman. 4. Benjamin A.

CURTISS, Stiles Henry,

Wholesaler, Financier.

The magic wand of New England genius has touched the country often and in many spots. Therefore no surprise is felt at the information that the Curtiss family which settled in Summit County, Ohio, belong to the original Connecticut stock which has set its mark on the pages of American history more than once with credit to everyone concerned. Charles and Mary (Gleason) Curtiss were prominent in the early settlement of Summit County, where they arrived about 1840. He was a native of Connecticut, while his

wife was from New York. Mr. Curtiss was a conspicuous figure in the community when he removed to Cleveland in 1860. Here he went into business with S. C. Smith under the style of Smith & Curtiss, wholesale teas, coffees, spices, and the like. They worked up a large trade and prospered. Charles Curtiss was identified with the Summit County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and also with the National Bank. No man enjoyed a higher standing in the community. He was senior member of the firm of Smith & Curtiss until his death, which occurred on December 27, 1872, at the age of sixty-five. An elder of the Second Presbyterian Church, he was very active in its work and in the community. His wife was the daughter of Moses and Polly Gleeson, prominent pioneers of Cuyahoga County.

Stiles Henry Curtiss, born May 27, 1846, was a young man when the family moved to Cleveland. He attended Western Reserve College, from which he graduated in 1867. Thereupon he took up the study of law, and entered the offices of Prentiss and Baldwin, widely known lawyers of the day. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and practiced until 1872, when he succeeded his father in business. He was successful, and aside from his wholesale house, he had important financial interests. He was a director of the State National Bank, and also of the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association.

Stiles Henry Curtiss married, on September 30, 1875, Lucia M. Stair, a daughter of Edwin and Marcia L. (Cobb) Stair, who were among the early settlers of Cleveland. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtiss: 1. Charles Edwin, who is general manager of the Bruce MacBeth Engine Company, and makes his home with his mother at No. 2268 Woodmere Drive, Cleveland Heights. 2. Henry Stiles, member of the brokerage firm of Hord, Curtiss and Company. He married Constance Calkins, and they have three children: Harriet Stager, Constance, and Jane Stair. Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Curtiss reside on Delimere Drive, Cleveland Heights. 3. Edwin Stair, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company. He resides at home. 4. Anna Marcia, who married John C. McNutt, and they have two children: Lucia Curtiss and John Curtiss. Their home is on Woodmere Drive.

Stiles H. Curtiss was an early and active member of the Rowfant Club, and a pioneer member of the University Club. He was fond of books and reading. He was a trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church, and contributed liberally toward its support. He prospered in his undertakings and success crowned his intelligently directed efforts. He gave freely of his means to benevolent purposes. Mr. Curtiss died in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 15, 1899.

YODER, Lorenzo Thomas Dow,

Business Man, Philanthropist.

Every large American city is blessed with a few men of outstanding wealth and humanitarian principles who devote themselves, their abilities, and their purses to the alleviation of poverty, suffering and sin. Such a man was Lorenzo Thomas Dow Yoder, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His guiding principle was that the strong man should help his weak brother to help himself. All of his philanthropies, therefore, were based on this fundamental rule, and many a little news-

boy, many a broken older man, gained from him the start which kept him steady on the long climb to success. In prohibition he firmly believed, and he aided the worthy cause with all his energy and power. He had carved out his own fortune, unassisted and against heart-breaking odds, endowed with excellent hereditary traits of character, and a clear, alert mentality, and he stood high among the business men, real estate operators, and hotel proprietors of Pittsburgh.

The Yoder family, of Swiss origin, was established in America by three brothers who left their own country to escape religious persecution. One settled in Ohio, another in South Carolina, and the third—the grandfather of the subject of this record—in the State of Pennsylvania under the William Penn Act, before the territory officially became a State. Yoder Township in Schuylkill County is named for him. There was born his son, Charles T. Yoder, so carefully trained as a watchmaker and engraver that he became highly skilled and found himself supplied with plenty of fine work when he started in business for himself in Pittsburgh. His first location was a two-story log house on Fifth Avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, which furnished the family with living quarters as well. This was destroyed by fire in the year 1845 when half of the town was burned. The new location was a short distance away from the first. The family lived happily and comfortably enough, and business throve until the close confinement and long hours destroyed the health of Charles T. Yoder, brought on paralysis, and soon, his death. He had married Elizabeth Ann Kennedy, a daughter of Thomas Kennedy, of old Scotch-Irish descent, who was a manufacturer of looking-glasses. The family was descended from an old and gentle line of landowners and noted warriors, the American progenitor being Thomas Kennedy who came to America in the year 1804, established in Baltimore, Maryland, a looking-glass factory, and died in 1865. In that town Elizabeth Ann Kennedy was born and thence she traveled across the mountains in a Conestoga wagon, drawn by two horses, over the National Pike, when her father transferred his business to Pittsburgh. Four children were born of the marriage of Charles T. and Elizabeth Ann (Kennedy) Yoder, as follows: 1. Charles T., Jr., who became a lawyer of Washington, District of Columbia, and a major in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. 2. Hamilton. 3. Lorenzo Thomas Dow, of whom further mention. 4. Frances.

Lorenzo Thomas Dow Yoder, third of the four children of Charles T. and Elizabeth Ann (Kennedy) Yoder, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on May 13, 1847, two years after the great fire and not long before the death of his father. This sad event left the family almost destitute. The mother found a small house on Troy Hill (then the upper part of Allegheny City), left the small boys there to shift for themselves by day, took the baby sister on her long walk to the city to her work, and came back in the evenings to cook supper for the children and to get acquainted with her boys. She taught them love of each other, of their fellow-men, and of God, and the boys adored the courageous, generous mother. She finally was stocked with a small supply of notions by her brother, Thomas Kennedy, made taffy, and sold other small wares to the mill

girls working at two nearby cotton mills. Somehow the family survived, in spite of disasters like flood and fire. Every boy did his part, helping the mother outside of school hours. With a necessarily limited education, Lorenzo T. D. Yoder early began to make a living. His first work was that of errand boy in the Sheppard Baking Company on Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, for which his stipend was $1.50 a week, turned over promptly to his mother. In early manhood he entered the employ of Reymer Brothers, wholesale candy company, became a salesman on the road, and made enough money to save towards the time when he could start in business for himself. This he was able to do in the year 1873. The L. T. Yoder Candy Company prospered, in spite of the general financial depression of the era, through the ability and energy of its founder and the salesmen he was able to secure. In 1889, he took them into partnership with him, E. J. Weaver, C. W. Costello, and J. C. Patch, and the reorganized company was known as the Yoder, Weaver, Costello Company, and by 1891 was one of the strongest and largest concerns of its kind in the city, with a range of business that covered Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia, its products being candy and confectionery. In the meantime, Mr. Yoder had become interested in real estate, mostly in the old Twenty-second Ward of Pittsburgh. In 1891, he sold out his candy interests and devoted himself to realty and financial matters. He organized and became the president, as well as the chief owner, of the Yoder Land Company, capitalized at $200,000, occupied with the purchase of unimproved properties in various sections of Pittsburgh, the laying out of streets, and the erection and sale of houses. This proved very lucrative. Mr. Yoder was also the principal owner of the West Penn Gas Company, capitalized at $275,000, which supplied the mills from Apollo to Tarentum in the Kiskiminitas and Allegheny River Valley. He was president of its board of directors for many years.

So much for Mr. Yoder's purely business life. More interesting is his humanitarian activities. He was a staunch advocate of Prohibition, aiding in the fight until the passing of the National Amendment. It was partly his desire to further this movement which led him to buy ground on Forbes Street in Pittsburgh and erect the four-hundred-room Yoder Hotel, fireproof, and adapted to change to an office building in case of need. The prices of from twenty-five cents to one dollar a day indicate the plan on which the hotel was run. Good, clean, wholesome hotel service, without the temptations of liquor, was to be given poor men, who needed decent living conditions to put them on their feet and give them a start toward success. His last twenty years were devoted to this work. The hotel soon gained a national reputation as one which would welcome all men and treat them well. He had the satisfaction of receiving in after years many a happy and prosperous man who said that both the physical and spiritual bolstering he received from Mr. Yoder had given him the strength to make the hard fight to success. A genuine Christian, Mr. Yoder imbued all he did with the essence of true religion. He was always the friend of newsboys and stimulated them to thrift by offering to duplicate at the end of each year whatever amount any one of them had in the savings bank as the

result of a year of consistent saving. Thus, he helped many a boy to get a financial start in life. He was continually on the lookout for something to do for others. For many years Mr. Yoder was a member of the Smithfield Methodist Episcopal Church and active in its Sunday school, and later he transferred his membership to the Oakland Church, then the Asbury Church, of the same denomination. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a charter member of the Oakland Lodge, No. 530, Free and Accepted Masons. He helped to organize the home for working girls in Pittsburgh which was later absorbed by the Young Women's Christian Association, and he was a charter member and active aid in the management of the Boys' Industrial Home at Oakmont, Pennsylvania.

On May 13, 1874, Lorenzo Thomas Dow Yoder married (first) Elizabeth McKee, a daughter of William McKee, a substantial business man of Pittsburgh. Two children were born of this union: 1. Harry, now deceased. 2. Bessie, now the wife of James H. Opie, and residing in Chicago, Illinois. He married (second) Elsie Winans, born in New Brighton, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Cannon) Winans. Her father was in the government revenue service for many years. Children: 1. Elizabeth Ann, wife of Harold F. Stockslager, of Pittsburgh, and mother of two children: Harold, Jr., and Theodore Winans. 2. Elsie Kennedy, who married James H. Donovan, and is residing in Pittsburgh. 3. Hillis Sutherland, who resides at home with her mother.

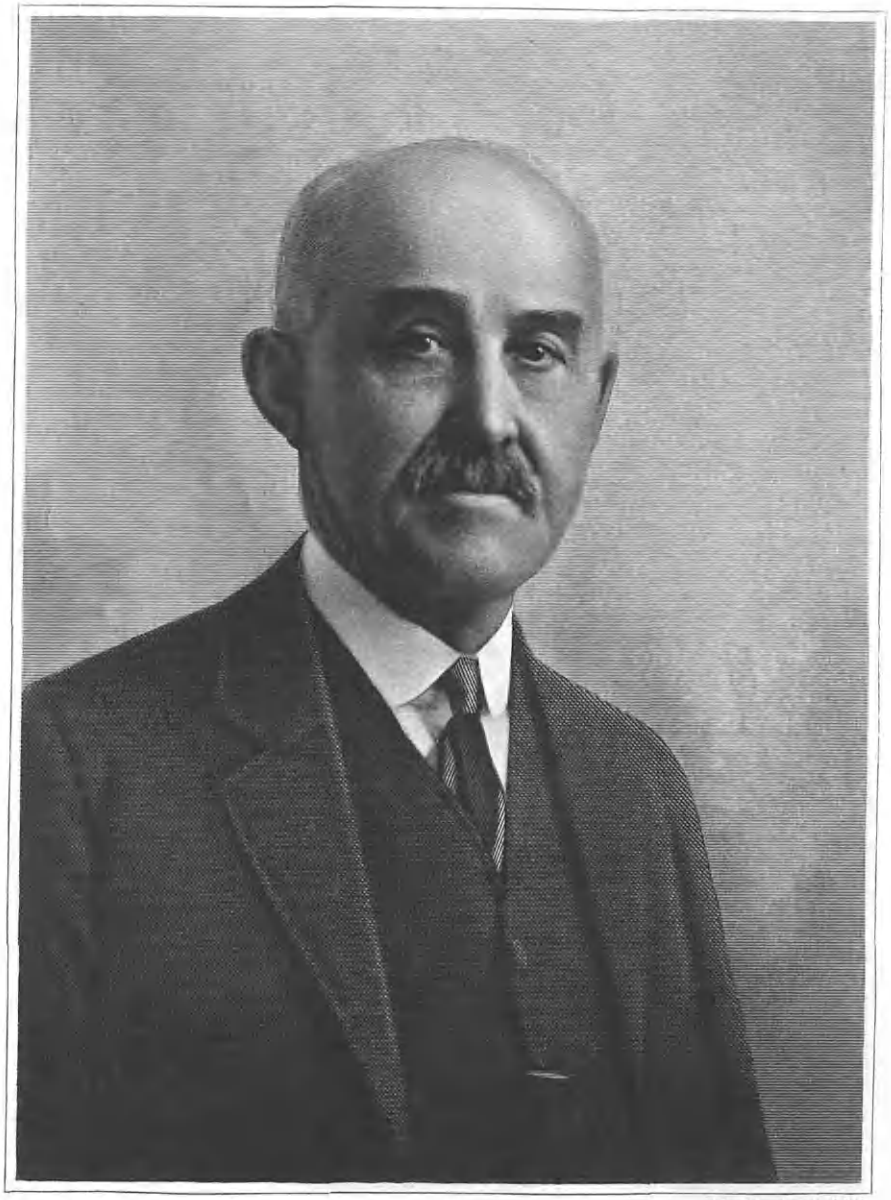
Lorenzo Thomas Dow Yoder died on February 20, 1926, allowed by an all-wise Providence a total of seventy-nine years to perform for humanity all the good he aspired to. Generosity and wisdom were in his nature, resulting in novel and effective methods of helping his fellow-men. Early in life he determined for himself what was the good and the true, and his whole career was devoted to furthering such universally recognized truths as Prohibition, the Christian religion, and brotherly love.

WARNER, Charles Wesley,

Business Man.

That kindness and generosity to employees is a necessary trait for a business man who would succeed in the broader sense, was amply proven in the case of the late Charles Wesley Warner, of Chicago. Mr. Warner's ideal was the accumulation of friendships rather than dollars, and at the end of his career a host of loyal friends mourned his loss. Just before his passing he performed a characteristic act: after having made liberal provision for his family, he requested that his business be turned over to two old and faithful employees who had been his mainstays in his fight for success. This principle of employee succession had been studied carefully by Mr. Warner, and on seeing leaders in large industries practicing it, he adapted it to his own situation. His reward was great as he made these two hearts glad, and the recipients praised him as a man whose like was too seldom seen.

Charles Wesley Warner was born in Paupack, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1849, the son of Peter and Hetty C. Warner, born February 21, 1807, and January 2, 1814, respectively. He



Eng'd by Campbell N.Y.

C. W. Barnes

was one of ten children. He attended the grammar schools of his locality, then spent several years clerking in a hardware store at Honesdale, Pennsylvania. In 1871, the year of the big Chicago fire, he came to Chicago and was employed by his brother, Rush H. Warner, in the sheet metal business, later engaging in the business himself, and for more than forty years continued in this line, building up a reputation for integrity and fair dealing. He was a member of Cosmos Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Humboldt Commandery, No. 79, Knights Templar. He was also an associate member of the Chicago Real Estate Board and the Sunday Evening Club, and in religious circles a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In political affairs he was a Republican but took no active part in them.

Mr. Warner married (first), December 26, 1872, Maggie A. Kimble, who died October 7, 1913. They had four children: 1. Charles W., born December 27, 1873, deceased. 2. Frederick P., born December 15, 1877. 3. Harry W., born August 20, 1879, died June 27, 1893. 4. Edna C., born January 28, 1882, and married John McGarry, of Chicago. He married (second), October 22, 1917, Mrs. Anne E. Manning, of Chicago, a daughter of Peter and Betsy (Herron) Barrett, natives of Glasgow, Scotland, and early settlers of Du Page County, Illinois. Mrs. Manning was the widow of Augustus K. Manning, who was a prominent Chicago lawyer and Civil War veteran, who died April 3, 1910. Mr. Manning was a descendant of William Manning; and the family has been prominent in the history of the United States since Colonial days.

The death of Mr. Warner occurred April 3, 1923, and Mrs. Warner survives him; she continues to reside in the old home at Chicago.

Mr. Warner made a success of his business, lived a highly useful life and was beloved by all who knew him. But it was among the men with whom he worked that he won a particularly warm place, and it is by them as well as his devoted widow that he will be the longest remembered.

WESTREICHER, John,

Banker.

In the four decades of his business activity in Evanston, Illinois, John Westreicher attained prominence in the mercantile and the financial world and enjoyed the trust of his fellow-townsmen as city treasurer. He was for many years president of the Evanston Trust and Savings Bank, of which he was chairman of the board during his last year. His success, based on hard work, ability, and strict integrity, was well-deserved and carried with it universal public esteem.

John Westreicher was born in a small farming community near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 8, 1863, son of Joseph and Anna (Stemper) Westreicher. The father came to Milwaukee from Switzerland in 1850, purchased a farm near that city, and set up a blacksmith shop there. His wife was a neighbor, and died when John Westreicher, the second child, was six years old, while his sister, Katharine, was somewhat older. The boy was reared to the age of fourteen by a family of friends who lived nearer to school.

It was at the age of fifteen that Mr. Westreicher began to earn his way in

the world. When the experiment of working with his father in the smithy failed, the boy was bound out to a farmer for one year for twenty-five dollars and board, his wages to be increased slightly for each of two subsequent years. By that time he was put in charge of a farm purchased by his father, remaining two years, but this experiment also failed, thanks to the inopportuneness of the season. His father gave him twenty dollars and through his sister and his brother-in-law he was induced to come to Evanston. Learning something of merchandising from his brother-in-law he determined to save his money and start a store of his own. This decision was the basis of his successful career, for his courage and persistence in adhering to it never failed him. April of the year 1884 found him in Evanston, Illinois, trying to secure a position in a grocery store. Meeting with no success, he was walking to Chicago, when he was given a job as coal shoveler. From his small wages in that capacity and from the not much larger salary he received when he obtained finally the coveted position as clerk in a grocery store, he saved a few hundred dollars, enough to start his own grocery store in 1889. He took in a partner, William C. Randt, but shortly afterward bought out his partner. Small in the beginning, his shop was located on Chicago Avenue just north of Main Street. It grew apace and became the largest of its kind in Evanston. The store always enjoyed an enviable reputation for fair and square dealing, and each customer, rich or poor, was his lifelong, personal friend.

The sale of his grocery business in 1916 gave Mr. Westreicher freedom to devote his time to investments and property interests. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Evanston Trust and Savings Bank in 1913 and served as its president from 1918 to 1925. At his own request he was then made chairman of the board and served until his death, August 3, 1926. He was elected city treasurer of Evanston, for the years 1917 and 1918. He belonged to the following organizations: the Evanston Commercial Association, of which he was a charter member, and which he served as president in 1920; Evanston Lodge, No. 1316, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was also a charter member, and which he served for two terms as treasurer. He was prominently identified in Masonry, being a member of Evanston Lodge, No. 524, Free and Accepted Masons; Evanston Chapter, No. 144, Royal Arch Masons; Evanston Commandery, No. 58, Knights Templar; and Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His church was the Presbyterian.

In 1891, John Westreicher married (first) Emma Scheibe, of Appleton, Wisconsin, who died in 1922. He married (second) Kathryn Mersch, of Evanston, on June 17, 1924. Mrs. Westreicher, who survives her husband, is the daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Jordan) Mersch.

As sincere and universal in the community as the liking and respect for Mr. Westreicher, was the mourning for his premature death. His friends were legion and from every walk of life. In addition to his pleasing personality, he was a man of unusually fine, straightforward character, of unquestionable integrity, whose word was his bond. Though keen in business and strongwilled, he was tenderhearted to a fault. His purse was always

American Historical Soc'y. Engby Finlay & Conn.

F. D. Bennett

open to charity. He was kindness and good fellowship personified.

BENNETT, Francis Douglass,

Banker and Philanthropist.

The seventy-five years which Francis Douglass Bennett spent in Jackson, Michigan, proved of incalculable benefit to that city, which prospered industrially and progressed from a civic standpoint through his broad-gauged vision and altruism. He was president of the National Union Bank there. So generous was he, so keenly alive to every phase of progress, that he played in the town the typical American rôle of community leader which is the privilege and the responsibility of only the strongest and ablest men in the nation.

Francis Douglass Bennett was born in Jackson, Michigan, May 30, 1850, in the house on the northeast corner of Lansing Avenue and Ganson Street, which is now occupied by the Volunteers of America. His father, Alonzo Bennett, born in Exeter, Oswego County, New York, August 16, 1817, moved to Jackson in 1834, two years before Michigan was admitted to the Union as a State, and he died in Jackson, July 25, 1903. A man of vigorous intellect and resourcefulness, he helped develop the economic resources of the State, beginning as a merchant, and soon establishing the Bennett Foundry, which continued under his and his son's management. He attended the First Congregational Church, and was keenly interested in public affairs. Alonzo Bennett married Maria Gibson, born in Crown Point, New York, May 12, 1822, daughter of Amosey Gibson, prominent as an early mayor of Jackson and as recorder of the dead. Mrs. Bennett died September 15, 1864, survived by six sons.

Francis D. Bennett was educated in the Jackson public schools, studied for a time in Hanover, Germany, and attended the University of Michigan for a year. Energetic and ambitious, even as a boy, Mr. Bennett worked in his father's bank and served as collector. The year 1869 he spent in Hanover. One of his most strongly marked characteristics was mathematical ability, which first showed itself in his work as accountant. In 1869, he purchased the Bennett Foundry from his older brother and operated it for a time, turning next to the more lucrative occupation of selling agricultural implements. He was proprietor of the well-known and prosperous Central City Soap Company, which manufactured a high grade of soap and built a large business and excellent reputation. Later, in association with Bradley DeLamater, he acquired the Jackson Spice Works. In 1906, he disposed of his soap interests to Procter and Gamble, of Cincinnati. Meantime, Mr. Bennett, who had acquired extensive property and large investments, devoted himself to caring for that, to insurance, and to banking. After many years as an important stockholder and director of the National Union Bank, he was elected president in 1922, an office he held until his death. For several years he was a director of the Michigan Mutual Insurance Company of Lansing.

This brief summary by no means covers the activities of a singularly energetic and purposeful career, for Mr. Bennett devoted himself as wholeheartedly to certain civic and philanthropic pursuits as to building up his fortunes. From 1893 to 1901, he was a member of the School Board, chairman of the committee on teachers. As chairman of the

building committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, he devoted about a year to collecting money for their beautiful new structure and to supervising its erection, and it was a matter of great pride to him that the completed building cost less than the estimated price. He was a member of the City Charter Commission which drew up the improved city laws. It is said that he was a most generous donor, both of time and money, and that there was never a worthy cause, never a project for community betterment which sought his aid in vain. He always served and gave quietly and unostentatiously. His interest continued throughout the years, and he long served on the advisory body which looked after the property owned by the Young Women's Christian Association. His contributions to war needs were large, as to his church, the First Congregational. Mr. Bennett was an unwavering supporter of the Republican party political principles and candidates. His clubs were the City, Meadow Heights and the Country. It was natural that he should give active support to the Chamber of Commerce because of his public spirit. These social connections, with such pleasures as boating and occasional golf, provided the general recreation desired by a man whose main interest, after all, was in his home and family.

In Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 18, 1876, Francis Douglass Bennett married Eva Tripp, daughter of Charles and Margaret (Henning) Tripp. Her father, of English origin, was a member of the Chapin, Tripp and Loomis Foundry Company, and prominent in the Congregational church, while her mother was of Irish birth and extraction. Mrs. Bennett, who is a member of the Tuesday Club and the Associated Charities, survives her husband and resides in Jackson. Children: 1. Margaret Douglass, resides at home. 2. John Alonzo Bennett, graduate of the University of Michigan, 1902; married Ethel Heywood, by whom he had two sons: Frank Douglass Bennett; and John A. Bennett, Jr., in the leather business, who died in Jackson, November 10, 1918, while a member of the City Commission. 3. Frank Tripp, graduate of the University of Michigan in 1905; married to Bess Rockwell; they have one daughter, Margaret Jane Bennett. He has served Jackson as mayor, the youngest man ever to fill that position, and as representative in the State Legislature.

Death came quietly to Mr. Bennett at his home in Jackson, August 27, 1925. His good-nature, his gentleness, his kind heart, and the utter truthfulness of his nature won all hearts and made him the most loved man in Jackson, just as he was the most revered. By nature reserved, he made no obvious effort to make friends, yet those who knew him best called him "a prince," a title usually reserved for a hail-fellow-well-met type of man far removed from this dignified yet gracious financier, leading citizen, and philanthropist.

SMALL, Albion Woodbury, Ph. D.,

Educator.

Systems of thought rise and fall in the light of new learning; truth and scientific integrity alone prevail. Dr. Small during his long and active career had the vision and the courage of a pioneer, influencing sociological thought profoundly. His work was dedicated to promote the movement to take this subject out of the realm of supernaturalism and metaphysics as

well as remove it from the narrow conception of a rigid guide for the archaic attitude of sexual purity and identify it instead with the effort to foster a broader and more comprehensive view of social justice and human happiness. To him belongs the distinction of introducing in America the science of Sociology, and the appeal to enter into the battle to force upon the educational world the acceptance and recognition of this study as a true science motivated his every activity, reflecting inestimable benefit to the academic community. His whole life was devoted to education, during which time he was an able and inspiring teacher, commanding the esteem of his colleagues who ungrudgingly placed him without a peer in his field, and the enthusiastic admiration of his students, with whom he enjoyed vast popularity.

Albion Woodbury Small was born in the village of Buckfield, Oxford County, Maine, May 11, 1854, a son of the Rev. A. K. P. and Thankful Lincoln (Woodbury) Small. The Smalls have been a prominent family of Maine for more than three hundred years, the first of whom settled in the southwestern county of York in 1632, where they owned for some time, by title from the Indians, nearly the entire northern part of the county. Throughout the succeeding generations they remained farmers and tillers of the soil, contributing their rugged and sturdy stock to the development and progress of this country. Rev. Small began his career by establishing a church in a little village of not more than two hundred and twenty-five people, and proved so successful at the head of the flock that he was soon called to one of the important churches in the State, in Bangor, Maine. In passing, his first church had such a firm beginning that it still stands to exert its influence upon its members. Thereafter, in 1868, Rev. Small became the pastor of the Free Street Baptist Church of Portland. Maternally, Dr. Small was descended from the Lincolns of Hingham, Massachusetts, who traced their ancestry to one of the progenitors of Abraham Lincoln. Both the mother and father were devout Christians, in whom the beauty of true religion was so illustrated in the daily inspiration of their love and cheerful faith, that they made it attractive to him, and he, while still a boy, soon naturally and inevitably practiced what he had heretofore chosen to call "a high-minded manner of life." The family consisted of three children: 1. Albion Woodbury. 2. Mrs. Sidney B. Payne. 3. Dr. Charles P.

Albion W. Small received his early education in the schools of Bangor, and at the high schools of Portland, after which, his father having discovered his superior mental gifts, determined that he should have the best educational advantages of the time. Dr. Small entered what was then Waterville College, the institution of which his father was an alumnus. During his first year, 1872, the school was reorganized and emerged as Colby University and later Colby College. The graduating class of 1876, with which Dr. Small received his degree, had nine members; and a professor of Latin, Dr. Julian D. Taylor, said of him: "He was easily the leader of his class from his freshman year, and in his senior year the outstanding figure in the student body." Upon his graduation, whether he intended to become a clergyman or not, he entered the Newton Theological Institution in

Massachusetts, and it was there that he was influenced and inspired with an increased love of learning and determined upon teaching as his profession. In pursuit of this decision, Dr. Small went abroad in 1879 and attended the University of Berlin during that year and thereafter at the University of Leipsig in 1880-81. He also spent some time at Weimar and in the British Museum.

Before he could complete his studies in the German universities, he received an appointment to the chair of history and political economy at Colby College, and he hastened home to accept. He was twenty-seven when he commenced his work, and during the seven years of his teaching these subjects, he began feeling his way toward a new science with increasing thought and enthusiasm. In 1888, his college gave him a sabbatical year to devote to advanced study at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Dr. Small received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy there upon his presentation of a striking thesis on the Continental Congress. Upon his return to Colby, he was elected president of the institution at the age of thirty-five, an uncommonly young age to assume such a responsible position. His masterful influence was shortly felt in the classrooms and on the campus as well as in the business administration of the college. Confidence and enthusiasm were imbued in the minds of his colleagues and friends. In the next year, the University of Chicago was formed anew, giving added emphasis to graduate departments of study, and President Harper determined early to have Dr. Small on the faculty of the institution. In 1890, he made overtures to Dr. Small, who sketched with absorbing interest what he believed should be developed by the University as the Science of Sociology. Dr. Harper impressed by these new thoughts, negotiated with Dr. Small to leave the presidency at Colby and accept the offer to organize and conduct a graduate department of sociology at the University of Chicago. Dr. Small was appointed, January 20, 1892, by the board of trustees, as head professor of Social Science, and in accepting wrote in a characteristic fashion: "I shall enlist for the war, with the most loyal purpose of doing my utmost best every day for the common cause. I shall be as loyal to you as one man can be to another. You will never catch me sulking in my tent when there is work to be done for which I am, either by the literal terms of our contract or by the ideals of our relation, responsible." He felt that this was a war, because so many educators were doubtful of this new adventure and he was firm in his purpose to prove its worth. President Harper and Dr. Small were drawn together in an intimate and lasting friendship, a source of marked pleasure to both. Dr. Small's experience as an administrator soon led to his appointment as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, then Director of Affiliation and finally Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Literature, from 1905 until his death. Thomas Goodspeed of the University of Chicago said of him: "He was often the assailant, carrying the war into the enemy's country. He came to have an army of associates who were all sociologists, and it may fairly be said that they have won their fight. Departments of sociology have been established in the universities and many of the colleges of the

country and it has been admitted by universal consent into the circle of the sciences."

For more than thirty years, Dr. Small led a very active life in Chicago, for in addition to his service at the University of Chicago, he launched the "Journal of Sociology," of which he acted as editor-in-chief for nearly thirty years, and for which he wrote prolifically. At the same time he wrote a number of books, the chief of which were: "General Sociology," "Adam Smith and Modern Sociology," "The Cameralists," "The Meaning of Social Science," "Between Eras, from Capitalism to Democracy," and "Origins of Sociology." His work "Between Eras" was probably the most original of his works, and is one of the most courageous and outspoken books published, for it is a relentless criticism of present conventional capitalism. In addition to these books, Dr. Small contributed many articles for scientific magazines and periodicals. He was likewise a forcible and popular public speaker, and his audiences were enrapt by his addresses on all subjects. He was vice-president of the Congress of Arts and Sciences at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904. He was the fourth president of the American Sociological Society, serving for two terms, 1912-1913. He was also president of L'Institut International de Sociologie of Paris. Dr. Small was a member of the Hyde Park Baptist Church for a full generation, serving as a member of the board of trustees, and as a deacon, with liberal devotion, and generous in his gifts to all the enterprises of the church. In making his will, Dr. Small showed how profoundly he believed in the faith in which he had lived and the work to which he had devoted his life, saying:

> The longer I have studied human experiences the more convinced I have become that people can live together with satisfactory and reciprocal advantages only in the degree in which they learn to maintain a consistent Christian attitude toward one another, and it is my hope that this fund will have a part in converting the world to the same belief.

During his early boyhood, and throughout his late life, Dr. Small had been active in the sports and in their direction, serving as director of sports at the University of Chicago for many years, and as faculty representative on the Intercollegiate Conference on Athletics.

Dr. Small married, at Berlin, Germany, June 20, 1881, Valeria von Massow, who died in 1916, a daughter of a German general. They were the parents of a daughter, Lina, born in Waterville, Maine, who married Hayden B. Harris, a son of Norman W. Harris, a prominent Chicago banker, and they have four children.

At the age of seventy-one years, after forty-four years of teaching, thirty-three of which had been given to the University of Chicago, Dr. Small retired in 1924, and after slowly declining with a weak heart passed from this earth March 24, 1926. As master, colleague, friend, husband and father, he lived in a fivefold relationship to those with whom he daily came in contact in his various walks of life. As the master, he impressed his personality on casual students, and with vigor, humor, trenchant thinking and amazing erudition he won a place high above the average, treating the humblest auditor with intellectual respect. He inspired confidence in the timid, by his

ever courteous attention to their puny thoughts. As colleague and friend, he ever gave ready encouragement and recognition to infinitesimal triumphs and was ever ready to coöperate with all who sought his aid and counsel. His purpose was not to superimpose his will or thoughts upon the others, but rather to stimulate them to the ultimate decision. "You will have to decide for yourselves what your special niche will be, but whatever it is, make the work worth while," was his universal advice. Dr. Mathews, a student and lifelong friend upon being appointed instructor at Colby College, said of Dr. Small: "For this, as well as for a lifelong stimulus and guidance, I cannot measure my indebtedness to Dr. Small." As husband and father, he was an uplifting example of all that is beautiful in this world and shared with his daughter a reverent relation of mutual devotion and confidence, and found great joy in the association with his grandchildren. In the field of education, it can safely be said that no man has done as much to make the fundamental contributions of modern social science available to American scholars and readers as has Dr. Small. He has accomplished these things largely through his intellectual courage and integrity, his great energy as a teacher, his real erudition, his capacity to charm and inspire students by his gracious and kindly manner, and his influence as editor of the foremost sociological journal in the world. His creed was that knowledge was worth while and significant only in so far as it contributed to the betterment of society: "The primary and chief function of science is to act as all men's proxy in finding out all that can be known about what sort of a world this is, and what we can do in it to make life most worth living." A complete picture would show in addition to these qualities, a man among men in his daily activities, a gentleman richly endowed with community interest, a participator in varied groups of contacts throughout his social life and loyal citizen of his country and community. His work is eternal for his serving for so many years as "torchbearer in a world full of error and meeting with the hazards of destiny courageously" has not failed to win supporters and followers upon whose shoulders rest the burdens and even the glory of leadership in the heritage of Albion Woodbury Small. The labor of the mind is imperishable, and for Dr. Small will be intellectual immortality in the hearts and minds of those who succeed him.

CUMMINGS, William Andrew Easton, M. D.,

Pharmaceutical Manufacturer.

In his executive direction of the affairs of the Glens Falls Pharmacal Company, Glens Falls, New York, a firm whose specialities and formulae are standard throughout the general medical world, Dr. William Andrew Easton Cummings has supplemented most satisfactorily the requirements of physician and of pharmacist. Both a doctor of medicine and a business man of established recognition and experience, Dr. Cummings has won well-warranted success in his preparations and their distribution through the results of lifelong and accurate study; and he is nationally known, as well, in the vehicle industry, and its organized and manufacturing activities.

A descendant of Robert Cummings, who came from Badenoch, Scotland, in 1738, to Argyle, Washington County, New York, Dr. Cummings is a son of William Andrew Cummings, a farmer, who was born February 28, 1823, and died February 5, 1887, a modest, truthful, Godfearing man, clean in life and thought, loved by his neighbors, and respected by all, and Calista Frances (Easton) Cummins, of Scottish and Holland Dutch ancestry, of broad interest in affairs, and strong intelligence.

William Andrew Easton Cummings was born August 7, 1859, at Charter Brook Farm, Putnam, Washington County, New York, and he attended the little red schoolhouse in that township, and Putnam Academy. After taking the course at the Normal School, at Albany, New York, Dr. Cummings was graduated at the Medical Department of Union University (Albany Medical College), Albany, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in March, 1884. Since then, he has been a student in the school of life, as a traveling man, sales manager, and executive officer. It was during his college vacations, that Dr. Cummings represented manufacturers in eastern territory, in the sale of their goods to the trade; and after his graduation from the Medical School, he covered the United States west of Chicago to the Pacific Coast, Mexico, and portions of Canada, in the same line of work for several years.

In 1893, Dr. Cummings became interested with the Waterloo Wagon Company, as salesman, later as advertising manager and in charge of sales until 1913, and since then in the manufacturing line. He is president of the Glens Falls Pharmacal Company, Incorporated, of Glens Falls, New York; former president of the National Organization of Salesmen of Vehicle Industry; organizer of the Eastern Vehicle Dealers' Association, affiliated with the National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Associations; and for years he has been a delegate to the annual meetings of National Federations.

Dr. Cummings was a Republican by birth and breeding until 1912; and he was then Progressive State Committeeman, member of the Executive State Committee of Fifteen; and delegate to the National Progressive Convention at Chicago, Illinois.

As a member of the Masonic and affiliated organizations of Glens Falls, New York, Dr. Cummings is also a member and former president of St. Andrew's Society of Scots, of Glens Falls; and it was during his incumbency in office that the society erected and unveiled, July 8, 1925, a tablet to the valor of the Black Watch at the French lines at Fort Ticonderoga.

In learned societies, Dr. Cummings is president of the Ticonderoga Historical Society, Incorporated, of Ticonderoga, New York, and he has been active through this society in securing recognition of historical importance of Fort Ticonderoga, and in the placing of tablets marking interesting and valued points in that section; he is a member of the New York State Historical Association, and of its board of trustees; and former member of the American Historical Association. His favorite recreation is inclusive of mountain climbing, and trailing and camping with veteran guides "who know the old days in the woods, and can make you see them in their stories over the camp fire."

Dr. William Andrew Easton Cum-

mings married, June 27, 1888, at Ticonderoga, Essex County, New York, Maria Amelia Smith, a founder of Ticonderoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and former Regent, daughter of Charles Darwin Smith, son of Dr. John Smith, a leading pioneer physician of Northern New York, both of her parents dying in her early childhood; Charles Darwin Smith owned a large farm on the northern boundary of the Fort Ticonderoga military tract. Dr. and Mrs. Cummings have one daughter, Hannah Frances Cummings, a graduate of Wellesley College. She is a member of the Woman's University Club, and has traveled extensively in Europe.

IRWIN, Ernest Chester,

Lawyer.

Few successful men have more truly demonstrated the truth of James Russell Lowell's statement that

> We build the ladder by which we rise
> From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
> And we mount to its summit round by round,

than did the late Ernest Chester Irwin, one of the best-known members of the Allegheny County (Pennsylvania) bar. In the face of difficulties that would have daunted a less courageous soul he literally "built the ladder" by which he rose to the high place which he achieved in the legal profession.

Born at Oakfield, Ohio, February 14, 1875, the short period of fifty years, which represented the span of the life of Ernest Chester Irwin, which was terminated by his death at his beautiful country home "Long Shadows," Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1925, was one of steady achievement. His early education was received in the district schools of Oakfield, but he had early set a high goal for himself, and his determination to secure a college education remained firm. His grandfather, Newton Irwin, of Oakfield, had been interested in his early school training, but if the lad was to secure a college education it must be by his own efforts, as his mother, who had remarried, could give him no financial aid. She did, however, give him that infinitely more valuable aid of wise counsel, encouragement and inspiration. Possessed of an unusually keen, penetrating, and brilliant mind, he was willing to work at whatever job presented itself in order to secure the necessary funds for his college course. When he was but sixteen years of age, he attended Scio College during the fall and winter. He mowed lawns and did any odd jobs he could secure during the college years, but one year, his best efforts not having secured for him the necessary financial "wherewithal," he taught for a full year, and then resumed his studies at Scio College the following fall. He graduated with high honors, after which he continued teaching, filling positions at Taylorstown, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and for several years in the Knoxville High School, in order that he might finance his preparation for the legal profession, which was completed in the University of Pittsburgh. He was admitted to the Allegheny County bar in 1905, and very shortly afterwards became a member of the celebrated Pittsburgh law firm of Watson and Freeman.

In that connection his brilliant mind and careful preparation soon won recognition. A natural student, careful, thorough, and painstaking, he believed thoroughly in the "Gospel of work," and his

Engr. by Campbell N.Y.

Ernest O'Brien

associates soon learned that when Ernest Chester Irwin gave his attention to a case, he studied it profoundly. With Alexander Hamilton, he might have said: "When I have a subject on hand I study it profoundly. The effect I make men call fruit of genius; it is, however, the fruit of labor and thought." It is recorded of Mr. Irwin that he "never left anything half done," that if he did not understand any subject that came to his attention, he immediately proceeded to purchase books on the subject and read and studied until he had a complete knowledge of the subject. His power of concentration was often characterized as marvelous, and it was also true that having acquired his fund of facts concerning a case, he was exceptionally able in argument and presentation. Important local cases were early placed in his hands, and later he was retained as legal adviser, defendant and advocate, in cases of national importance. He was associated with the late attorney, David T. Watson, as one of the counsel for the defense in the Standard Oil Company's dissolution case, and was recognized by his associates as one of the foremost of his profession in cogent reasoning, persuasive and effective presentation, and terse summary. His keen analytical powers enabled him to discern quickly and unerringly the vital points in a case, and, though always reinforced with a wealth of details, he trained the batteries of his unusual ability, relentlessly upon the essential facts, usually to the discomfiture of his adversaries.

Along with his intense devotion to his profession, Mr. Irwin was a lover of nature as found in the "great, wide out-of-doors," and to his recreations he brought the same whole-souled enthusiasm and thoroughness which characterized his professional activities. Hunting and fishing trips in Canada aided him in meeting the strain of his intensely active career. These trips offered, also, an attractive field for scientific research, and many zoölogical specimens collected by Mr. Irwin are now on exhibition in the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh. He was also deeply interested in flowers and fruits, and no creature of the wilds was too small to attract his careful interest. Birds were his familiar friends, and the busy honey-bee, the proverbial ant, and in fact all the denizens of Canadian wilds were the subjects of his enthusiastic interest and careful investigation. He had one of the best and most extensive, privately owned libraries in the country, and was deeply interested in the best literature. For a number of years he was a teacher of the Community Bible Class of the Knoxville Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, and later taught a class in the Bethel Presbyterian Church, located near his home, "Long Shadows."

That home, "Long Shadows," was the realization of the "dream home" of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, thought out and planned through the years of determination and struggle which won for him, not only high achievement in his profession, but also the financial success which enabled him to make the "dream home" a beautiful reality. Situated in a lovely tract of the woods, mountains, and streams of Allegheny County, about fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, and surrounded by twenty-four acres of ground, it expresses eloquently the personality of its creator. That he should have had so few years in which to enjoy the realization of his dream is cause of deep regret to those

who knew him best, but if it be true that it is the struggle itself, rather than the actual achievement which brings most of joy and is of most intrinsic value, then Ernest Chester Irwin experienced to the full the best that life can offer, namely high aim, whole-souled endeavor, and worthy achievement. Withal, he was a man among men, never losing "the common touch." He was a member of the Allegheny County and Pennsylvania Bar associations, of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, of the Duquesne and St. Clair Golf clubs; and was an interested member of the Red Cross, serving as chairman of the committee which sponsored the various "drives" in the section in which he resided. He was also greatly interested in the Boy Scout movement, and served as Scout Master in his locality, where his wide knowledge of out-of-door life, as well as his vigorous, whole-souled enthusiasm, made him a vital influence among the boys of his troop.

That death should have claimed such a life at the early age of fifty is one of the mysteries which mortal minds find themselves quite unable to penetrate, especially, when, as now, thinkers and men of affairs are so often voicing J. G. Holland's prayer:

God give us men. The time demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and willing hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And dam his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking.

Ernest Chester Irwin was married, on August 8, 1906, to Alverde Glover Rosselle, daughter of James and Elizabeth Dearth (Brown) Rosselle. (See Rosselle Line.) Mr. and Mrs. Irwin became the parents of three children: 1. Elizabeth Elida, who is attending South Hills High School. 2. Richard Newton, who died in 1921, aged ten years. 3. John Curtis, who is attending public school.

(The Rosselle Line).

Many centuries of French residence give the Rosselle family the right to consider themselves of French stock. But their ancient lineage has the enviable privilege of being traced back to those sturdy Norsemen whose impress was felt upon the whole of European history. In C. S. Sims' "Stemmata Rossellana," revised and edited by H. B. Rossell, states that the ancient pedigree of the family, later so intimately connected with Norman French history and subsequently with that of England, may be traced back to one Sveide, the Viking, who lived from 760-780. The name Rossell is derived from the name of one of the fiefs which they possessed in the department of La Manche in Normandy. The first of the line to possess Norman territory was Drago, 896, brother of Duke Rollo of Normandy, who gave to Drago the northern district of La Manche. In direct descent from Drago was Hugh Betrand, who was born in 1021. He was lord of Barneville and Le Rozel in Jersey, and of Rosel near Caen. He and his four sons, Roger, Richard, Hugh and Theobald, accompanied Duke William to England in 1066, and were present at the battle of Hastings. He was cupbearer to the King, an honorable and lucrative office. His son, Hugh, was lord of Rosel near Caen in 1090, and made a pilgrimage

to the Holy Land in 1100. The Rosselles in England became most numerous, and were settled in various countries. It is of authentic record that John Rosell was an officer in Cromwell's army and was one of the first settlers of Newtown, Long Island, in 1650, a grantee of the charter of Governor Thomas Dongan to the inhabitants of Newtown. His son, John, settled in the district of Hopewell, New Jersey, being, it is believed, the first of the family to settle in the State in which they were later so important.

(I) Job Rosselle was a native of New Jersey. He removed from New Jersey to Perryopolis, Pennsylvania, where he purchased land which had been given to George Washington by a government land patent grant which was dated February 28, 1782. Job Rosselle married Mary, whose surname is not recorded, and among their children was James, of whom further.

(II) James Rosselle, son of Job and Mary Rosselle, was born in New Jersey, and was brought to Pennsylvania by his parents. In 1771, he was in Derry Township with two horses, two cattle, and one hundred acres of land, and was taxed eight pounds. He married (first) Anna Fitz, and (second) Anne Harford, a daughter of Charles Harford, of English extraction. The children of the first marriage were: Henry, of whom further; Mary, and Margaret. The children of the second marriage were: Job, Caleb, Martin, John, John, Charles, a citizen of Rostraver Township, born December 19, 1809, in Franklin Township, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania; James, and Hope, who married a "Washington Bute." Of these, the three brothers, Job, James and Charles, married three sisters whose surname was Layton, and who came from Perryopolis.

(III) Henry Rosselle, son of James and Anna (Fitz) Rosselle, was a large landowner, and owned the farm on which the present town of Vanderbilt, Fayette County, was built. He married Mary Davis, and they were the parents of a son James, of whom further.

(IV) James Rosselle, a son of Henry and Mary (Davis) Rosselle, was engaged in the business of building contracting. He married Elizabeth Dearth Brown, and they were the parents of Alverde Glover, of whom further.

(V) Alverde Glover Rosselle, daughter of James and Elizabeth Dearth (Brown) Rosselle, married Ernest Chester Irwin (q. v.).

(Reference: Family Data.)

DENISTON FAMILY.

Ancestral History.

The Deniston family is one of the pioneer families of the State of Pennsylvania, and the members of this family have contributed in large measure to the growth, advancement and progress of that great commonwealth by their beneficent, constructive and most useful labors during the past two centuries. In the past hundred and fifty years the family has watched the metamorphosis of a great city, emerging almost magically from hills of virgin timber and fields of waving grain; and has been eyewitness to an ocular demonstration of the development of Pennsylvania from extensive forests sparsely dotted with farms cleared by indomitable pioneers, to a thickly populated industrial State, and

now, in the place of grain and fruits and growing things, there spring up row on row tall and widespreading steel and iron mills with their allied industries. Much of this has happened within the memory of the late Henry Deniston. The Denistons' own acres have shared in this amazing transformation, as also have the thousands of acres which make up the panorama of hills and valleys from the windows of the old homestead. Henry and James Deniston, bachelor sons of a pioneer, remained on the old farm. They became true progressives, however, growing with the community and keeping a commanding and influential position in business and social life, until their respective deaths. Another brother married, as did several of the sisters, and all became foremost citizens, prominent in social, business, and civic circles, which prestige is being continued by their children. It is due to sturdy, upright and progressive families like the Denistons that the present successful and highly satisfactory condition of the State of Pennsylvania is directly due.

The founder of the Deniston family in Pennsylvania was Andrew Deniston, born in the year 1750, and of ancient Scotch ancestry and distinguished lineage. Out of the very heart of the wilderness he carved and hewed for himself and family a habitation and a home. His son, Samuel Deniston, was born at Greencastle, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1798, and died on September 13, 1856. As a young man Samuel Deniston removed to Pittsburgh; married there; then went to Petersburgh (now Addison), Somerset County, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a tavern or hotel for approximately ten years. As a side business or avocation, he owned several teams which were engaged in hauling merchandise from Pittsburgh and Wheeling to Baltimore, Maryland. He then returned to Pittsburgh, where at first he lived on a rented farm in what is now the Squirrel Hill Section of that vast city. A few years later he purchased river bottom lands across the river from the present site of Munhall, Pennsylvania; and from time to time he added other parcels of land by purchase, so that at the time of his death in 1856 he was the owner of some two hundred and thirty valuable acres in the so-called Deniston homestead. He had previously married, in Pittsburgh, a daughter of Jeremiah Sturgeon, who had married a Mr. Kuhn. Jeremiah Sturgeon was a pioneer settler of Pittsburgh and owned considerable property on Wood Street, between what is today Fifth Avenue and Diamond Street, where he conducted a large hotel. It is a matter of record, which has been authenticated, that at the first anniversary of the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President of the United States, March 4, 1802, dinner was served in his honor by the leading citizens of Pittsburgh in the tavern of Citizen Jeremiah Sturgeon, at the "Sign of the Cross Keys." Samuel Deniston and his wife were the parents of eleven children, as follows: 1. Jeremiah Deniston, died in young manhood. 2. Mary Ann Deniston, married a Mr. Hunter. 3. Agnes Deniston, married Jacob Goehring. 4. Robert Deniston, married Vina Funk. 5. James Deniston, never married, lived with brother Henry on the old homestead. 6. Susan Deniston, married Samuel Shannon. 7. Amanda Deniston, married Harry Harbaugh. 8. Ellen Deniston, became the wife of Peter

Donaldson. 9. Elizabeth Deniston, married Andrew Goehring, of whom further. 10. Henry Deniston, unmarried, of whom further. 11. Letitia Deniston, who never married.

Elizabeth Deniston, ninth of the eleven children of Samuel and Letitia (Sturgeon) Deniston, married Andrew Goehring, and they lived in Glenwood, a suburb of Pittsburgh. They were the parents of Ella D. Goehring, who was born in Glenwood on May 10, 1862. She was married (first) to Elmer Reynolds, a native of Pittsburgh, and a son of Daniel and Nancy Reynolds. He was an electrician in the employ of the Westinghouse Company, and was killed while at his work in Wilmerding, on July 15, 1898. The children born to this marriage are: 1. Harry Reynolds. 2. Daniel Reynolds. 3. Lottie Reynolds, who became the wife of John Truxall. 4. Elmer Reynolds, now a resident of Wilmerding, Pennsylvania. 5. Raymond Reynolds, a resident of Phoenix, Arizona. Mrs. Ella D. (Goehring) Reynolds was married (second), in 1906, to William Vaughan, whose death occurred in Buffalo, New York, in 1912. Three years later, in 1915, Mrs. Ella D. (Goehring-Reynolds) Vaughan, went to live with her aged uncle, Henry Deniston, with whom she remained, nursing and tending to his every want until his death in 1925. Mrs. Vaughan survives her uncle, and continues to reside in the homestead of her ancestors in Swissvale, Pennsylvania.

Henry Deniston, tenth of the eleven children of Samuel and Letitia (Sturgeon) Deniston, was born in the log cabin on his father's farm on the Monongahela River, on April 10, 1839. The homestead was about eight miles from Pittsburgh and opposite the present site of the United States Steel Corporation Mills at Homestead, Pennsylvania. Here Mr. Deniston passed all of his eighty-seven years. Like the majority of the youth of that pioneer day, he received a scant and often interrupted education in the local public schools, which functioned only when the pupils were not needed for work on the farm. As Henry Deniston grew older he performed a man's work on the farm, which began to supply food to the constantly growing city of Pittsburgh. When his father died in 1856, Henry Deniston received a part of the homestead, and many years ago sold to the McClintock-Marshall Construction Company some of his river frontage, which they in turn sold to the Carnegie Steel Company, which erected large blast furnaces upon the property. Thus the old farm with its quiet air and peaceful outlook is now the scene of hectic, hurrying and clanging industry, and the old homestead perched on a bluff overlooking the river commands a view of the workshop of the world: Homestead, Munhall, Dusquesne, Rankin and Braddock—all teeming industrial centres crowded with gigantic manufacturing plants. Henry Deniston and his brother James (a review of whose life and labors follows this account of his younger brother) never married, but were chiefly responsible for the financial interests of the Deniston heirs. These two old men, representing a fine type of American gentleman of a bygone era, remained on the old homestead until the death of James in 1915 and that of Henry ten years later. They remembered the primitive wilderness of the surrounding country in their childhood, and the time when the Poor Farm of Pittsburgh

stood on the present site of a vast and roaring steel mill with its ruddy furnaces and belching chimneys. In 1902, James and Henry Deniston purchased ground in Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburgh, and there built the beautiful Deniston Mausoleum, where were re-interred the remains of those of the family who had been buried in the old family burying-ground on a corner of the old homestead. Politically, Mr. Deniston was a staunch member of the Republican party; while his religious affiliation was given to the Presbyterian Church of Swissvale, of which he was a regular attendant and a most liberal supporter. Henry Deniston passed to his eternal rest on November 23, 1925. He had dedicated his life to works of enduring benefit, and he was greatly mourned by his surviving relatives and by a large circle of true friends. His remaining days were spent in comfort and security, under the indefatigable care of his niece, Mrs. Ella D. (Goehring-Reynolds) Vaughan, who had come to take charge of the venerable old mansion and its kindly master in 1915. Mrs. Vaughan, an extremely efficient woman, took complete charge of the home and looked after the health, personal wants and needs of her aged uncle during the remaining ten years of his life. There is no doubt that the loving and watchful care of Mrs. Vaughan helped to prolong the life of Mr. Deniston, for during the years of her stay at the old homestead there were times when illnesses came to Mr. Deniston from which he recovered principally through the careful nursing and loving care of this niece of his, of whom it can be truthfully said that surely God in His goodness and mercy raised up Mrs. Ella D. (Goehring-Reynolds) Vaughan to watch over and to guard lovingly this man in the declining years of his busy and useful life.

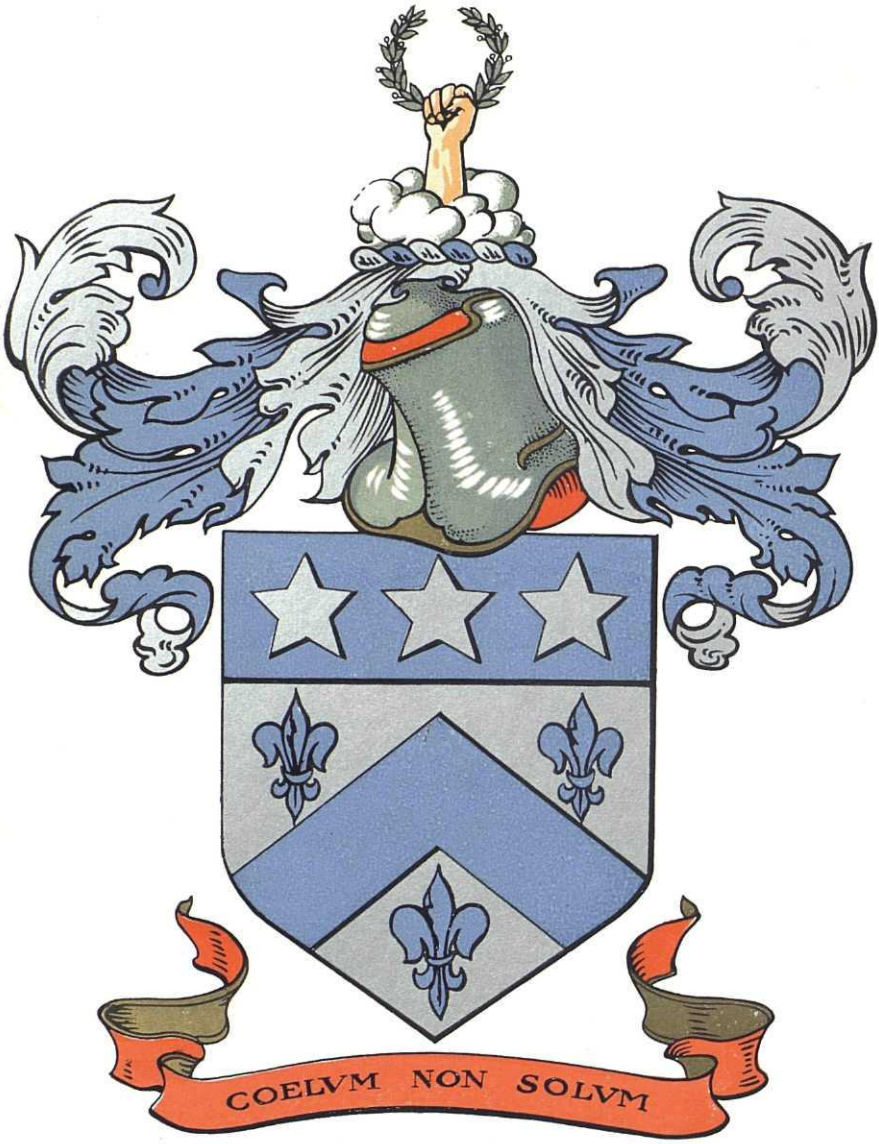
James Deniston, fifth of the eleven children of Samuel and Letitia (Sturgeon) Deniston, and elder brother of Henry Deniston, was born in Squirrel Hill, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the year 1832. In early childhood he went with his father and family to the homestead farm on the banks of the Monongahela River, and lived there continuously until his death on January 6, 1915. When his father died in 1856 he shared with his brother Henry in the division and management of the Deniston Estate, and in addition had many other business interests, among which was a directorate in the Braddock National Bank. As a member of the Swissvale Presbyterian Church, he was among the influential and substantial citizens of the vicinity, which had known and respected him for eighty-three years.

This, then, is the brief story of the lives and labors of several of the Deniston name—a family which has been closely identified with the growth and progress of the State of Pennsylvania for two hundred years, and members of which family are still to be found bending their shoulders to the wheels of progress not only in their native State, but in various commonwealths throughout this great nation. Good citizens, loyal patriots and true Americans, all—an honor and a credit to their native land.

STEVENSON, Thomas Jefferson,

Manufacturer.

The surname Stevenson or Stephenson belongs to the numerous class of patronymics derived from christen or given names, and signifies "son of Stephen."



Stevenson

The family is an ancient one both in England and in Scotland, and in both countries groups and individuals bearing the name were entitled to bear arms. Burke, in his "General Armory," records fourteen coats-of-arms for branches of the family using the form Stevenson, located in counties Cumberland, Warwick, Derby, Lincolnshire, and Cheshire in England; and at Edinburgh, Hermishiels, Mount Gram, and other districts in Scotland. Of the fourteen armorial bearings thus recorded eight carry as principal charges a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis. Others show the bend and three leopards' faces, which are frequently used by those spelling the name Stephenson. The armorial bearings described below are those recorded for Stevenson in the "Lion Register," Scotland.

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis azure; on a chief of the last as many mullets of the first.

Crest—A dexter hand issuing out of a cloud holding a laurel garland, all proper.

Motto—*Cœlum non solum.* (Heaven not earth.)

Members of the family settled in Ireland at an early date, among these being the ancestors of Andrew Stevenson, mentioned below. The question as to whether the father of Andrew Stevenson went to Ireland from Scotland or from Cheshire, England, has been raised, and remains unanswered as far as records are concerned, but circumstantial evidence points to Scotland as the origin of this branch of the family. It is certain that in Pennsylvania the Stevensons were generally known as "Scotch-Irish," and the fact that they settled among the Scotch-Irish is significant. Family tradition relates that three brothers left their home at the same time, one going to Enniskillen, Ireland; a second to Raphoe, and a third to Chester, Pennsylvania. The earliest definitely known ancestor of the line here traced is Andrew Stevenson, of whom further.

(I) Andrew Stevenson, of Raphoe, County Donegal, Ireland, was born about 1720, and died about 1776. He was a prosperous citizen of the town, holding the lease of two town lands, about eight hundred acres, and in order to reach an absconding debtor who had borrowed largely from the community he was induced to visit America. There he was taken with fever, and died in Wilmington, Delaware, about 1776. His property quickly disappeared, as he was charged with having joined the colonists in their rebellion. His first wife was Nancy McNeelin. Their children, all born in Raphoe, were: 1. Andrew, of whom further. 2. Thomas, born in 1754; was in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1785; after 1817 removed to Calcutta, Ohio, where he was a farmer, and died in February, 1846, ninety-three years old; he married Jane Barr. 3. Lucy, died unmarried. 4. John, came to America. 5. James, came to America. By a second marriage, name of wife unknown, he had children: 6. William, remained in Ireland, died near Londonderry. 7. Robert, came to America soon after 1820, naturalization certificate 1833, died at Calcutta, Ohio. 8. Nancy, came to America in advanced years, died at the home of her daughter in Philadelphia. 9. Another child.

(II) Andrew Stevenson, son of Andrew and Nancy (McNeelin) Stevenson, was born at Raphoe, Ireland, in 1750; after his marriage he lived at Ballylow, somewhat more than a mile from Strabane. He became a manufacturer of

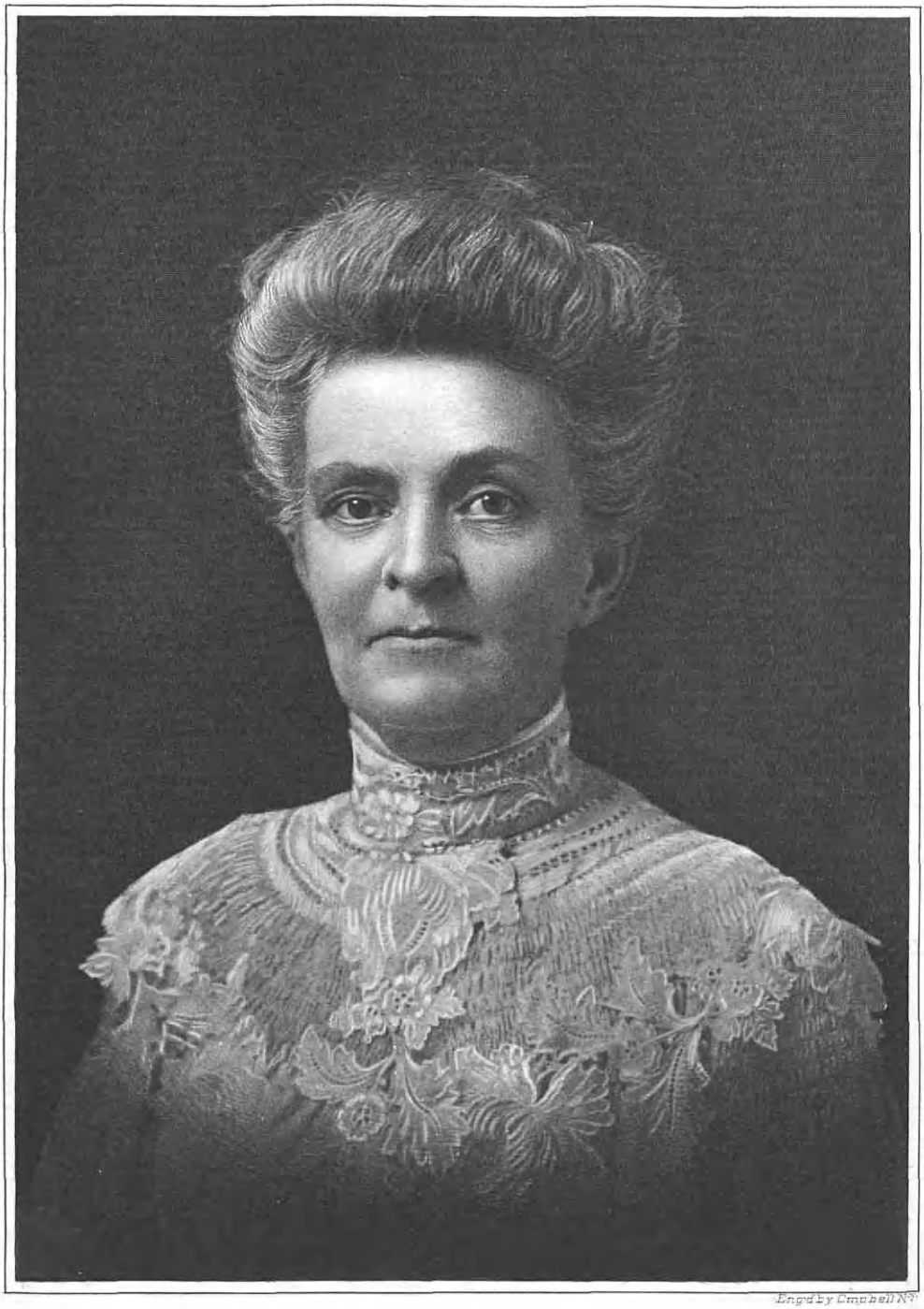
weavers' reeds and was very successful "until after his second marriage." He died in May, 1818, and was buried in Strabane, but the grave is unmarked now. He was a man of fine presence, of high intelligence, and, like his father, was an elder in the Covenanter Church at Breda, and much respected in the community. He married Margery Brown, daughter of William Brown, of Edymore. (See Brown II). Children: 1. Andrew, married but left no issue. 2. John, born in Raphoe, in 1782, died at Ballylow, in January, 1818; married Isabella Brown, daughter of William, of Edymore. 3. James, of whom further. 4. Nancy, who married George A. Stevenson, son of William, son of Andrew; came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but removed to Sparta, Illinois, where she died in October, 1862; children: William A., and Margery. 5. Mary Ann, who married Thomas Kinkead, lived near Strabane. Had seven daughters and one son, Thomas S. Kinkead. 6. Margery, who married James Cook, and settled in Washington County, Illinois.

(III) James Stevenson, son of Andrew and Margery (Brown) Stevenson, was born in Raphoe, in 1784, and in 1817 came to America, where he settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He died in Pittsburgh, June 15, 1836, when about forty-five years old. He married, February 28, 1817, Elizabeth Jane Erskine, daughter of William Erskine, of Belfast. (See Erskine II.) Children: 1. Andrew Brown, born December 30, 1817, died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1902. He was auditor of Allegheny County for many years, held all the offices of the borough of Birmingham (now part of Pittsburgh); married (first) Catherine Cameron; (second) Cynthia A. Douglas. 2. William Erskine, born March 18, 1820, died November 29, 1883; served as United States Senator from West Virginia during Grant's term as President, and was also governor of West Virginia; resided at Parkersburg, where he died. 3. John Armstrong, born November 25, 1821, engaged in agricultural pursuits in Iowa City, where some of the family still reside. 4. Elizabeth Jane, born January 23, 1824, died April 3, 1899; married E. J. Cummins. 5. Thomas Jefferson, of whom further. 6. James Stewart, born April 9, 1828, died August 16, 1830. 7. Ruth, born June 29, 1830, died April 9, 1902; married ——— Beattie, of St. Louis, Missouri. 8. Margaret Ann, born October 20, 1832; married Robert Brewer, and in 1873 resided near Tarentum, Pennsylvania. 9. James Hamil, born May 10, 1835, died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1878.

(IV) Thomas Jefferson Stevenson, son of James and Elizabeth J. (Erskine) Stevenson, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1826, and died there April 26, 1902. After receiving a good practical education in the local schools and in Duff's Business College, he became identified with the Pennsylvania Salt Company, located at Natrona, Pennsylvania, where he then resided, and where he served as postmaster for one year. In 1866 he severed his connection with the Pennsylvania Salt Company, and began his long connection with the pipe-manufacturing concern then known as Graff, Byers & Company, later as Byers, McCullough & Company, still later as A. M. Byers & Company, and finally as A. M. Byers & Company, Inc. Through all the changes and reorganizations indicated by these changes in the firm style Mr. Stevenson continued to de-

Thomas J. Stevenson.

Mary (McKee) Stevenson



Engd by Emshell N.Y.

Mary E. Stevenson

American Historical Soc'y

Eng by Finley & Conn

Hon F. Stinson

vote his energy to the advancement of the interests of the concern, serving in the financial departments for a period of thirty-four years, and holding at the time of his death the official position of secretary and treasurer of the company. He was known as an energetic business man of tested ability and stood high in the esteem of iron manufacturers everywhere. It was said of him that "his word was as good as his bond." Those who were associated with him in either business or social connections knew that this was not an idle statement, but a sober truth. In addition to his responsibilities in connection with A. M. Byers & Company, Inc., he was also a member of the board of directors of the Monongahela National Bank, the Equitable Trust Company, and the Traders and Mechanics and Manufacturers Bank. He was also interested in the firm of Ripley & Company, now the United States Glass Company. Politically, he gave his support to the Republican party. During the later years of his life he resided at No. 714 Aiken Avenue and East End, Pittsburgh, and though he was reared a "Covenanter," he in later years became a member of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church, of which he was a regular attendant and an earnest supporter. Mr. Stevenson had hosts of friends and acquaintances in and about Pittsburgh, among whom he was especially esteemed for his genial disposition and his sterling qualities of character.

Thomas Jefferson Stevenson married, at Tarentum, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1854, Sarah Mary McKee, always known as Mary, who died September 25, 1895, daughter of James and Mary (Cox) McKee. (See McKee IV.) Children: 1. Mary Elizabeth. 2. Adeline, who married, in 1881, William Francis Murdoch (now deceased); resides in Seattle, Washington. Children: i. Mary Stevenson. ii. Elizabeth Erskine. iii. Adeline Howard, *married* Madison Owens, and has one daughter: Adeline Dorothy; resides in Gresham, Oregon. iv. William Francis Murdoch (2). 3. Thomas Frazier, a biography of whom follows. 4. William Aiken, died May 7, 1889, aged twenty-six years.

(V) Thomas Frazier Stevenson, son of Thomas Jefferson and Sarah Mary (McKee) Stevenson, and the fifth in descent from Andrew Stevenson of County Donegal, Ireland, was born in Natrona, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1859, and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1923. He received his education in the public schools, graduating from Pittsburgh High School when he was seventeen years of age. Upon the completion of his school training he became associated with the United States Glass Company, and his connection with that concern was continued to the time of his retirement in 1912, a period of more than thirty-four years. During that time he served in various capacities, including that of purchasing agent, demonstrating in each department of business activity ability of a high order and conscientious adherence to the highest standards of business integrity. Ill health made necessary his retirement in 1912. He had always been an extensive traveler, both in this country and abroad during his vacation periods, and after his retirement he took an extended trip in Europe, hoping that new scenes and interests would restore his failing strength. In addition to his activities in connection with the United States Glass Company, Mr. Stevenson was also a member

of the board of directors of the Manufacturers' Bank, and after his death, at the meeting of directors held on May 8, 1923, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted as an expression of the esteem in which he was held by his colleagues:

Whereas, Mr. Thomas F. Stevenson has served for twelve years as a Director of the Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa., holding this position at the time of his death, and

Whereas, He has proven himself an able and conscientious adviser and has endeared himself personally to each of his fellow-members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Thomas F. Stevenson, the bank has lost a good Director and the Board of Directors a valued colleague, a true and staunch friend and a man of real character; and be it further

Resolved, That in paying this slight tribute to his memory, we likewise express our heartfelt sympathy to his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of our deceased fellow-member.

Yours sincerely,

I. C. RUDOLPH, Cashier.

A man of fine intellect, Mr. Stevenson was a close student, widely read and possessed of a vast fund of information which he used to good purpose. He was a member of the Duquesne Club, where his genial disposition made him an always welcome associate, and in earlier years he was a tennis enthusiast.

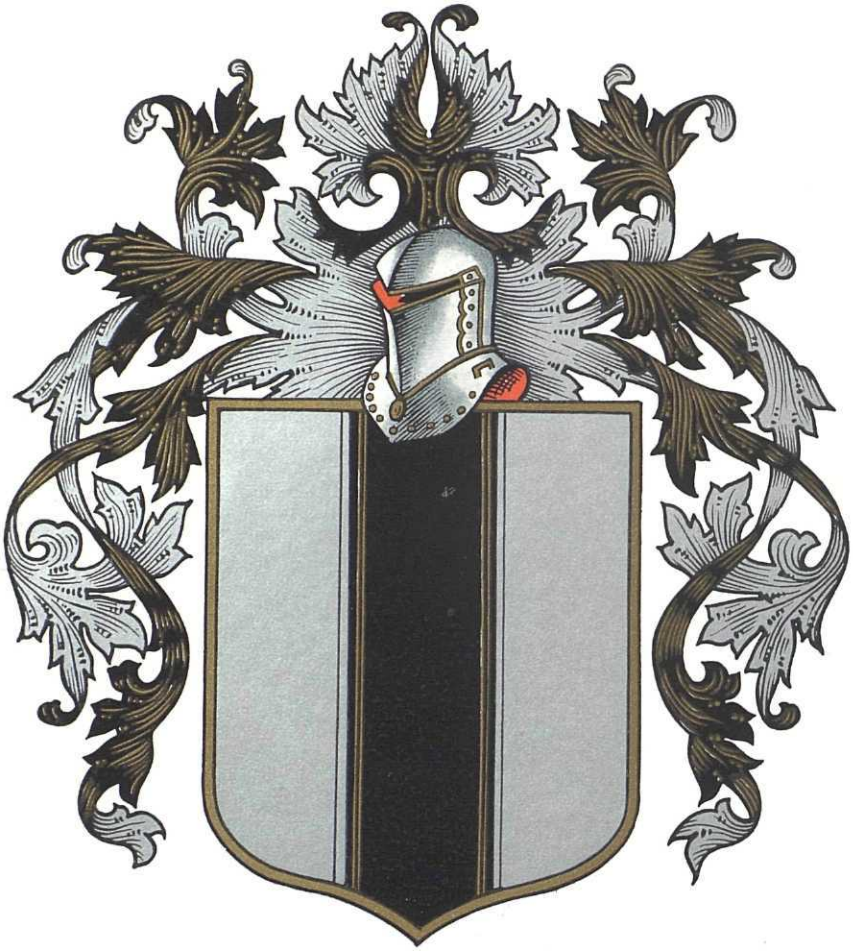
His religious affiliation was with Shadyside Presbyterian Church, to which he contributed liberally both of his means and of individual interest and service. Always interested in the advancement of the general welfare, he quietly gave assistance to most of the worthy causes brought to his notice, and was a liberal supporter of Kingsley House. It has been said of him that "he was a keen business man, beloved by all his friends, and his memory is an inspiration to all who knew him well," and that tribute is one which expresses the feeling of his large circle of surviving friends and associates.

Through his maternal ancestors, James McKee, Jr., and Hugh McKee, Mr. Stevenson held membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

(The Brown Line).

The name Brown has from very early times been a prominent one in Ireland. The family is of Norman origin, derived from the Counts of Marche in Poicton, and the name is inscribed on the Roll of Battle Abbey. One of the family, Hugh le Brun, married Isabel, of Angoulême, widow of King John. Their son, William de Valence, Baron by Tenure, was created Earl of Pembroke, by Henry III. Aylmer de Valence, son of said William, was Baron by Writ, 1299; and, afterwards, Earl of Pembroke. At his decease, without issue, the Barony and Earldom became extinct in 1323.

Sir Hugh le Brun, son of Geoffrey (or Godfrey) le Brun, was one of the Lords of the Marches of Wales. His grandsons, William and Philip, having distinguished themselves in the civil wars against Henry, were obliged, in order to escape his resentment, to join in the invasion of Ireland, in 1170, in which year Sir Philip of Mulrankan was appointed governor of Wexford. He landed in Ireland with the Earl Marshal, went against Dublin, then in the possession of the Danes, and settled near Klondalkin. One of his descendants, Fromond le Brun, was Chancellor of Ireland in 1230, 1257, and 1272. Sir David Brown, grandson



Erskine

of Sir William, was Companion-in-arms of Rikard de Burg, the Red Earl of Ulster, with whom he was connected by marriage, and obtained extensive possessions near Athenry, the capital of the Anglo-Norman settlers in Connaught. He died at David's Castle, having, with his son Aymer, built the Castle of Carrabrowne, in Oranmore. Stephen Brown, brother of Sir William, mentioned above, was at the battle of Athenry in 1316, and Dunhald in 1318. The name William appears frequently among his descendants, some of whom settled in Athenry, while others scattered to various parts of Ireland.

The armorial bearings described herewith are those recorded by Burke for Browne of Kilskeagh, County Galway, descended from the family mentioned above.

Arms—Argent, an eagle displayed sable.
Crest—A griffin's head erased sable.
Motto—*Fortiter et fideliter.*

(The Family in America).

(I) William Brown was of Balymore, County Tyrone, Province of Ulster. He married, and among his children were: I. William, who came to Tarrytown, New York, about 1840, and lived there with his son William until his death, when he was buried in the old Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, at Tarrytown. 2. Margery, of whom further.

(II) Margery Brown, daughter of William Brown, of Edymore, married Andrew Stevenson. (See Stevenson II.)

(The Erskine Line).

Arms—Argent, a pale sable.

As a surname Erskine is derived from the Barony of Erskine, in Renfrewshire, Scotland.

(I) Henry de Erskine in the twelfth year of King Alexander II (1226) is witness to the gift of the patronage of the church of Roseneth, which Amelic, brother of Malduim, Earl of Lennox, made to the canons of Paisley. Burke, in his "General Armory," records twenty-two coats-of-arms for various branches of the Erskine family. The arms blazoned herewith are as recorded by Burke for Erskine when quartered with other armorial bearings for the various armigerous groups. These arms, but with crest added, are also recorded by MacKenzie in his "Colonial Families."

(II) Sir John de Erskine, son of Henry de Erskine, in 1262 is witness to a donation of Walter Stewart, Earl of Monteith, of the church of St. Colmonel, to the Abbot of Paisley.

(III) Sir John de Erskine, son of Sir John de Erskine, possessed the barony of Erskine, and had sons: John, of whom further; and William, the latter being granted land in Ayrshire.

(IV) John Erskine (note change in name), son of Sir John de Erskine, is given by Douglas (but not by Collins' Peerage), citing his submission to Edward I of England, in 1296. He left a son John, of whom further.

(V) Sir John Erskine, of Erskine, obtained a grant of lands in the tenement of Largs in Ayrshire. His uncle William is named in the charter. He married, and had a son and three daughters.

(VI) Sir William Erskine, only son of Sir John Erskine, was in the expedition to England under Randolph and Sir James Douglas, and for gallant conduct was knighted, 1327, under the Royal banner. He died in 1329, leaving five sons, Sir Robert, of whom further; Adam, Sir Alan, Andrew, and Sir Archibald.

(VII) Sir Robert Erskine, oldest son

of Sir William Erskine, succeeded his father, and sided with King David II, in opposition to Baliol. He was appointed great chamberlain of Scotland, 1350; and at a Parliament held at Persh, January 17, 1356-57, he was, with the bishops of St. Andrews and Brechin, appointed plenipotentiary to treat with England, not only for the ransom of King David, but for a truce betwixt the two nations, which was successfully brought about. In 1358 he was appointed ambassador to Charles, regent of France; and in 1363 re-appointed great chamberlain, and had grants of lands in Fife, Perth, and Ayrshire. He assisted at the coronation of King Robert II in 1371. He died near the end of 1385. He married (first) Beatrix Lindsay, of the house of Crawford; (second) Christian, daughter of Sir John Menteth, and widow of Sir Edward Keith, by whom no issue. By the first marriage he had: Sir Thomas, of whom further; Sir Nichol, Alan, Murick or Mariota, and Elizabeth.

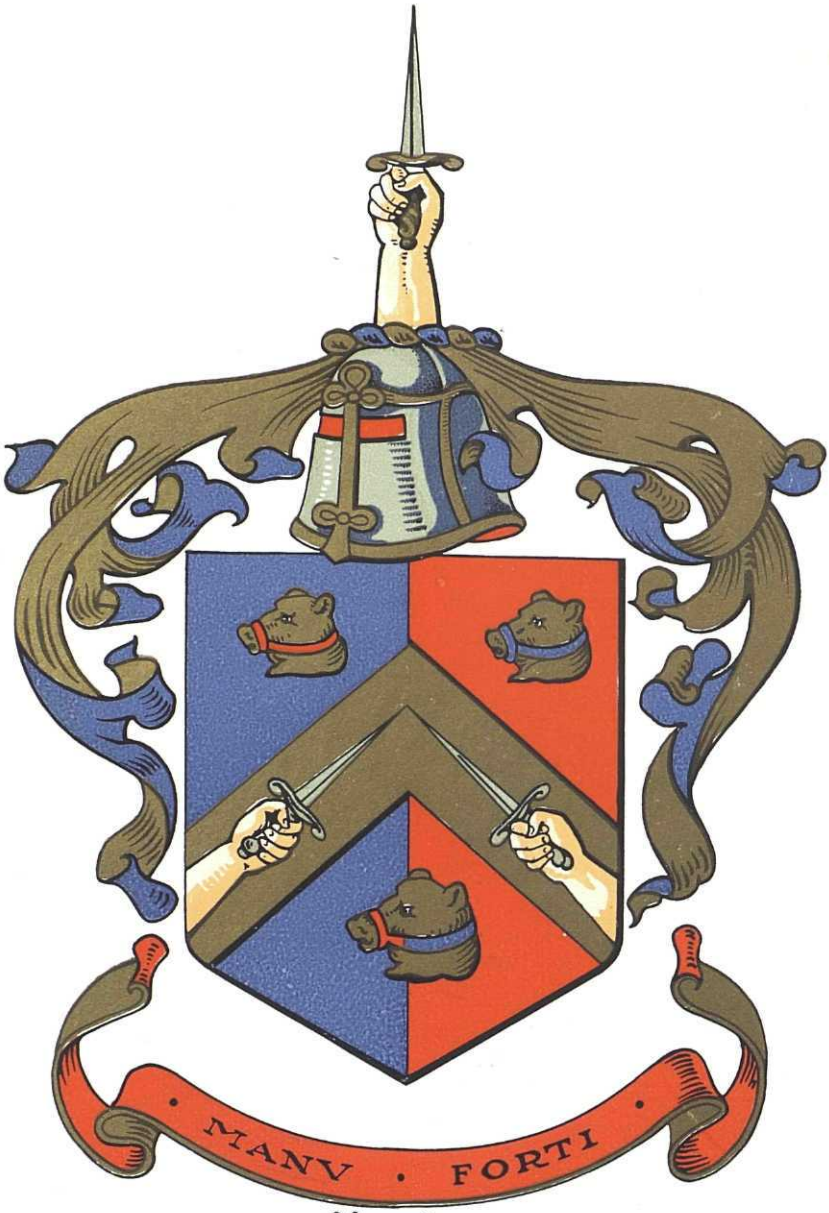
(VIII) Sir Thomas Erskine, oldest son of Sir Robert and Beatrix (Lindsay) Erskine, was ambassador to England in 1384 and 1392, and died about 1419. He married (first) Joanna Barclay; (second) Janet, only child of Sir Edward Keith, marischal of Scotland [by Christian, daughter of Sir John Menteth by Lady Elyn Mar, daughter of Gratney, eleventh Earl of Mar (see Keith XIII); by this marriage he had: Sir Robert, of whom further; and John, who had a grant of the Barony of Dun, 1392-93, and was ancestor of Erskine of Dun and their branch, the Erskines of Pittodric. Sir Thomas had also daughters: Elizabeth, and Christian.

(IX) Sir Robert Erskine, oldest son of Thomas and Janet (Keith) Erskine, was taken prisoner at the battle of Homldon in 1402, and was a hostage for the ransom of King James I in 1624. On the death of Alexander, Earl of Mar, in 1425, he claimed that earldom. He died in 1453. He married a daughter of Robert Stewart, Lord of Lorn and Innermeath, and had a son and two daughters.

(X) Thomas Erskine, son of Sir Robert and ——— (Stewart) Erskine, was, according to Collins, speaking from the English standpoint, Lord Erskine, but Douglas calls him second Earl of Mar, of which he was dispossessed in 1457, but sat in Parliament as Lord Erskine, October 14, 1467. He died before December 6, 1494. He married Lady Douglas, daughter of James, Earl of Morton, and granddaughter of King James I, of Scotland, and had a son and three daughters. (See Douglas XI.)

(XI) Alexander Erskine, second Lord Erskine, son of Thomas and Lady (Douglas) Erskine, was in great favor with King James IV, and was of his privy council, and obtained various lands. He died before June 17, 1510. He married (first) Christian, daughter of Sir Robert Crichton, of Sanquhar, mentioned in the records of Parliament, October 9, 1466. He married (second) Helen, daughter of Alexander, first Lord Home, but his issue, three sons and two daughters, were all by the first marriage.

(XII) Robert Erskine, oldest son of Alexander and Christian (Crichton) Erskine, third Lord Erskine, was sheriff of Stirlingshire, February 26, 1506-07. He fell at the battle of Flodden, September 9, 1513. He married Isabel (Elizabeth) Campbell, daughter of Sir George Campbell, of Loudoun, and had five sons and four daughters. (See Campbell XVI.)



Mc Kee
(Mc Kay)

(XIII) John Erskine, fourth Lord Erskine, son of Robert and Isabel (Campbell) Erskine, being of great honor and probity, was made guardian of the young King James V, and governor of Stirling castle; and upon the King's death in 1542 was made guardian of the young Queen Mary. He married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyle, and had five sons and two daughters, but the first and second sons died before their father, without lawful issue.

(XIV) John Erskine, fifth Lord Erskine, third son of John and Margaret (Campbell) Erskine, succeeded his father in 1552, and in 1560 the Queen committed herself to his protection. In 1561 he was sworn her privy councillor, and June 23, 1565, received by charter the Earldom of Mar, having made good his title to descend from Gratney, Earl of Mar; and though he was a zealous Protestant, Queen Mary committed to him her son, afterwards James VI of Scotland, and James I of England. He was made Regent of Scotland, September 5, 1571, on the death of the Earl of Lenox. He married Annabella, daughter of Sir William Murray, of Tullibordine. A branch of this family, from Sir Alexander Erskine, third son of John, eighth Earl of Mar, grandson of the foregoing, was founded by Sir James, son of Alexander at Dublin, who had the abbacy of Cambuskenneth, but died at Dublin, March 5, 1636. A branch from an earlier line settled in Antrim, in the Plantation of Ulster, at Woodburn, on Belfast Lough, and at The Ards, in County Down, on the south side of Belfast Lough.

(The Family in America).

(I) William Erskine, a descendant from these last Erskines, lived in Belfast before 1800.

(II) Elizabeth Jane Erskine, daughter of William Erskine, of Belfast, married, February 28, 1817, James Stevenson, son of Andrew (2) and Margery (Brown) Stevenson, born at Raphoe, County Donegal, and came with him later in the year to Pennsylvania. (See Stevenson III.)

(The McKee Line).

Arms—Per pale azure and gules; on a chevron between three bears' heads argent, muzzled, counterchanged, a sinister and dexter arm chevronways, issuing from the sides of the shield, each holding a dagger meeting in point.

Crest—A dexter arm from the elbow, erect, holding a dagger, in pale, all proper, pommel and hilt or.

Motto—Manu forti. (With a strong hand.)

The McKee or McKay family is of Scotch origin, the line here traced being descendants of the chiefs of the McKay clan of Kintyre, Scotland, a clan the history of which forms one of the romances of the Highlands of Scotland. Branches settled in England and in Ireland. Burke, in his "General Armory," records five coats-of-arms for individuals and groups bearing the name McKay, located in Scotland and Ireland, and it is a significant fact that four of these carry "three bears' heads" as principal charges. The armorial bearings described above are those of McKay of Edinburgh, which are similar to those of McKay, barons Reay, while crest and motto are identical.

The branch of the Mackay family from which the McKee line traced below is descended settled in County Antrim, Ireland, under the following circumstances. The father of Thomas McKee, mentioned below, was an officer in the army of William of Orange, which was sent into Ireland. He helped to defeat the forces of

James II in the battle of the Boyne in 1690, and for his services to the English crown received land in Ireland. Later, the father accompanied Thomas to America.

(I) Thomas McKee and his father left County Antrim, Ireland, and came to this country to engage in the Indian fur trade. They settled along the Susquehanna River in Paxtang Township, of what was then Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, both continuing in the fur trading business for about thirty-five years. At the end of that time the father died, and Thomas, the son, continued the business at McKee's Half Falls, in what is now Snyder County Pennsylvania, where he established a trading store. He had his business at this place in 1742, although it is believed that he had established a branch of his father's business there six years before this date. After the defeat of Braddock, the Indians burned Thomas McKee's trading post, which he rebuilt and fortified in 1756. He was a captain in the Colonial forces in the French and Indian War. Later he was an Indian agent, and several times visited Fort Pitt and other places to confer on Indian affairs. He was also special commissioner of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania to the Wyoming settlement. He died in 1772, having disposed of his extensive land holdings. He married, and among his children was James, Jr., of whom further.

(II) James McKee, Jr., son of Thomas McKee, was born about 1740, at McKee's Half Falls, on the Susquehanna River, now Snyder County, Pennsylvania, and like his father became a trapper and fur trader. After his marriage he moved into the Cumberland Valley, where he purchased land at several places and where eight of his children were born. In 1773 he purchased land between Congruity and West Apollo, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, to which place he was about to remove when the Revolutionary War broke out. James and his two sons, Thomas and Hugh, enlisted in a company of Frontier Riflemen, a part of a regiment commanded by Colonel Chambers. They participated in the New Jersey campaign and wintered at Valley Forge. At the close of the war in 1783, James and his family of eight children removed to the Westmoreland County property. James and his sons had visited the Westmoreland County home several times before this, and had erected a cabin and cleared the land, but on their arrival for final settlement they found their cabin had been burned down. This had taken place when the Indians burned Hannastown and devastated the Westmoreland frontier.

In 1809 James McKee, Jr., while preparing to remove to the "Ohio" country, was taken sick, which illness resulted in his death in 1810. He was buried in Congruity Presbyterian Church Yard, Congruity, Pennsylvania. His widow went to Ohio in 1811 and a few years later died at Andrew McKee's farm near Zanesville, Ohio, where she was buried. James McKee, Jr., married Susan Nesbit, daughter of Thomas Nesbit. (see Nesbit II.) Children (first seven born in the Cumberland Valley, last three in Westmoreland County): 1. Thomas. 2. Polly. 3. Hugh, of whom further. 4. Martha. 5. Rachel. 6. William. 7. James. 8. Abbie. 9. Andrew. 10. Ruhaminah.

(III) Hugh McKee, son of James, Jr.,

Browne
(BROWN)

Nesbit

Cox

Sloan

Douglas

Campbell

BROWNE—BROWN.

Arms—Argent, an eagle displayed sable.
Crest—A griffin's head erased sable.
Motto—*Fortiter et fideliter.*

NESBIT.

Arms—Argent, three boars' heads erased sable.
Crest—A boar passant sable.
Motto—*I byde it.*

COX.

Arms—Or, three bars azure, on a canton gules a lion's head erased argent.
Crest—An antelope's head erased proper, pierced through the neck by a spear.

SLOAN.

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant gules, crowned with an antique crown or.
Crest—An eagle displayed proper.

DOUGLAS.

Arms—Argent, on a chief gules two stars of the field.
Crest—A boar passant between two trees proper.
Supporters—Two savages proper.

CAMPBELL.

Arms—Gyronny of eight ermine and gules.

and Susan (Nesbit) McKee, was born about 1760 near Greencastle, Antrim Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He engaged in the Indian fur trade, and at the outbreak of the Revolution enlisted in the Continental Army. He participated in the New Jersey campaign. The following letter from Valley Forge indicates that he shared the severe suffering of that dreadful winter:

December 12, 1777

Camp on the Schuylkill

Dear Mother,

My company came here yesterday and we are preparing for a long stay. We feel that we have a long, gloomy winter ahead. The General does not think that we will move before spring.

My foot is still very sore and walking about in the cold and snow with it bound up in cloth does not help it any.

God knows I do not complain when my comrades are also without shoes and without covering, and our country's liberties are in the balance.

We laugh at our hardships and joke about the beef-fed Britons. Be brave, the God of Battles is with us.

It is so cold, I can hardly write another word and what I have written with this poor quill and worse fluid may not be made out.

Father and brother are out scouting toward Philadelphia.

Your loving son,

Hugh.

Hugh McKee became a captain of Riflemen before the close of the war. He was also captain of the Congruity Rifles during the War of 1812. After the settlement in Westmoreland County, Hugh McKee married and purchased a farm near his father's home, and there all of his children were born. After the death of his father, in 1812, he moved into Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, and settled at Hamilton Post Office, where he was killed March 21, 1812, by a log falling upon him from the roof of his cabin. He was buried in the old Punxsutawney graveyard, his being the first grave in that cemetery. Hugh McKee married Elizabeth Thompson, "a neighbor girl," who was born in Cumberland County in 1764, and died at her son William's farm near Hamilton Post Office, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1847. Children: 1. James, of whom further. 2. Thompson. 3. Thomas. 4. Sarah. 5. Thompson, married ——— Bell. 6. Susan Nesbit, married ——— Newcom. 7. Nancy Watson, married ——— Sadler. 8. William.

(IV) James McKee, son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Thompson) McKee, was born near Congruity, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1794. Later, he removed to Tarentum, and soon after this became part owner of a steamboat running between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. He was drowned, September 29, 1838, in the Mississippi River, at St. Louis, Missouri, while his boat was leaving that port for the South. It is said that he was knocked overboard by a carpenter's mate with whom he had had a heated argument. The body was never recovered. His widow, who was living at Tarentum when news came of her husband's death, became a school teacher and taught for a number of years to support her family. She died February 17, 1852, at the home of her daughter, Catherine (McKee) Frazier, at Portersville, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where she was buried. James McKee married, October 1, 1822, Squire Loughney performing the ceremony near Saltsburg, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, Mary Cox, who was born near Londonderry, Ireland, April 16, 1791, daughter of Rev. Edward Cox, M. A. (Oxford) and Jane (Sloan) Cox. (See Cox II.) Mrs. McKee was edu-

cated at Grace Hill Seminary, Londonderry. Children: 1. Edward. 2. Eliza. 3. Eliza Jane, who married Thomas Aiken. 4. William. 5. Catherine, who married David Frazier. 6. Sarah Mary, of whom further. 7. James Harvey. 8. William Henry.

(IV) Sarah Mary McKee, daughter of James and Mary (Cox) McKee, was born at Campbell's Mills, near Livermore, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1830, and died at her residence, No. 714 Aiken Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1895. She was married, June 22, 1854, to Thomas Jefferson Stevenson, son of James and Elizabeth J. (Erskine) Stevenson. (See Stevenson IV.)

(The Nesbit Line).

The surname Nisbit (sometimes varied to Nesbit) is local, derived from the lands of Nisbit in the shire of Berwick, which were of an ancient denomination, for in the donation of King Edgar (about A. D. 1097) to the monks of Dumferline, he gives, among other tracts, the land of Nisbit, where the Castle of Nisbit stood, "memorable for the fatal overthrow the English gave to the flower of the youth of the Lothians."

The family is descended from Philip de Nesbyth in the time of David I, of Scotland (died May, 1153), who is a witness to David's deed to the religious at Caldingham. The "Villa de Nisbet," with its chapel, is granted in the next reign to the monks of Durham. Philip de Nisbet, with James and John Nisbet, is mentioned in the Bond of Submission given by the barons of Scotland to King Edward I, of England, in 1296. King Robert Bruce grants to Adam Nisbet of that ilk the lands of Knocklies, for one soldier's service. Adam Nisbet, of that ilk, was succeeded by Philip Nisbet, mentioned in a charter of George de Dunbar, Earl of March, 1373. Philip was succeeded by his son Adam, designated as of West Nisbet in a charter of these lands in 1420, East Nisbet being conveyed by the female side of marriage to a Chimside. His grandson and successor, Nisbet de Coden, that is, of that ilk, is so designated in a charter which he received from King James IV of the land of Brighamshiels, to himself and wife Helen Rutherford, in the year 1506. His successor was Alexander Nisbet, of that ilk. George Nisbet, son of Alexander, received from John Nisbet, of Dalziel, half of the barony of Dalziel in 1513 by charter. He gives a charter in the year 1551. He was grandfather of Philip Nisbet, who married a Haldane, of Gleneagles.

Arms—Argent, three boars' heads erased sable.
Crest—A boar passant sable.
Motto—I byde it.

Sir Alexander Nisbet, their son, lived in England, and from him are descended Thomas and Philip Nisbet, eminent merchants of London. The third son, Thomas Nisbet, married Agnes Purvis, and had Philip Nisbet, of Ladykirk, eminent for learning. Sir Alexander demolished the castle of Nisbet, and built the house of Nisbet, and was conspicuous for his "bright parts," and for his loyalty to King Charles I, and was sheriff of Berwickshire during his reign. He married Katharine, only daughter of Swinton, of that ilk. There were several good families branched from the house of Nisbet, now either extinct or represented by the Nisbets, magistrates, and eminent merchants of Glasgow. The most eminent

Nisbet families now standing are Nisbet of Dean, Nisbet of Craigintinnie, and Nisbet of Dirleton, all descended from three sons of Harry Nisbet, of Edinburgh, Merchant, and he from Nisbet of that ilk. Nisbet of Dean, descended from the oldest son, James, bore on a silver shield a red chevron between three boars' heads erased sable; and the motto "I byde it." Nisbet of Craigintinnie, descended from the second son, William, carries the same, but charges the chevron with three cinquefoils argent. Nisbet, of Dirleton, carries argent on a chevron gules, betwixt three boars' heads erased sable, as many cinequefoils of the first, with the motto *Discite justitiam*. The armorial bearings blazoned herewith are those recorded by Burke for Nesbit, that ilk, County Berwick. Several Nisbets, Covenanters, suffered martyrdom under Charles II. John Nisbet, of the parish of Loudoun, suffered at Kilmarnock, November 30, 1683. James Nisbet, of the same parish, suffered at Glasgow, June 5, 1684. Captain John Nisbet, of Hardhill, brother of James, died on the scaffold in Edinburgh, on December 4, 1685; and John Nisbet, son of James, was executed April 14, 1683. James Nisbet, brother of the last-mentioned martyr, came to this country and settled first in Perth Amboy, then in Woodbridge, and finally in Newark, New Jersey, and his descendants removed to Pennsylvania. The line traced below, however, seems to have come from a branch which settled in Ireland. John Nesbit was in Raphoe, County Donegal, Province of Ulster, in 1657.

(The Family in America).

(I) Thomas Nesbit, of Ulster Province, Ireland, was taxed in 1751 in Antrim Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania (the southwestern part made Franklin County in 1784). He had a warrant entitling him to land there dated April 9, 1755, and another dated November 1, 1768. No family record is known but Thomas and William Nesbitt are mentioned in Antrim Township, and William is taxed there in 1786, and he is in the Pennsylvania census of 1790 in Franklin County. Thomas Nesbit, perhaps his brother, was, in 1790, in Bedford County, between Franklin and Westmoreland counties, with a family. Thomas Nesbit, Sr., had estate in Antrim Township, and a family before the Revolution, but his name disappears from Franklin County before the census of 1790, so details are not known. He married, probably in Ireland, wife's name unknown.

(II) Susan Nesbit, daughter of Thomas Nesbit, married, about 1760, James McKee, Jr., son of Thomas McKee, and settled, until after the Revolution, near the present Greencastle in Antrim Township, near her father. (See McKee II.)

(The Cox Line).

Arms—Or, three bars azure, on a canton gules a lion's head erased argent.

Crest—An antelope's head erased proper, pierced through the neck by a spear.

As a family name Cox usually originates from a nickname, as do Bird, Finch, Sparrow, from the cock, male of the hen kind. John le Cok and Henry le Cok are found in Kirby's Quest, Somersetshire, A. D. 1327. The armorial bearings blazoned herewith are those recorded by Burke for Cox of Herefordshire, branches of which family settled in Ireland.

Several Cox families settled in Ireland under Cromwell and Charles II. Henry

and William Cox received grants under the Acts of Settlement, 1661-65. Among the officers of 1649 were James, Richard, Walter, and William Cox, and Nathaniel Cox was included in the decree of the Innocents under Cromwell. The Rev. Samuel Cox, a Presbyterian, was chosen chaplain of the Convention in Dublin, in February, 1660, when Coote had, with Presbyterian support, taken Dublin castle and became master of Ireland for Charles II. The Cox and Coxe families are English, and not confined to Ulster, in which they settled later than the general Plantation of Ulster, and in Londonderry County, which was first settled by the London trade association, but mostly from the time of Cromwell to about 1700.

(I) Rev. Edward Cox, an M. A. of Oxford, was probably of the Church of England; his wife, Jane Sloan, a Scotch Presbyterian. (See Sloan I.) They had a daughter, Mary, of whom further.

(II) Mary Cox, daughter of Rev. Edward and Jane (Sloan) Cox, was born near Londonderry, Ireland, April 16, 1791, and was educated at Grace Hill Seminary, in Londonderry. She married, October 1, 1822, James McKee. (See McKee IV.)

(The Sloan Line).

The family name Sloan, or Sloane, is derived from the Gaelic *Sluigean*, a glutton; as the Scottish Dictionary cites it, "a greedy sloan;" used as a nickname. The armorial bearings described herewith are recorded by Burke for Sloan without designation of locality.

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant gules, crowned with an antique crown or.

Crest—An eagle displayed proper.

Alexander Sloane was one of the officers who served Charles I before June 5, 1649, and at the Restoration received grants in Ireland to settle arrears of pay. He was of Killeleagh, County Down, receiver-general to Lord Claneboy, and was the father of Sir Hans Sloane, born 1660, made baronet in April, 1716; title extinct in 1753. James Sloan, who was also with Lord Claneboy, probably belonged to the same family; and William Sloane was at Six Mile-Water quarters in Antrim.

(I) Jane Sloan, probably connected with James Sloan, mentioned above, married Rev. Edward Cox. (See Cox I.)

(The Campbell Line).

Arms—Gyronny of eight ermine and gules.

The family and clan name Campbell originated in the Gaelic nickname *cambuel*, "crooked mouth." Douglas gives a line as follows:

(I) Gillespic Campbell, a gentleman of Anglo-Norman lineage, who married Eva, heiress of Paul O'Dwin, Lord of "Lochow" (Loch Awe).

(II) Duncan Campbell, of Loch Awe, son of Gillespic and Eva (O'Dwin) Campbell, lived under King Malcolm IV.

(III) Colin Campbell, of Loch Awe, son of Duncan Campbell, lived in the reign of William the Lion (1165-1214).

(IV) Gillespic (or Archibald) Campbell, of Loch Awe, is mentioned in the Statutes of King Alexander I, and married Finetta, daughter of John Fraser, Lord of Tweeddale.

(V) Duncan Campbell, of Loch Awe, son of Gillespic and Finetta (Fraser) Campbell, in the reign of King Alexander II, married a daughter of the House of Cumyn, and had two sons.

(VI) Sir Gillespic Campbell, son of Duncan and ——— (Cumyn) Campbell, is on the Exchequer Roll in 1216 as hold-

ing lands of Menstrie and Sauchie, in Stirlingshire, and was a witness to the charter of erection of the burgh of Newburgh by King Alexander III, March 4, 1266. He married a daughter of William de Somerville, Baron of Carnwath.

(VII) Sir Calean-Mor, *i. e.*, Colin the Great, of Loch Awe, son of Sir Gillespic and ——— (de Somerville) Campbell, distinguished himself as well by the great acquisitions he made to his estate, as by his warlike actions, and was knighted by King Alexander III in 1280. He was killed in a conflict with the Lord of Lom in 1294. He married a Sinclair, and had five sons. The oldest, Sir Niel, married Mary, sister of King Robert Bruce.

(VIII) Sir Donald Campbell, second son of Sir Calean-Mor, or Colin the Great, and ——— (Sinclair) Campbell, had from King Robert Bruce a grant of half the lands of Redcastle in Forfarshire.

(IX) Sir Duncan Campbell, son of Sir Donald Campbell, married Susanna, sole heiress of Sir Reginald Crawford, of Loudoun, sheriff of Ayr, and King Robert granted to them the lands of Loudoun and Stevenstown, January 4, 1318. Sir Duncan also had the heritable sheriffship of Ayr in right of his wife, and marshaled the arms of Loudoun and Crawford with his own.

(X) Sir Andrew Campbell, of Loudoun, son of Sir Duncan and Susanna (Crawford) Campbell, sheriff of Ayr, accompanied King David II in his expedition into England, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, October 17, 1346, both remaining prisoners until 1357. He died in the reign of Robert II, leaving a son.

(XI) Sir Hugh Campbell, of Loudoun, son of Sir Andrew Campbell of Loudoun, witnessed a charter of Johanna de Keth, December 11, 1406, and was one of the barons of Scotland nominated to meet King James I, at Durham, 1423. He left a son.

(XII) Sir George Campbell, of Loudoun, son of Sir Hugh Campbell, was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I in 1424. He left sons, Sir John and Sir George Campbell.

(XIII) Sir George Campbell, of Loudoun, son of Sir George Campbell, had a charter of the office of sheriff of Ayr, May 16, 1450.

(XIV) Sir George Campbell, of Loudoun, had a charter to George Campbell, Knight, son of George Campbell, sheriff of Ayr, of the lands of Duchray, Bengrehol, and Dalnarton in Ayrshire, July 19, 1465, from Alexander Livingston, of Duchray.

(XV) George Campbell, of Loudoun, son of Sir George Campbell, had a charter of the office of sheriff of Ayr on his father's resignation, July 4, 1489. He married (first) a daughter of Gilbert, Lord Kennedy. They had Sir Hugh; George; Isabel (or Elizabeth), of whom further; and Margaret. He married (second) Marion Auchinleck, by whom he had Annabella.

(XVI) Isabel (or Elizabeth) Campbell, daughter of George and ——— (Kennedy) Campbell, married Robert Erskine. (See Erskine XII.)

(The Douglas Line).

The surname Douglas is derived from Dubhglaise, "black water," the Gaelic name of the river called in English, Douglas, in Lanarkshire.

Arms—Argent, on a chief gules two stars of the field.

Crest—A boar passant between two trees proper.

Supporters—Two savages proper.

(I) William de Dufglas, said in Douglas' Peerage to have been the son of Theobald the Fleming, who had a grant of land on Douglas water "Aqua de Guglas" by Arnald, abbot of Kelso, 1147-1160—witnessed several charters, 1170-1190, particularly a charter by Jocelyn, Bishop of Glasgow from 1175 to 1199. He married a sister of Sir Freskin de Kersdale, in Moray, founder of the clan Murray, and had six sons. He does not appear on records after 1214.

(II) Archibald (Archenbald) de Duglas (note spelling), oldest son of William and ——— (de Kersdale) de Dufglas, is described in a charter not later than 1198, as a son of William Duglas, and is on record as a witness to several charters, particularly a confirmation by King Alexander II, of a charter of David de Lindsay to the monastery of Newbottle, in 1220; and of a charter of the Earldom of Lennox to Earl Malduin in 1238. Archibald, 1214-26, received from the Earl of Fife the lands of Livingston and Herdmanston, but died between 1239 and July 18, 1240. He married Margaret, oldest daughter and co-heir of Sir John de Crawford, of Crawford, and left sons, William and Andrew. William was the ancestor of the Earls of Douglas, and Andrew, of whom further, who received Herdmanston and Livingston, and was ancestor of the Earls of Morton.

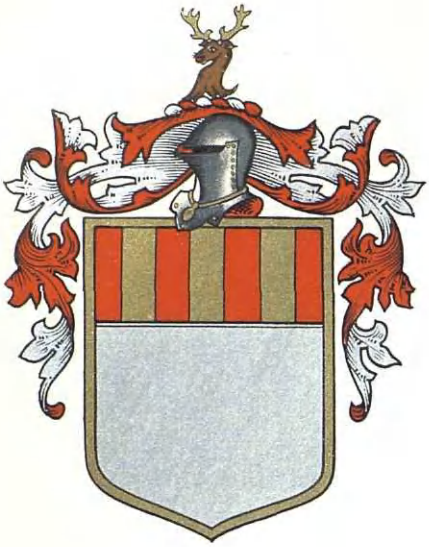
(III) Andrew de Duglas, second son of Archibald (Archenbald) and Margaret (de Crawford) de Duglas, witnessed, with his brother William, a charter of the lands of Swine Beath in Fifeshire, 1248. His wife's name is unknown. He had sons: William, of whom further; and Friskinus.

(IV) William de Duglas, son of Andrew de Duglas, with his brother, served allegiance in 1296 to King Edward I, of England, for lands. He is named in the record, William Fitz-Andrew de Duglas. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Alexander, high steward of Scotland, and obtained from her brother, James, several lands in Lanarkshire, and had sons: Sir James, of whom further; and Sir Andrew.

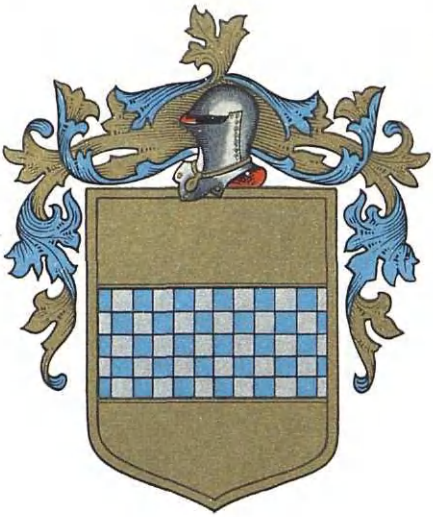
(V) Sir James de Duglas, oldest son of William and Elizabeth de Duglas, was called "de Loudoun," to distinguish him from his cousin called "Good Sir James." He had a charter from King Robert I, of the lands of Kyncavill and Caldorcler. He had at least three sons: 1. William, called Lord of Liddisdale "the flower of chivalry," and died without surviving child. 2. Sir John, of whom further. 3. Sir James, killed in battle, 1335. 4. A daughter.

(VI) Sir John Douglas (note change in spelling), second son of Sir James de Duglas, of Loudoun, gallantly defended the castle of Lochleven against the English during the minority of King David II, but was assassinated by order of Sir David Barclay before Shrove Tuesday, 1350, when Barclay was killed by order of William de Duglas to avenge the death. He married Agnes Monfode, and had children: 1. Sir James, of whom further. 2. William. 3. Sir Henry. 4. Thomas. 5. John. 6. Nicholas. 7. Margaret. 8. Helen.

(VII) Sir James Douglas, son of Sir John and Agnes (Monfode) Douglas, inherited the estate of his father, the barony of Dalkeith, and also of his Uncle William, the barony of Aberdour, in 1351. He was present at the coronation of King Robert II, at Scone, March 26, 1371, and received from the King charter



Keith



Stewart

Crawfurd
(Crawford)

Crichton

KEITH.

Arms—Argent, on a chief gules three pallets or.
Crest—A hart's head erased proper, attired with ten tynes or.

STEWART.

Arms—Or, a fess chequy azure and argent.

CRAWFURD—CRAWFORD.

Arms—Gules, a fess ermine.

CRICHTON.

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant azure.

for several baronies, dated January 2, 1374-75. He was commissioner to treat with England in 1384, 1390, 1394, and 1404. He died in 1420, in the first rank of the greater barons of Scotland. He married (first) Lady Agnes Dunbar, second daughter of Patrick Dunbar, ninth Earl of Dunbar and March, and his wife Agnes, Countess of Moray. He married (second) Egidia, daughter of Walter, high steward of Scotland, and sister of King Robert II, and widow of Sir David Lindsay, of Crawford, and of Sir Hugh Eglintonn, of Eglintonn. He had by the first marriage: 1. James, of whom further. 2. William. 3. Janet. 4. Agnes. 5. Margaret.

(VIII) James Douglas, son of Sir James and Lady Agnes (Dunbar) Douglas, had a charter from King Robert III, January 18, 1391-92, of the castle and town of Dalkeith, and another charter, April 29, 1401, of the barony of Morton, and the lands of Mordington and Whittingham. He died before March 22, 1450-51, when charters were granted to Janet, his widow. He married (first) Elizabeth, third daughter of King Robert III; (second) Janet, daughter of William, Lord Bostwich. By the first marriage he had: 1. William. 2. James, of whom further. 3. Archibald. By the second marriage he had: 4. William, first of the House of Whittingham. The first William died in 1440, without issue.

(IX) James Douglas, oldest surviving son of James and Elizabeth (Stewart) Douglas, succeeded his father in 1450, and died about 1456. He married (first) Lady Margaret Douglas, oldest daughter of James, seventh Earl of Douglas, by whom he had a daughter, Beatrix. He married (second) Elizabeth Giffard, daughter of Giffard, of Sheriffhall, by whom he had sons: James, of whom further; and Henry.

(X) James Douglas, son of James and Elizabeth (Giffard) Douglas, was by King James II created Earl of Morton, March 14, 1457-58 (or Mortonn in Calderclair). He married Lady Jane (or Johanna), daughter of King James I, and Dowager Countess of Angus, widow of James, third Earl of Angus. He had a son, John, and two daughters.

(XI) Lady ——— Douglas, second daughter of James, first Earl of Morton and Lady Jane (or Johanna) Douglas Stewart, daughter of King James I, of Scotland, married Thomas, first Lord Erskine. (See Erskine X.)

(The Stewart Line).

Arms—Or, a fess chequy azure and argent.

Alan Stewart, son of Floald or Flathald, a Norman, obtained by the gift of William the Conqueror, soon after the Conquest, the Castle of Oswaldster (now Oswestry), in Shropshire, and was a person of great consequence, witness to several charters of Henry I. He married the daughter and heir of Warine, sheriff of Shropshire, and in her right obtained the barony of Warine. They had three sons, William, Walter, and Simon.

(II) Walter Fitz-Alan, son of Alan, was granted the office of steward of Malcolm IV, as is described in a charter of May 24, 1158. He died in 1177. He married Eschman, daughter of Thomas, of London.

(III) Alan Fitz-Walter, son of Walter, succeeded his father as high steward, and had sons Walter and David.

(IV) Walter, son and successor of Alan, the high steward, obtained also on August 24, 1237, the high office of Jus-

ticiary of Scotland. He died in 1246. He married Beatrix, daughter of Gilchrist, commonly styled Earl of Angus, and had sons Alexander and John.

(V) Alexander, son of Walter, succeeded his father as steward (Scottish stewart), and died 1283, having married Jean, daughter of James, son of Angus, Lord of Bute. They had James, Sir John, ancestor of the Earls of Angus and of Lennox, and a daughter Elizabeth, who married into the Douglas family and became ancestress of the Earls of Morton.

(VI) James Stewart, son of Alexander, succeeded his father in the office of steward in 1283, and on the death of King Alexander of Scotland became, in 1286, one of the six regents of that kingdom. His last public act was to join with the earls and barons of Scotland, March 16, 1309, in writing to Philip, King of France, a recognition of the claim of Robert Bruce to the crown of Scotland. He died July 16, 1309, aged sixty-five. He married Cecilia, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar and March, and had Andrew, Walter, Sir John, Sir James, and a daughter Egidia, wife of Sir Alexander de Meyners.

(VII) Walter Stewart, son of James and Cecilia Stewart, born in 1293, succeeded his father as steward, and brought a noble body of men to the aid of King Robert Bruce in 1314 to the victorious battle of Bannockburn. The same year he was appointed to receive on the borders, Elizabeth, Queen of Robert Bruce, and Marjorie, his daughter, and on that occasion probably, he formed an attachment to the princess, whom he married in 1315, receiving with her from King Robert, large grants of land. He died, April 9, 1326, aged thirty-two. He married (first) Alice, second daughter of Sir John Erskine, by whom he had one daughter. He married (second), in 1315, Marjorie, daughter of King Robert I, by whom he had one son, Robert. He married (third) Isabel, sister of Sir John Graham, of Abercorn, by whom he had one son, Sir John, and a daughter Egidia.

(VIII) Robert Stewart, son of Walter Stewart and Marjorie (Bruce) Stewart, was born March 2, 1316, and died April 19, 1390. He began his public career in his eighteenth year, when at the battle of Halidon Hill, June 19, 1333, he had command of the second division of the Scotch army. He succeeded Sir Andrew Murray as Regent of Scotland, 1338, and employed all his power to recover his sovereign, King David II, from captivity to the English, who took him prisoner at the battle of Durham, October 17, 1346; and succeeded in his release in 1357. In return for his good offices, David bestowed on him, in 1358, the Earldom of Stratharn; and on the death of King David, February 22, 1370-71, his title to the throne through his mother was acknowledged, and he was crowned as Robert II, March 26, 1371-72. He married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam More, of Rowallan, in Ayrshire, by whom he had John, of whom further; Walter, Robert, Alexander; and daughters Marjory, Jean, Elizabeth, Margaret, Catherine, Egidia. He married (second), in 1355, Euphemia, Countess of Moray, relict of John Randolph, Earl of Moray, and daughter of Hugh, Earl of Ross. They had David, Walter and four daughters.

(IX) John Stewart, son of Robert and Elizabeth (More) Stewart, was one of the hostages for the release of King David I, in 1357 and was granted the earl-

dom of Atholl, and in 1363, created Earl of Carrick. He succeeded to the throne of Scotland in 1390, under the style of Robert III, and died at Rothsay Castle, April 4, 1406. He married Annabella, daughter of Sir John Drummond, of Stobhall. She died in 1401. They had David, John, James, Margaret, Mary, and Elizabeth.

(X) James Stewart, son of John and Annabella (Drummond) Stewart, was born 1394, died February 21, 1437-38. He was taken prisoner by the English, March 13, 1405, on his way from Scotland to France; succeeded his father, as James I of Scotland, April 4, 1406. He married, February, 1423, Lady Joanna, daughter of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent. (Her Majesty married (second) Sir James Stewart, of Lorn.) James I and Lady Joanna (Beaufort) Stewart had the following children: 1. King James II. 2. Alexander, died young. 3. Margaret, married 1436, Louis, Dauphin of France, later Louis XI. 4. Isabel, married, 1441, Francis I, Duke of Brittany. 5. Jane, of whom further. 6. Eleanor, married, 1468, Sigismund of Austria. 7. Mary, married John, Lord of Campvere, in Zealand. 8. Annabella, married James, first Earl of Morton.

(XI) Jane (or Johanna) Stewart was a daughter of James I and Joanna (Beaufort) Stewart. She married (first) James, third Earl of Angus. She married (second), according to Douglas' Peerage, in 1447, George, second Earl of Huntly; (third) James Douglas, created Earl of Morton, March 14, 1457-58. They had John, Janet, and another daughter, married to Thomas, first Lord Erskine. (See Douglas and Erskine lines.)

(The Crawford Line).

Arms—Gules, a fess ermine.

Forms of the old name of Crawford, also spelled Crawfurd, Crauford, Craufurd, Crawiorth are extremely numerous. Among them are Crowfoot, Crafford, Croffit. The name is of local origin expressing "of Crawford," a parish in Lanarkshire, also several places in North Britain. Sir Reginald de Crauford, sheriff of Ayrshire in 1296, seems to have been the common ancestor of many branches of the family.

The barony of Loudoun, in Ayrshire, which gives title to this noble branch of the family of Argyll, belonged in the reign of King David I, to one Lambinees, who was father of James de Loudoun, Dominus de eodem, who got a charter of the barony of Loudoun, and other lands, from Richard de Morville, constable of Scotland, Jacobo filio Lambini; also a charter from William de Morville, Jacobo de Loudoun, of the same barony, both in the reign of King William I, his armorial bearing was—Argent, three inescutcheons sable.

(I) Margaret de Loudoun, only daughter of James de Loudoun, and his sole heiress, married Sir Reginald Crawford, heritable sheriff of the county of Ayr, who, in consequence, quartered the arms of Loudoun with his own. He witnessed a donation of David de Lindsay to the monastery of Newbottle, confirmed by Alexander II, 1220. They had a son,

(II) Hugh Crawford, of Loudoun, sheriff of Ayr, who, in a charter of Walter, son of Alan, high-steward of Scotland, of a donation of the monastery of Paisley, of the lands of Dalmullin, in 1226, is designed Hugo, *filius* Reginaldi. He died in the end of the reign of King Alexander II, leaving a son,

(III) Hugh Crawford, of Loudoun, sheriff of Ayr, who had a letter of safe conduct to go into England in 1255. He had a daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Malcolm Wallace, Knight, mother of the renouned Sir William Wallace, and a son,

(IV) Sir Reginald Crawford, of Loudoun, sheriff of Ayr, who witnessed a charter of donation of James, high-steward of Scotland, to the monastery of Paisley, 1288. He was one of the nominees on the part of Bruce, in his competition for the crown of Scotland with Baliol, 1292; he swore fealty to King Edward I, 1296, and was murdered by the English garrison at Ayr, in 1297, leaving by Cecilia, his wife, a son,

(V) Sir Reginald Crawford, of Loudoun, sheriff of Ayr, a strenuous defender of the liberties of Scotland against foreign oppressors, who lost his life in the service of his country, 1303, leaving an only child,

(VI) Susanna Crawford, of Loudoun, his sole heiress. She married Sir Duncan Campbell, son of Sir Donald Campbell, second son of Sir Calean-Mor (or Colin Mare) Campbell, of Loch Awe, ancestor of the Dukes of Argyll. (See Campbell IX.)

(The Crichton Line).

Arms—Argent a lion rampant, azure.

As a surname Chrichton, Creighton, Craighton, Crighton is local, "of Crichton," an old estate and castle in County Edinburgh. The forms given represent one surname, the Scotch Crichton. The Crichtons are an ancient Scottish family, but their origin is unknown. A Thurstaneer de Crichton is one of the witnesses to the charter founding the abbey of Holyrood in the days of David I, and a Thomas de Crichton was one of the barons who swore fealty to Edward I in 1296. The family, however, appear to have remained in the rank of minor barons, taking no part in public affairs until near the middle of the fifteenth century, when they suddenly rose to almost supreme power in the State through the great abilities and political address of Sir William Crichton the famous chancellor of Scotland during the minority of James II. A branch of the Crichton family settled in Dumfriesshire, and from it sprang that famous prodigy of learning, the "admirable Crichton," whose tragic death, in the twenty-second year of his age, is known to all scholars.

A William de Crichton, second son of Thomas de Crechton, married one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Robert de Ross, and obtained with her half of the barony of Sanquhar. The other half was subsequently purchased by his successors.

(I) Sir Robert Crichton, a successor of this William, had charters of the barony of Sanquhar and the lands of Eliock, and held the office of sheriff of Dumfriesshire in 1464, and the office of coroner of Nithsdale in 1468, and died in 1478 or 1479. He married Elizabeth, and they had seven sons and three daughters. Children: 1. Robert. 2. Alexander. 3. Lawrence. 4. Thomas. 5. Patrick. 6. Edward. 7. George. 8. Elizabeth. 9. Christian, of whom further. 10. Margaret.

(II) Christian Crichton, daughter of Sir Robert and Elizabeth Crichton, married (first), before 1451, Sir Robert Colville, of Chiltree, and had issue. She married (second), before October, 1466, Alexander, Master of Erskine, and died

between November, 1477, and March, 1478. (See Erskine XI.)

(The Keith Line).

Arms—Argent, on a chief gules three pallets or.

Crest—A hart's head erased proper, attired with ten tynes or.

The surname Keith originated from the lands of Keith in East Lothian in the Lowlands of Scotland.

(I) Robert, leader of a band of warriors aided Malcolm II, King of Scotland, 1005 to 1034. King Malcolm granted in recompense to Robert the lands of Keith and made him hereditary marischal of Scotland. Robert married Margaret Frazer, daughter of Simon Frazer, of Tweeddale.

(II) Sir Robert de Keith, son of Robert and Margaret (Frazer) de Keith, commanded a part of the Scottish army at the battle of Culross. He married Elizabeth Strachan.

(III) Sir Robert de Keith, son of Sir Robert and Elizabeth (Strachan) de Keith, succeeded his father as marischal, and married Elizabeth Cumming, of that ilk, and was advanced by Alexander I to great honor, and founded many great families.

(IV) Sir Patrick de Keith, son of Sir Robert and Elizabeth (Cumming) de Keith, married Margaret Mar, daughter of the Earl of Mar.

(Sir William de Keith, son of Sir Patrick and Margaret (Mar) de Keith, succeeded and married Elizabeth Seton, daughter of the Earl of Winton's predecessor. Douglas' Peerage begins here the line with Herveus, son of Warin, instead of Sir William, and differs from Buchan for his next five generations, namely Sir Robert, son of Sir William, married Elizabeth Frazer; Sir Henry, married Margaret Douglas; Sir William, married Jane Gordon, Sir William, his son, and Sir Robert, who married Jean Ogilvy.)

(V) Herveus, son of Warin, in the reign of David I, possessed half of the district of Keith.

(VI) Herveus de Keith, son of Herveus, held the office of King's marischal under Malcolm IV and William the Lion.

(VII) Malcolm de Keith, son of Herveus de Keith, appears to have died before his father.

(VIII) Philip de Keith, son of Malcolm, succeeded his grandfather as marischal, as he is styled in charters, between 1195-1214. He died before 1220, having married Eda, daughter and heiress of Hugh Lorens, by Eda, daughter and heiress of Symon Frazer, thus acquiring the other half of Keith which had been in the possession of Symon Frazer.

(IX) Herveus de Keith, son of Philip, with his uncle David, acted together as marischals of Scotland at the marriage of Alexander II to Joan of England, June 15, 1220. He died between 1242 and 1250, leaving a son.

(X) Sir John de Keith, son of Herveus, is designated great marischal of Scotland in the charter of Alexander II in 1238. He died before 1270, having married Margaret Cumming, daughter of the Earl of Buchan, and had Robert (or William) Adam, and probably a third son, father of the valorous Sir William Keith, and ancestor of the Keiths of Galstorm in Ayrshire.

(XI) Sir Robert (or William) de Keith, son of Sir John and Margaret (Cumming) de Keith, succeeded his father and died before 1290. He married Barbara, daughter of Serlo or Secher de

Seton. They had Sir Robert, Sir Richard, Sir Edward, and a daughter, who married William the Hardy, Lord of Douglas.

(XII) Sir Robert de Keith, oldest son of Sir Robert and Barbara (Seton) de Keith, is named in a charter of King John Baliol, in 1294. He was one of the commissioners chosen for the settlement of the government of Scotland in 1305, and one of the guardians of Scotland, October 26, 1305. He joined the standard of Robert Bruce, and was instrumental in gaining the battle of Inverurie in 1308; and is designated great marischal of Scotland and justiciary beyond the Forth, in 1309; and had, from his office of marischal, command of a troop of five hundred horses at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314; but fell at the battle of Duplin, August 12, 1332. He married Barbara Douglas, and had John and William, but John died before his father; and his son, Robert, though he succeeded his grandfather as marischal in 1332, fell at the battle of Durham, October 17, 1346, without issue; and his grandfather's brother, Sir Edward Keith, succeeded to the office of marischal. He died before 1350, having married (first) Isabel de Keith, said to be of the Keiths of Galstorm, by whom he had: 1. Sir William, his successor. 2. John. 3. Catherine, married Alexander Barclay. 4. Janet, married Sir David Hamilton, of Cadyow. He married (second) Christian, only child of Sir John Menteth, Lord of Arran, by his wife, Lady Elyn, daughter of Gratney, eleventh Earl of Mar. They had an only child, Janet.

(XIII) Janet Keith, daughter of Sir Edward and Christian (Menteth) Keith, married, as second wife, Sir Thomas Erskine, who died about 1419. Her posterity in her right succeeded to the earldom of Mar. (See Erskine Line VIII.)

FRANKENBURGER, Professor David Bower,

Educator.

Few of those who in colleges and other institutions direct the training and development of youth have more fully won the hearts of those with whom they were associated than did Professor David Bower Frankenburger, who for many years filled the chair of rhetoric and oratory in the University of Wisconsin.

Professor Frankenburger's ancestry included along with sturdy German stock a good mixture of French, Irish, Scotch, and English, but in this country dates back to pre-Revolutionary time. The first American Frankenburger came to America in 1760, and was a soldier in the war which established American independence. Though the name is plainly German, however, the French element was incorporated from two diverse sources, Protestant refugees from France, and Catholic Acadians, after that unfortunate people were dispersed through the colonies by the English. It is a matter of record that after the Revolution was over the Frankenburger ancestor settled near the meeting point of the boundaries of the three States of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and resided part of the time in one State and part in another. Professor Frankenburger was born October 13, 1845, and died February 6, 1906. His parents came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled on a farm in Green County, which was largely settled by Pennsylvanians. For nine years the boy worked on the farm, attending the district school in the winter, doing the chores (and there were plenty

D. B. Frankenberger

of them) morning and night, and enjoying the pleasures as well as experiencing the hardships of pioneer life. He was able and ambitious, however, and early made a college education his aim. He prepared for college at Milton Academy and at the age of twenty-one became a student in the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1869. Two years later he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Law School of his *alma mater*, and in 1882 he received the degree of Master of Arts. For seven years after graduation he was successfully engaged in legal practice in Milwaukee. He had always cherished a deep love for literary activities, however, and while in college and during the ten years succeeding his graduation, had often "courted the muses," being often called upon to enliven with verse the gatherings of the alumni, during the decade preceding 1880. He also possessed in a high degree those qualifications of heart and mind which are the peculiar heritage of success-leaders of youth, so when, in 1879, he was offered the chair of rhetoric and oratory in the University of Wisconsin, he promptly accepted. Perhaps, like many others, he had hoped that in a professor's chair, he would find leisure from a literary career, but his wholehearted interest in his students made this professional chair the "busiest place in the world."

The following verses read at the memorial services at Unitarian church so reflect the spirit of Professor Frankenburger, as recognized by those who knew him best that they are well worth reading:

Prepare the house, kind friends; drape it and deck it
With leaves and blossoms fair;
Throw open doors and windows, and call hither
The sunshine and soft air.

Let all the house, from floor to ceiling, look
Its noblest and its best;
For it may chance that soon may come to me
A most imperial guest.

A prouder visitor than ever yet
Has crossed my threshold o'er,
One wearing royal sceptre and a crown
Shall enter at my door;

Shall deign, perchance, sit at my board an hour,
And break with me my bread;
Suffer, perchance, this night my honored roof
Shelter his kingly head.

And if, ere comes the sun again, he bid me
Arise without delay,
And follow him a journey to his kingdom
Unknown and far away;

And in the gray light of the dawning morn
We pass from out my door,
My guest and I, silent, without farewell,
And to return no more,—

Weep not, kind friends, I pray; not with vain tears
Let your glad eyes grow dim;
Remember that my house was all prepared,
And that I welcomed him.

Professor David Bower Frankenburger married, June 24, 1880, Mary Porter Storer (See Storer IX). Mr. and Mrs. Frankenburger had two children: 1. Margaret, born at Madison, Wisconsin, December 5, 1885, graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1907; married, September 6, 1909, Sidney James Williams, born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 12, 1886, who is associated with the National Safety Council of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have two daughters: Dorothy Ann, born July 23, 1917; and Barbara, born December 18, 1924.

2. Dorothy, born at Madison, August 12, 1890, graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1911; married September 17, 1912, Raymond Young Sanders, who was born in Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders are the parents of three children: Nancy Storer, David Farrington, and John Hibbard. Mrs. Frankenburger is a member of the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and makes her home in Evanston, Illinois.

(The Storer Line).

(I) Augustine Storr, or Storer, came from England to Boston, Massachusetts, about 1632. He was the son of Rev. Thomas Storr of Bilsby, Lincolnshire, and brother of Marie, wife of the Rev. John Wheelwright, with whom, and with Anne Hutchinson, he suffered persecution. He joined with Wheelwright of Exeter in the purchase, April 3, 1638, from the Sagamore of Piscataqua, of a tract of land thirty miles square. He was a founder of the church at Dover, New Hampshire. He died before 1643. Among his children was William, of whom further.

(Reference: Little's "Genealogy and Family History of Maine," pp. 1741-43.)

(II) William Storer, son of Augustine Storr (or Storer), was born in England and died at Wells, York County, Maine, in 1660. He was with his father, an early founder of Dover, New Hampshire, and after the death of his father he went with Mr. Wheelwright to Wells, Maine, where he was a founder of the town and of its church. He married Sarah Starbuck, who survived him and married (second), about 1659, Joseph Austin. She married (third) Humphrey Varney. Children, born in Wells, Maine: 1. Joseph, born 1648, died 1730; married Hannah Hill, daughter of Roger and Mary (Cross) Hill, of Saco, Maine. 2. Jeremiah, of whom further. 3. Samuel, died June 10, 1700; married Lydia Austin, daughter of Samuel Austin. 4. Benjamin, killed by the Indians in April, 1677.

(References: *Op. Cit.*; Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of Early Settlers of New England.")

The line of descent from this point to John Storer, who married Hannah Wells, seems never to have been traced with any degree of accuracy, as printed works differ. There is a tradition in the family that the line of descent traces from Joseph, first son of William, born in Wells, Maine, 1648, and his wife, Hannah Hill; through their son, Colonel John, born Wells, Maine, 1694, and his wife Elizabeth Hill; to their son John, who married Hannah Wells. Careful research has revealed the fact that this last-named John, son of Colonel John and Elizabeth (Hill) Storer, married (first) Hannah Morrill; and (second), May 12, 1793, Widow Elizabeth Scammon, daughter of Rev. John Fairfield, and widow of William Scammon; there is no record of this John having married Hannah Wells, which seems to disprove the above theory.

From a letter written by Mrs. Olive Butler, aunt of Mrs. David B. Frankenburger, to a member of the family, there seems to be no doubt about Hannah Wells having married a John Storer, as in her letter she refers to her grandmother as Hannah Wells, "of blessed memory," and since she also refers to an Abraham in the early family, the following line developed from the vital records, wills, and church records, seems

more likely to be correct. The line is continued from William Storer, through his son Jeremiah, brother of Joseph, previously referred to.

(III) Jeremiah Storer, son of William and Sarah (Starbuck) Storer, was living in Wells, Maine, as early as 1701, at which time he is recorded as a member of the church there. He married and had the following children: 1. Jeremiah, Jr., was of Wells, Maine, in 1726. 2. Benjamin, baptized Wells, Maine, May 3, 1702. 3. Rachel, baptized Wells, Maine, May 3, 1702. 4. Ruth, baptized in Wells, Maine, May 24, 1702. 5. Priscilla, baptized in Wells, Maine, May 24, 1702. 6. Rebecca, baptized in Wells, Maine, May 24, 1702. 7. Nathaniel, baptized June 28, 1702. 8. Abraham.

(V) Abraham Storer, grandson of Jeremiah Storer, was born about 1725, died probably in Wells, Maine. He was a member of the first church at Wells, Maine, in 1756 (Bourne's "History of Kennebunk, and Wells, Maine," p. 482). He married Mary (surname not known) Children, born at Wells, Maine, (church records): 1. Mary, baptized February 12, 1748-9. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Comfort, baptized March 16, 1754. 4. Abraham, baptized August 29, 1756; served in the Revolutionary War. 5. Isaac, baptized August 19, 1759; served in the Revolutionary War. 6. Lucy, baptized April 12, 1761. 7. Joanna, baptized November 27, 1763. 8. Jacob, baptized January 4, 1767, died young. 9. Son, baptized August 13, 1769. 10. Ebenezer, baptized June 27, 1773.

(VI) John Storer (1), son of Abraham and Mary Storer, was born about 1750. He married (intentions published November 24, 1774), Hannah Wells, baptized Wells, Maine, November 2, 1754, daughter of John and Deborah (Stover) Wells. (See Wells V.) According to "History of York County, Maine," p. 377, published 1880, by Everts & Peck, they were the parents of five children, John, of whom further, being the youngest.

(VII) John Storer (2), son of John (1) and Hannah (Wells) Storer, was born at Wells, Maine, January 18, 1796, and died at Sanford, Maine, October 23, 1867. He attended the district school and when quite young became a clerk in the general store of Smith & Porter in Kennebunk. Their knowledge of his business ability induced them to offer him a half interest in a new store to be opened at Sanford, they furnishing the capital. This offer resulted in the establishment of the firm of John Storer & Company, at Sanford, in 1820. In a few years he was able to buy out the half interest of Smith & Porter, and later he retired with an ample fortune. He was postmaster at Springvale, 1832-33; was selectman, and member of the school committee of Sanford in 1837. In 1867 he contributed ten thousand dollars as a foundation for a college for the education of the freedman, and Storer College, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, was the result. Its doors were opened October 2, 1867. He contributed one thousand dollars towards a library for the College. He married, March 19, 1822, Meribah Hobbs, who was born in Wells, Maine, January 18, 1797, and died in Sanford, March 10, 1860, daughter of Joseph and Abigail Hobbs. Children, born in Sanford, Maine: 1. Horace Porter, born December 6, 1822, died in Portland, December 6, 1897. 2. George Lord, died young. 3. Olive M., married May 1, 1850, Moses M. Butler. 4. John Lewis,

died aged fourteen. 5. George Lord, of whom further. 6. Frederick, born August 6, 1833, engaged for many years in wholesale drygoods business in Portland, Maine, died in Portland, January 22, 1927; he married September 10, 1858, Anne Littlefield.

(VIII) George Lord Storer, son of John and Meribah (Hobbs) Storer, was born in Sanford, Maine, May 8, 1831, and died in Madison, Wisconsin, September 11, 1905. He lived in Sanford until the age of eighteen, when he went to Portland, Maine, as a clerk in the wholesale drygoods business of his brother, Horace P. Storer. On March 4, 1857, he was admitted partner in the firm, the title then becoming H. P. & G. L. Storer. After several years Horace P. sold out his interest to Isaac M. Cutler, and a few years later, George L. Storer's brother Frederick was admitted to the firm. The business was extensive, and under the able guidance of the Storer Brothers had prospered from the beginning. In 1865 the brothers disposed of their business, and in 1869, George L. Storer removed to Madison, Wisconsin. He married, September 9, 1856, Mary Farrington Johnson, daughter of Joseph Y. and Hannah (Erskine) Johnson, and granddaughter of George and Huldah (Whitmarsh) Erskine. (See Whitmarsh-Johnson VIII). Their children were: 1. Mary Porter, of whom further. 2. George Butler, born in 1860, died in 1912. 3. John, born December 5, 1861, of Hollywood, California. 4. Isabel Corey, married Lawrence Peterson Conover, of Hinsdale, Illinois. 5. Annie Hepworth, married Frederick M. Brown, of Madison, Wisconsin, and they have three children: Timothy, Mary S., and Eleanore A.

(IX) Mary Porter Storer, daughter of George Lord and Mary Farrington (Johnson) Storer, was born in Portland, Maine, June 3, 1858. She married, June 24, 1880, David Bower Frankenburger (q. v.).

(References: Generations VII-IX, Emery's "History of Sanford, Maine," p. 507; Family Records.)

(The Whitmarsh Line).

Whitmarsh, like many other surnames, is found in the early records spelled in various ways. For instance, on the passenger list, 1635, the family of John Whitmarsh, the American ancestor, is given as follows: "Jno. Whitmarsk, aged 39 yrs; Alce Whitmarke his wife aged 35 yrs; Jno. Whitmarck his sonne aged 11 yrs; Jane his daughter aged 7 yrs; Onseph Whitmarke his sonne aged 5 yrs; Rich. Whytemark his sonne aged 2 yrs." It will be observed in this list of names that Whitmarsh is spelled four different ways, but always with "k" instead of "h." The different spelling is due probably to the ignorance or carelessness of the clerk, but the presence of the "k" suggests a possible origin of the name. If Whytemark is the original form, the name was perhaps descriptive of some early ancestor (Bates' "Genealogy of Descendants of John Whitmarsh," p. 11). If at the beginning, the name were Whitmarsh, it would appear that the derivation of the name came from an ancestor who dwelt near a marsh, known as the white marsh, and therefore came to be known as "John of the white marsh" or John Whitmarsh.

(References: Harrison's "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Vol. II, p. 283.)

(The Family in America).

(I) John Whitmarsh was born about 1596 and died before 1644. He was one

of Rev. Joseph Hull's company that sailed from Weymouth, England, March 20, 1635, and settled at Wessaguscus, later called Weymouth. Town records show that John Whitmarsh owned several pieces of land in Weymouth before 1644. He married Alice (surname unknown), who was born in 1600.

Children (there is no date to show age of three sons, Simon, John and Nicholas, except the fact that Simon was landowner before 1644. Possibly these three were elder sons who came over after the family was established. If so, the order of ages may have been as follows): 1. Simon or Simeon, married (first) Sarah Holbrook; married (second) Elizabeth Bicknell. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Nicholas, married Hannah Reed. 4. James, born about 1624. 5. Jane, born about 1628. 6. Onesiphorous, born about 1630. 7. Richard, baptized in 1633.

(II) John Whitmarsh, son of John and Alice Whitmarsh, died about 1709. He enlisted in the Weymouth Militia in King Philip's War, Captain Torrey's company, December 1, 1675. (Savage says it was son John who served in Johnson's company in "direful swamp fight" of King Philip's War, December 19, 1675.) He married, in 1654, Sarah Harding, daughter of John Harding. Their children: 1. John, called also Increase, born August 23, 1655; married Mary Harding. 2. Ebenezer, of whom further. 3. Simon, born March 11, 1661. 4. Mary, born August 14, 1663; married Increase Bates. 5. Deborah, born 1665; married Nicholas Shaw. 6. Zechariah, born September 1, 1667. 7. Judith, born September 2, 1669; married Joseph Shaw. 8. Ezra, born October 13, 1670; married Bathsheba Richards. 9. Janes, born September, 1675. 10. James, born September 8, 1676. 11. Sarah, married Joseph Pittee. 12. Ruth, married David Carver.

(III) Ebenezer Whitmarsh, son of John and Sarah (Harding) Whitmarsh, was born May 14, 1658, and died April 8, 1718. He was one of eight members to sign the original covenant of the First Church of Abington and was chosen its first deacon December 18, 1714. He married, in 1682, Christian Bayley, who was born February 26, 1661, and died January 7, 1732, daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Porter) Bayley. Children: 1. Ebenezer, born December 26, 1683, died young. 2. Richard, of whom further. 3. Ebenezer, born March 10, 1688; married (first) Elizabeth Dyer; married (second) Mehitable Faxon; married (third) Elizabeth (surname unknown). 4. Ruth, born March 18, 1691; married Hezekiah Ford. 5. Thomas, born November 1, 1703; married Sarah Torrey. 6. Mary, married Stephen Reed or John Reed. 7. Mercy, married Andrew Ford.

(IV) Richard Whitmarsh, son of Ebenezer and Christian (Bayley) Whitmarsh, was born July 10, 1685, and lived in Abington. He married, October 15, 1712, Lydia Ford, daughter of Andrew and Abiah Ford. Children: 1. Lydia, born July 13, 1713, died August 17, 1776. 2. Thankful, born September 18, 1714. 3. Ruth, born November 3, 1716, and died in 1716. 4. Abiah, born October 28, 1717, died 1717. 5. Ebenezer, born October 6, 1718; married Hannah Vining. 6. Mary, born March 4, 1719, died 1719. 7. Sarah (twin), born March, 1719, died 1719. 8. Richard, born March 28, 1723, died 1723. 9. Abiah, born June 3, 1724. 10. Jacob, of whom further. 11. Daniel, born November 24, 1727, died 1728. 12. Rebecca, born February 2, 1729-30. 13. Samuel, born August 6, 1732, died 1732.

(V) Jacob Whitmarsh, son of Richard and Lydia (Ford) Whitmarsh, was born June 5, 1726, and died January 25, 1803. It is probable that Jacob or his son Jacob were soldiers in the Revolution. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution" contains the following: "Jacob Whitmarsh, private in Captain Snow's company, Colonel Hawes regiment; enlisted September 24, 1777, service one month and nine days at Rhode Island on secret expedition. Roll sworn to at Plymouth. So far as can be learned there were none of this name who could have been soldiers at this time except one of these Jacobs. There is evidence that Captain Snow's company was composed of men from Abington and Bridgewater." Jacob Whitmarsh lived in Bridgewater.

Jacob Whitmarsh married, January 1, 1752, Hannah Shaw, probably the daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Tirrell) Shaw. She died February 13, 1808, aged seventy-five years. Their children were: 1. Thankful, born in 1752; married Seth Reed. 2. Olive, born in 1755; married (first) Moses Noyes; married (second) probably Jeptha Pool. 3. Sarah, born in 1757; married John Norton. 4. Jacob, born in 1759; married Anna Pool. 5. Huldah, of whom further. 6. Asa, born in 1764; married Sarah Gurney. 7. Mary, born in 1767; married Reed Erskine. 8. Zerviah, born in 1769; married Jacob Pool, Jr.

(VI) Huldah Whitmarsh, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Shaw) Whitmarsh, was born in 1762. She married, June 10, 1784, George Erskine. Among their children was Hannah, of whom further.

(VII) Hannah Erskine, daughter of George and Huldah (Whitmarsh) Erskine, died in 1880. She married Joseph Y. Johnson. Among their children was Mary Farrington Johnson, of whom further.

(VIII) Mary Farrington Johnson, daughter of Joseph Y. and Hannah (Erskine) Johnson, married George Lord Storer (See Storer VIII.)

(References: N. W. Bates' "Genealogy of Descendants of John Whitmarsh;" New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XLVI, p. 56.)

(The Wells Line).

The Wells or Welles family in England is of ancient origin, tracing back, tradition says, to the time of the Conquest, about 1066. Several families of the name emigrated to Massachusetts.

(I) Thomas Wells, probably of Essex, England, and later of Ipswich, Massachusetts, was probably the earliest one of his name to settle in America. Savage in his "Genealogical Dictionary" says that Thomas came in the "Susan and Ellen," from London with Richard Saltonstall. He took freeman's oath in 1637. He was owner of a good estate in Wells, Maine, which he gave to his son John. His will, made July 31, 1666, was proved November 15, 1666. He married, in Ipswich, Abigail Warner, daughter of William Warner. Children: 1. Nathaniel, died in 1681. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Sarah, married John Massie. 4. Abigail, married, 1661, Nathaniel Treadwell. 5. Thomas, born 1647, died 1734. 6. Elizabeth, married Burnam. 7. Hannah. 8. Lydia, married, in 1669, John Ropes.

(References: "Wells Genealogy," by C. K. Wells, pp. 1-9.)

(II) John Wells, son of Thomas and Abigail (Warner) Wells, was born, according to Savage, in England, but according to "Wells Genealogy," he was

born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1638. He died in Wells, Maine, April 11, 1677. He married, about 1664-65, Sarah Littlefield, daughter of Francis and Rebecca Littlefield, of Wells, Maine. (See Littlefield III.) She survived her husband and married (second) William Sayer. She is mentioned in the will of Francis Littlefield, as daughter Sarah, wife of John Wells. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Thomas, born in 1672, died August 26, 1737. 3. Patience, married Nathaniel Clark. 4. Sarah, married (first) Samuel Sibley and (second) John Sayer.

(References: *Op. Cit.*; York County Registry, Vol. VI, p. 145; York County, Maine, Probate Proceedings, Vol. III, p. 50.)

(III) John Wells, son of John and Sarah (Littlefield) Wells, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1670, and died in Wells, Maine, in 1748. He married, February 18, 1697, Mary (probably Mary Peck). They had the following children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Mary, married ——— Maddock. 3. Hannah, married Thomas Goodwin.

(Reference: "Wells Genealogy," Maine Wills.)

(IV) John Wells, son of John and Mary (Peck?) Wells, made will dated March 31, 1779, in which he mentions wife and children given below. According to Family Records, he lived in that part of Wells, Maine, called Harrysackett. He married, October 11, 1733, Deborah Stover, of York, Maine, daughter of Dependence Stover. Their children were: 1. John, born October 7, 1736, named in grandfather's will of 1748. 2. Samuel, born October 18, 1738, died young. 3. Susanna, born November 7, 1740, married a Mr. Gould. 4. Samuel, born October 14, 1742. 5. Daniel, born October 14, 1745. 6. Independence or Dependence, one of the executors of his father's will; called in the will, "my youngest son Dependence;" also mentioned as brother of Hannah (Wells) Storer in the 1879 family letter. 7. Hannah, of whom further. She is mentioned in the will of her father, 1779, as "Hannah Storer, my daughter." 8. Mary.

(References: *Op. Cit.*; York Deeds; Family Records.)

(V) Hannah Wells, daughter of John and Deborah (Stover) Wells, was baptized in Wells, Maine, March 2, 1754. She married (intentions published November 24, 1774) John Storer. (See Storer VI.)

(References: *Op. Cit.*)

(The Littlefield Line).

(I) Edmund Littlefield came to this country from Tichfield, England, with his son Anthony, about 1637. His wife Annas and six children came later in the ship "Bevis." Edmund was of the Exeter church in 1640, and about 1642 removed to Wells (then called Preston), where he was one of the first settlers and probably built the first house, a sawmill and grist-mill. It is said he was the richest man in Wells. He and his family built and managed mills, not only in Wells but in Cape Porpoise and vicinity. He received a grant of land from Gorges in 1643 and served on the grand jury in 1645. In his will he mentions his wife Ann. He may have married twice. Children: 1. Frances, of whom further. 2. Anthony, married, before 1656, Mary Page. 3. Elizabeth, married John Wakefield. 4. John, born about 1625-30; married Patience (surname unknown). 5. Thomas, born about 1625-30; married

Ruth (surname unknown). 6. Mary, married John Barrett. 7. Hannah, married Peter Cloyce. 8. Francis, Jr., born about 1631; married Meribah (surname unknown).

(II) Francis Littlefield, son of Edmund Littlefield, was born in England about 1619, and died in 1712. He was called "Senior" or "the Elder" until the death of his brother of the same name in 1675. He lived in Wells in 1643, Dover, in 1648, and took the oath of allegiance at Wells in 1653 and 1680; he was of Wells as late as 1691. He was representative in 1660; also served as selectman. His first wife who is thought to have been Jane Hill, daughter of Ralph Hill, died December 20, 1646. He married (second), about 1648-9, Rebecca (surname unknown). Child, by his first wife: 1. Mary, born December 14, 1646. Children, by second wife: 2. Sarah, of whom further. 3. Isaac, born about 1652, died in 1672. 4. James, born about 1654; married Katharine (surname not known). 5. Abigail, married John Eldridge. 6. Daniel, born 1662-72; married Mehitable (surname not known). 7. Dependence, born about 1671; married Elizabeth Batson.

(III) Sarah Littlefield, daughter of Francis and Rebecca Littlefield, was born about 1648-49. She married (first) about 1664-1665, John Wells. (See Wells II.) She married (second) William Sayer.

(References: Hoyt's "Old Families of Salisbury, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 575; Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of First Settlers of New England.")

LOMEN, Carl Joys,

Miner, Merchant, Explorer, Breeder of Reindeer.

A native of Minnesota, but for more than a quarter of a century, a resident of Alaska, Mr. Lomen is one of the most prominent, progressive and useful citizens of the most northern part of the United States. Having conceived, in his early teens, a strong desire to explore the vast stretches and the apparently unlimited possibilities of the Territory, he was eventually enabled to do so at the age of twenty years with the sympathetic and active coöperation of his father. Before long the entire family removed to Alaska and there set to work, true to the traditions of their Viking ancestors, to build up and develop the many resources of their new homeland. The head of the family, a lawyer by profession, has become one of the leading jurists of Alaska, while his five sons, always under the leadership of Carl Joys Lomen, the second eldest, rapidly forged to the forefront as miners, merchants, explorers and, in more recent years, as breeders of reindeer. Though Carl J. Lomen deserves, perhaps, more credit and carries heavier responsibilities than his four brothers, one of the outstanding facts in connection with their many and very varied enterprises has always been, that each of the five has backed up all others completely, at all times, and under all circumstances. The extent of Mr. Lomen's activities has been truly remarkable and is equalled only by the success with which they have met. He is one of the most widely known men in Alaska and enjoys to a remarkable degree the respect, confidence and admiration of everybody, a fact which is easily explained by the vast services which he has rendered in every possible direction to the territory, its people and its institutions.

Carl Joys Lomen was born at Cale-

donia, Minnesota, July 13, 1880, second eldest son and child of Gudbrand J. and Julia (Joys) Lomen. His father, who was born of Norwegian ancestry in Winneshiek County, Iowa, in 1854, was for many years a successful lawyer in Minnesota and at one time was a member of the Minnesota State Legislature from St. Paul. After his removal to Alaska he resumed the practice of his profession there and now makes his home in Nome, where he occupies the important office of Federal Judge, having been appointed first by President Harding and re-appointed by President Coolidge. He is one of the most prominent leaders of the Territory and is known all over Alaska by the affectionate name of "Dad."

Mr. Lomen was educated in the public schools of his native State and, in 1898, at the age of eighteen years, entered the law office of his father to read law. It was at this period of his life, that he first heard about Alaska, which was then at the height of its gold rush. With the thoroughness and persistence, which are so characteristic of him, he gathered all possible information from every available source about the country of his dreams and hopes. Though he said little about his aspirations, he brought some of this information to the attention of his father, who, equally taciturn, had not been unaware of the matters which had aroused the imagination of his son. Finally, in the spring of 1900, the older Mr. Lomen informed his son of his willingness to visit Alaska that year together with him. The trip was planned only as a vacation of a few months' duration, but the older Mr. Lomen's legal abilities found such ready demand and so many eager clients, that at the end of the open season he found himself obligated in so many directions, that a return to the States was out of the question. Eventually three years elapsed, before they found it possible to return to their home in Minnesota. During these first three years Carl J. Lomen occupied himself practically exclusively with prospecting, though his interest in the breeding of reindeer dates back to this time.

In 1903, Mr. Lomen returned to St. Paul, by way of Seattle, where he had to spend three months in a hospital to recuperate from a severe attack of typhoid fever, which he had caught from one of his associates, while engaged in the arduous task of bringing his sick friend into Nome over trackless miles of wilderness. After his arrival in his old home an attractive position was offered to him in the office of the Secretary of State of Minnesota. But the call of the North was too loud and before long he was back again in Alaska, this time for good. The rest of the family also removed to Nome, one of the other sons, Alfred, becoming a member of the staff of a Nome newspaper; another, Ralph, joining the force of a local bank; and George, the oldest, opened a gents' furnishing business; and Harry, took charge of their photographic studio. These activities gradually expanded in many directions, including a photo-engraving business, a drugstore, and various other enterprises, in all of which the five brothers took an active part and an equal share of the risks and profits. Today they carry on a very large and profitable general merchandising business and practically all of the important inland expeditions are fitted out by them.

Throughout all these years of growth and development, Mr. Lomen never quite

forgot his early desire to become a breeder of reindeer on a large scale. For many years the achievement of this desire seemed impossible on account of the laws then in existence, which forbade the sale of does to white inhabitants on the part of the Eskimos, for whose special benefit the Federal government had imported a limited number of animals from Siberia and who were the only owners of reindeer herds, with the exception of a few Laplanders, brought from Norway, by the Federal government to instruct the Eskimos in the care and handling of the reindeer. The latter had come to Alaska, when these importations were made, and eventually one of them decided to return to his native land and to dispose of his small herd. Mr. Lomen immediately gathered all of his and his brothers' available cash resources, and bought the herd. From this rather small beginning there has grown the Lomen Reindeer Corporation, which was first incorporated in Alaska and later in Delaware and of which Mr. Lomen is the president and guiding genius. It has 24,000 shares of common stock of no par value and 12,000 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock at $100 par value, and total assets of about $2,500,000. Its reindeer herds now number 130,000, which graze over some 8,000,000 acres of land, on which the corporation holds a twenty-year lease from the Government, a large enough ranch to permit the support and feeding of 250,000 head of reindeer, a total which Mr. Lomen does not at all consider beyond the bounds of possibility and desirability. The corporation also owns four complete modern packing plants, including slaughtering yards, boats and other facilities. In 1927 it was slaughtering and shipping at the rate of 10,000 per year, which are first shipped to Seattle and are then distributed from there all over the United States. Besides this main distributing plant at Seattle, the corporation also maintains headquarters at No. 27 Pine Street, New York City, with its home offices in Nome. Mr. Lomen is convinced that reindeer meat is the future meat of the United States and the most valuable article which Alaska is able to produce, much more important than all of its gold and other mineral riches. In this view he is supported by many of the leading governmental and scientific experts and authorities, who join him in pronouncing reindeer meat of great nutritive value and delicious taste, as well as in declaring that Alaska is the country *par excellence* for the breeding of reindeer on a large scale. Mr. Lomen has been the leader in all movements for the development of the reindeer industry and has been largely responsible for the passing of protective laws and tariffs. In 1921 he appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives as the representative of his own firm and of the native reindeer owners of Alaska. The statement which he made at that time and the brief which he submitted to the Committee were a masterly exposition of the history, development, condition and needs of the reindeer industry, and his brief, together with his verbal testimony, were published by the Government Printing Office in 1921 as part of "Tariff Information, 1921." He is also the author of an article, "The Camel of the Frozen Desert," published in the December, 1919, number of the "National Geographic Magazine."

In spite of his extensive private business interests, Mr. Lomen has found it

Paul Lubert

possible to give much time and attention to civic and religious affairs. For fifteen years he was chief clerk of the District Court of Alaska, holding this position with much credit to himself and for the great benefit of the Territory until 1917. For the same length of time he served as treasurer of the Federated Churches of Alaska, an organization which included all denominations except the Roman Catholic. During the World War he was associated with the work of the Federal Food Administrator as one of the two division administrators in Alaska. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of North-West Alaska, Norwegian vice-Consul for the Northern half of Alaska, Past President of the Pioneers of Alaska, a non-resident active member of the Explorers' Club, of New York City, and a member of the New York City Club. He is much interested in archæological work in Alaska and a very fine and valuable exhibit of his is on permanent display in the National Museum in Washington, District of Columbia. His principal hobby is collecting, especially coins and books, of both of which he has assembled a large and interesting collection. In politics, he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Lutheran church.

Mr. Lomen, who is not married, makes his home, like all the other members of his family, in Alaska and has a beautiful residence at Nome. He makes comparatively frequent trips to the United States, even as far East as New York City. Early in 1927 Alfred Lomen had the distinction of making one of the fastest trips ever made between Nome and New York, covering this tremendous distance over some very difficult territory in the remarkable time of twelve days and eight hours, by using an airplane between Nome and Fairbanks, a feat which resulted in the saving of about twenty days and which once more demonstrated his enterprise and progressiveness.

In 1924 Carl J. Lomen and his brothers purchased from Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson his commercial holdings on Wrangel Island, with the object of making said island American Territory. Their colony of one white man and twelve Eskimos was removed by the Soviets in 1925, and a Russian or Soviet Colony planted here during 1926. The claim of the Lomens, now on file with the State Department in Washington, cannot be taken up until such a day as friendly relations exist between the two governments.

GRUBER, Paul,

Railroad Official.

To become a railway executive implies the possession of abilities to succeed in life, and the measure of the success of the late Paul Gruber, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is furnished in the statement that he attained the position of general passenger and freight agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Pittsburgh & West Virginia railroads. Duty with a railroad is said to be a heavy drain on the human system, especially among the men who serve as a buffer between the public and the directors; in the case of Mr. Gruber he lasted until he was sixty-four, encompassing approximately half a century, for he had entered the service in his early teens. His work was principally in the Middle West—at the railroad centers of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Kansas City and Pittsburgh—and he was affectionately known

to thousands of people along the routes served by the systems mentioned above. Incapacitated for active military service during the World War, he volunteered nevertheless, and was assigned to essential home duty which he performed with great credit to himself and the Government. The possessor of a good library, he was widely read, and on railroad matters was considered one of the best posted men in the business. In his home and among neighbors and friends he was a delightful spirit, so that his passing was the occasion for many expressions of deep regret.

Mr. Gruber was born December 29, 1862, at St. Louis, Missouri, the son of Henry and Maria Teressa (Elodie) Gruber. His father was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, then a part of France, later a province of Germany, and now attached to France again; his mother was born at St. Louis; they were the parents of three sons: Henry, Paul, of whom further; and Leon Gruber. The elder Gruber was a miller by trade, and worked at his trade for a number of years at St. Louis. The education of Paul Gruber was received in the public schools of St. Louis, after which he accepted employment with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad in a clerical capacity. His ability was immediately recognized and after several years of intensive effort he was promoted to the position of general agent and transferred to Kansas City; his record here was of such a character that he was advanced to the same post at Cincinnati, and thence was promoted to Pittsburgh, where he continued his fine work. Eventually he resigned his position with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and formed the Gruber Undertaking Establishment in the East Liberty Section of Pittsburgh, and continued in this line until the entry of the United States in the World War. It was fortunate that he had had training in all phases of clerical railroad work, for the Government needed a man to assume charge of inland traffic at the Pittsburgh Arsenal, and as director in this capacity he remained until the close of the war and some time after to help wind up the Arsenal's affairs. Then he had a call to his old work which was too strong to resist. Having advanced in the railroad work from clerk in the traffic department to chief clerk, and finally to agent and general passenger and freight agent, the railroad business had laid such a firm hand upon him that he was unable to resist it further, and he accepted the position of commercial agent of the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railroad on the return of the roads to the Government following the Railroad Administration by the Federal authorities. His evolution to this position, it will therefore be seen, was in accordance with the working of natural laws. In his new work he exercised jurisdiction over solicitation of freight and passenger traffic, and with the multiform advantages offered him by the Pittsburgh & West Virginia, and taking into consideration his native aptitude for this kind of work, together with his years of practical railroad experience, his success with this concern was positively assured. In rate matters, regarding which he was an authority and one of the best informed men in the country, the Pittsburgh & West Virginia was indeed fortunate in having such an official in its employ. On account of the similarity of his name to that of General Kruger, the South African Boer Army general, he was affectionately called

"Oom Paul." His railroad service in Pittsburgh lasted from 1900; in traffic circles he was well known, and his ability, taken with his geniality, made him a welcome guest wherever he went. He was a charter member of the Traffic Club of Pittsburgh, and at the time of his passing was its historian, having held the post for several years. He was also a member of the Traffic and Transportation Club, and the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the members of which greatly enjoyed association with him on account of his ready wit, friendly spirit and his ability as an after-dinner speaker.

Paul Gruber married, at Pittsburgh, April 29, 1914, Marie Blanche Schmolze, a native of that city, and daughter of William and Mary (Genelli) Schmolze. Her father, a native of Germany, met her mother in New York City and married her there; he became a captain in the Company A, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the Civil War, was a member of Grand Army Post, No. 51, at Pittsburgh, and for some years was active as a magistrate and political leader on the South Side of that municipality; he died in 1924, at the age of eighty-nine years. Mrs. Schmolze, a native of Berlin, received a high education at the hands of private tutors.

The death of Mr. Gruber occurred at Pittsburgh, August 4, 1926, and in railroad circles and among a wide acquaintanceship in civic affairs, it was remarked that a long time would elapse before his like was seen again.

CLARK, Joseph Henry,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

As a pioneer in the silk glove industry in the United States, Joseph Henry Clark, late of Saratoga Springs, New York, was a large factor in the manufacturing activities of New York State. As a churchman of the Episcopal faith, he was most generous in his support of the work. He was a liberal benefactor of his fellowmen, the spirit of philanthropy being a compelling urge in his remarkably useful and beautiful life, which was never sapped by the rigors and successes of an exacting business career. From a commercial viewpoint, he bequeathed to the present generation a soundly established and successful industry, while his spiritual legacy is the memory of one who punctuated his life with deeds of loving kindness.

Born in London, England, August 31, 1852, Joseph Henry Clark received his education in schools of the British metropolis, and, in 1880, when he was twenty-eight years of age, came to the United States, settling in Brooklyn, New York, where he was engaged in business until 1889. In the latter year he began his career as a textile manufacturer which was crowned with signal achievement ere he retired from active pursuits. He purchased a textile plant at Argusville, New York, and during its operation the enterprise was attended with a distinct success. An evil day befell the business when it was destroyed by fire. But disaster could not quench the spirit of Mr. Clark, who removed to Sidney, New York, where, in 1893, he founded the Clark Fabric Company. The goodwill of the company increased in gratifyingly large proportions, and Mr. Clark saw that expansion was necessary. In 1906, he removed to Saratoga Springs and there erected the Clark Textile plant

on the site known as the "Empire Springs" property. The purpose of the business to which Mr. Clark devoted all his life while actively engaged was the manufacture of silk gloves. In this industry he was in the very first rank in the United States. In New York State he was known as the foremost exponent of the silk glove manufacturing business, with which he was identified for more than thirty-six years. Every business enterprise of proved worth and substantial endurance, found in him a ready sympathizer and active friend when the occasion so required. Once the Clark Textile plant in Saratoga Springs was in successful operation, the plant at Sidney was sold, after it had been operated in conjunction with the Saratoga Springs establishment for some time. In 1919, Mr. Clark disposed of the Clark Textile Company to the Van Raalte Company.

Devotion to his business interests, during the years of his activity, did not prevent Mr. Clark from manifesting a deep and active interest in church, welfare and educational causes. In January, 1921, he and Mrs. Clark gave to Bethesda Protestant Episcopal Church, Saratoga, the twenty-five thousand dollar Memorial organ, in loving memory of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Dutson. Mr. Clark was very fond of his home and associations in Miami, Florida, where he and Mrs. Clark were wont to pass their winters. He was also closely allied with the business life of Miami, and he and Mrs. Clark were active in membership and in promoting the affairs of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of the popular resort. They presented that church with a Memorial organ which is identical with the one they gave to the Bethesda Church at Saratoga. Saratoga Hospital had in Mr. Clark an enduring friend and generous contributor. He was closely associated with Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, as chairman of the $200,000 endowment fund drive, which was made necessary for compliance with the requirement of the New York State Board of Regents.

Joseph Henry Clark married, March 16, 1878, Ellen Dutson, daughter of Robert A. Dutson, of Bristol, England. They had two sons: Robert G., and Alfred S., who are engaged in the manufacture of gloves in Glens Falls, New York. Mrs. Clark is prominent socially in Saratoga Springs; she is a member of the board of managers of Saratoga Hospital, and of the Home of the Good Shepherd; a member of the board of managers of Bethesda Parish House, and during the World War she was a recognized leader in patriotic and relief work.

The father of this family passed away at his home in Saratoga Springs, September 4, 1924. In his death the municipality lost one of its foremost citizens. A man of deep friendships and broad tolerance, he was beloved by all who had the rich privilege of knowing him. A consistent worshipper in the house of God, he was among the most liberal of its supporters; but it was in his own home that his rare qualities shone forth with brightest radiance. Sunny and mirthful of disposition, his presence in the household inspired the others with like qualities. As a noble and spotless husband and a considerate and affectionate father, he left a memory which his loved ones will cherish with ever-increasing fondness.

Engr'd by Campbell N.Y.

Arthur D. Jones

JONES, Arthur Blayney,

Mercantile Official.

More than half a century of identification with Marshall Field and Company, of Chicago, has given broad significance to the successful career of Arthur Blayney Jones, of Chicago. For thirty years he was private secretary to Marshall Field, the creator of the world-famed Marshall Field and Company. He has long been a director of the company and a trustee of the Field and other important estates. His keen, clear vision, his financial ability, and his entire loyalty were fundamental factors in his success as in his large public usefulness.

Arthur Blayney Jones was born in Aberystwyth, Wales, Great Britain, October 21, 1851, son of Arthur Blayney and Ann (Jones) Jones. His preliminary education acquired in the schools of his native land, Mr. Jones supplemented this with business school training in Chicago and with continuous wide reading and study, together with informative contacts with people of affairs and high intelligence. He was sixteen years old when he came to Chicago and found work in the real estate office of William B. Dow, where he met also Andrew Brown, a lawyer. These two good business men took an interest in the lad and gave him valuable training in affairs. In 1876 he secured a position in the checking department of Marshall Field's Retail Store, whence he was transferred to the wholesale department. His outstanding qualities of dependableness and his level-headed performance of all duties given him soon attracted the attention of Marshall Field, who offered him the position of private secretary. In this capacity, Mr. Jones demonstrated his excellent business qualifications. Such faith did Mr. Field have in his financial judgment that he made him trustee under his will of the Field Estate, a function he performed for twenty-one years. He was also a director of Marshall Field and Company, and other organizations. Others recognized his high integrity and ability and placed their large estates in his charge as trustee, including that of Joseph N. Field, father of Stanley Field.

Many civic enterprises also enjoyed the benefit of Mr. Jones' interest and assistance. For many years he was a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, and a life-member and trustee of the Field Museum of Natural History there. To both institutions, as to other civic and charitable enterprises, he contributed liberally. A man of deep religious feeling, he was a leading member of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston. Proud of his native country, he stood out as a supporter of the various Welsh organizations of Chicago. His clubs were the Lake Shore Athletic, the Midday, the Union League, the Westmoreland Golf, and the University Club of Evanston. His political views adhered to no party lines but concurred with those of the best man for public position.

In 1880, Arthur Blayney Jones married Eliza A. Thomas, of Racine, Wisconsin, daughter of John Bevan and Anne Thomas. Children: Mrs. Milton W. Wilker, of Evanston; Mrs. Ralph Hayden, of Monterey, California; Howard B. Jones, of Evanston, father of Alice Anne, Howard Bevan, Jr., and Hoyt Llewellyn Jones; Mrs. Rudolph A. Clemen, of Winnetka, who has a son, Arthur Taylor Clemen; Mrs. Draper Allen, of Birmingham, Michigan, whose son is Thomas Draper Allen.

At the age of seventy-six, Mr. Jones died at his home in Evanston, February 21, 1927, and was interred at Rose Hill Cemetery. The finest tribute to his service to mankind is perhaps the enumeration of his years of activity in helping build up a business of the fine type illustrated by Marshall Field and Company. James Simpson, present head of Marshall Field's said: "The best tribute is that Mr. Jones was Mr. Field's secretary for many years until Mr. Field's death. That alone speaks volumes for him." Marshall Field, that supreme judge of men, found his secretary worthy of every confidence, faithful even until death. Thus did Mr. Jones measure up to the highest standards in every relation of life and brought happiness and healthy development to all that he came in contact with.

MARK, Frederick W.,

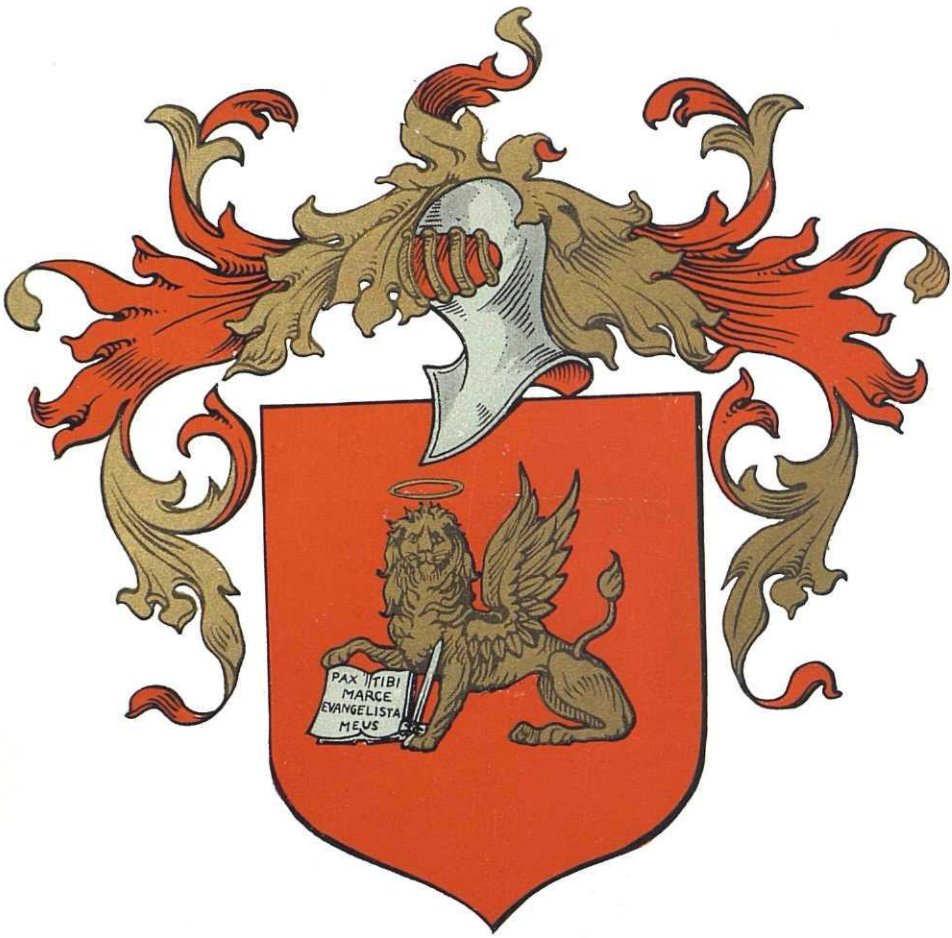
Contractor and Builder.

Among nationally known builders must be numbered F. W. Mark, head of the F. W. Mark Construction Company, with offices in various parts of the country, and with headquarters in Philadelphia.

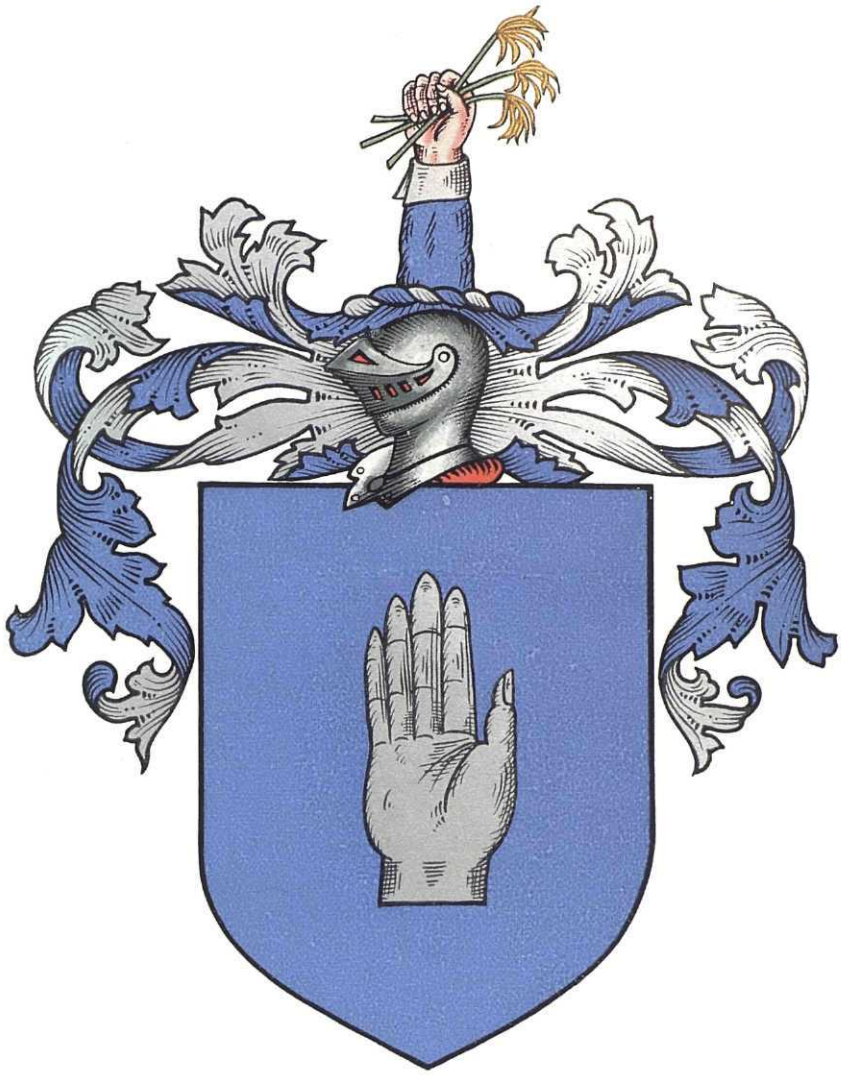
Mark Arms—Gules, a lion of St. Mark or.

Frederick W. Mark was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, where his father, John H. Mark, was engaged as a builder. He attended the schools of the vicinity until fifteen, when he left school and took his further education into his own hands. This did not mean for Frederick W. Mark that his education was finished. It was just beginning, but he was to get further knowledge and training out in the world where things were doing. He apprenticed himself successively to three trades, bricklaying, carpentry, and plumbing, and mastered them with a view to making himself an intelligent contractor and builder. At nineteen he was ready to stand on his own feet, and with capital, which he had saved from his own earnings, he took a building contract in his own name. That was the start, and it makes most interesting reading to follow his career from the opening years of this twentieth century to the present. In 1904, he built the Massachusetts State Hospital and the Memorial Library in the neighboring town of Boylston. In 1906, he had gone far afield and was carrying out his contract to build the entire plant of the Cuyahoga Steel Works in Cleveland, Ohio, a project covering nineteen acres of land. Three years later he was still farther from his starting point, erecting the Alabama Steel and Wire Company's Building at Birmingham. In 1912, he organized and incorporated under the name of the F. W. Mark Construction Company, with himself as president and treasurer, under the laws of the State of Alabama. In 1913, he was devoting himself to putting up the Jefferson County Savings Bank Building, a steel structure of twenty-seven stories, the tallest building in Birmingham. In 1914, he had branch offices in Birmingham, Alabama, and Worcester, Massachusetts, with his main office in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1915, he built several additions to the Cuyahoga Steel Company's plant in Cleveland, and was also carrying out contracts in Toronto, Canada. In 1916, he came to Philadelphia to undertake the biggest job of all, a world's record contract be-

Frederick W Mark



Mark



Bloom

cause of the size of the plant and the money involved—the Baldwin Locomotive Works, occupying completely two large city blocks. In 1917, he built the Byberry Hospital and broke ground for the Philadelphia Art Museum, which is completed as far as the first floor, taking four years to finish it, and costing $2,500,000. Smaller contracts were being simultaneously filled; the Franklin Trust Building, the Bankers' Trust Building, both in Philadelphia, and various industrial plants throughout Pennsylvania. In 1918, the building which went up in Newark, New Jersey, for the General Electric Company, was his work. In 1925, the Byberry Hospital again engaged his services to erect for them seven new buildings. Before this, in 1921, he had made a change from an Alabama to a Pennsylvania corporation. In 1926, Mr. Mark was awarded the contract by the State of Pennsylvania to erect their State Building on the Sesqui-Centennial grounds for the celebration of this historic event, and this building was pointed out by many of the visitors as the most beautiful among them all. He is now engaged on the ten buildings, which, when completed, will house the Philadelphia General Hospital; the annex addition to the City Hall, Philadelphia, and the interior finish of the Philadelphia Free Public Library. No mention has yet been made in this long list of his work for the United States Government during the World War. At York River, Virginia, he built eight mammoth reservoirs, known as the Yorktown Fuel Reservoirs, each with a capacity of five million gallons.

Frederick W. Mark is a man of splendid physique, pleasant, forceful and aggressive, gifted with foresight, physically and mentally endowed to be a leader. With an ordinary lifetime's work already done, he only now is coming to the point which we call the prime of life. It would seem as though he must have devoted his years exclusively to work, but this is not so. He has affiliated himself with social organizations and has frequented these places, as opportunity afforded, where men foregather. He is a Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge of his native city, Worcester, Massachusetts; Eureka Chapter, Massachusetts Consistory, Worcester County Commandery, and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is identified also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts, the Pennsylvania Academy of Music, the Philadelphia Yacht Club, the Cleveland Athletic Association, the Manufacturers' Club, and a charter member of the Penn Athletic Club, of Philadelphia.

Frederick W. Mark married, January, 1910, Phoebe B. Bloom, of New York City.

Bloom Arms—Azure, a dexter hand, couped at the wrist, argent.

Crest—A cubit arm erect, habited azure, cuffed argent, holding in the hand proper some slips of broom, stalked vert, blossomed or.

(Burke's "General Armory.")

In his career, Frederick W. Mark has gained a success that is not measured by financial prosperity alone, but is gauged by the kindly amenities and congenial associations that go to satisfy man's many-sided nature. He is of that class that is the glory of America—the self-made man.

HICKS, R. Randolph,

Lawyer.

Natives of Virginia have always taken a high place in the activities of New York City, and prominent among the present generation stands R. Randolph Hicks, member of the law firm of Satterlee, Canfield & Stone, at No. 49 Wall Street. Mr. Hicks has practiced his profession at Roanoke, Norfolk and New York, having gone to live in the Metropolis in 1917 at the culmination of most important trial work at Norfolk, and as a promotion for his accomplishments.

Mr. Hicks was born at Warrenton, Virginia, in 1872, son of Robert Iverson Hicks and Nancy Fitzhugh (Randolph) Hicks, both members of old-established and prosperous families of the Old Dominion. His father, born in 1832, became a noted physician, and served in the Confederate Army from 1861 to the surrender of Lee's Army at Appomattox as a surgeon and attaining the rank of Surgeon of Division. His earliest paternal American ancestor, Robert Hicks, came to this country from London, England, and settled at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1632.

Mr. Hicks received the best of an education. After finishing the public schools, he attended the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Virginia, across the Potomac River from Washington, District of Columbia, and then he matriculated at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, from which institution he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar on passing the examinations, in 1893, and began the practice of his profession at Roanoke, where he made notable progress in fundamentals until 1898, when he removed to Norfolk. From that time to 1913 he was quite successful, and in that year formed the firm of Hicks, Morris, Garnett & Tunstall, which firm engaged in the general practice of the law. Four years later, in 1917, Mr. Hicks was invited into the larger field of New York, with the concern named above, and here he has added greatly to his earlier successes. He has been actively engaged in trial work all of his life, and is known as one of the best trial lawyers at the bar.

Mr. Hicks has also become identified with the world of finance as a director in the Atlantic & Charlotte Air Line Railway Company, the Industrial Acceptance Corporation, the Industrial Finance Corporation, the Morris Plan Corporation of America, and the Posotype Corporation of America. He was a member of the Virginia Legislature of 1896 to 1898, and received a most valuable experience in legislative matters, and became the author of laws that are now on the statute books. He is a member of the Calumet, St. Nicholas, Ardsley, and Oakland clubs of New York, and his favorite game and outdoor diversion is golf.

R. Randolph Hicks married (first), in 1899, at Baltimore, Ella Johnson Kerr, who died in 1916. He married (second), in 1920, Rose Sutton Parker, of Los Angeles, California, a member of an old-established and well-to-do family of the Pacific Coast.

DUFFY, John E.,

Electric Railway Expert.

A fine example, well suited for emulation by the younger generation of today, was furnished by the conspicuous career of the late John E. Duffy, of Syracuse, New York, who rose through sheer

ability and native force from an obscure position on an electric car line to general superintendent of the New York State Railways. Always a student of electrical energy, he was also well-versed in all the operating details of this department of transportation, as well as an accomplished supervisor and executive.

John E. Duffy was born in Lafayette, Onondaga County, New York, April 18, 1865, son of Michael and Bridget (Flynn) Duffy. In 1872, when he was seven years old, the family removed from Lafayette to Syracuse. He attended the public schools of his new home city, making the very best possible use of his educational advantages until he was fourteen years of age. At that time it seemed best that he should devote his entire day to some vocation, in order to help pay his own way and eke out the family larder. In this respect, as always, he was the dutiful son, and forthwith he obtained employment in Gray Brothers' Shoe factory, where he remained for ten years, having learned about all there was to be known of the mechanical end of that industry. Some thought that he was wedded to the shoe business for life, but not so; while laboring faithfully by day, his active mind was alert to the studies that he was pursuing with great diligence at night school. He had his eye to a larger future than life in a factory and had vision of using his talents and new knowledge in the employ of some concern where electricity was the driving force.

On a red-letter day he was privileged to gratify in part his ambition in life when he was accepted as a conductor on the Syracuse Consolidated railways, an electrified system. In this position he exhibited fidelity, integrity and unusual ability to get on with the management and the patrons of the road. After three years spent in ringing up fares, he was selected for the position of inspector of the entire system, in 1899. The same driving power that had brought him up from conductor was advancing him still further in the favor of the company to a more responsible position, and from inspector on the Syracuse Rapid Transit, following the consolidation of the small lines into the major system, in 1912, he was elevated to general superintendent of the New York State railways. Mr. Duffy had now risen to one of the most commanding places in the operation of electric railways in the State of New York. Everywhere he was recognized to have attained the status of expert in rapid transit where electrical energy was the sole agent of power. His position in the business, transportation, and public welfare channels of Syracuse community life remained secure during his incumbency of the office of general superintendent, which was only cut short by his untimely passing, on June 21, 1926.

Mr. Duffy was very highly regarded throughout the Syracuse region. He was a member of the Citizens' Club, Bellevue Country Club, Rotary Club, Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, and the local council of the Knights of Columbus. His religious fellowship was with the Most Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, Syracuse. He was a devotee of golf, and was wont to seek recreation and pleasure in company of kindred spirits on the links of his club.

John E. Duffy married, June 18, 1891, at Cazenovia, New York, Mary Flanagan, daughter of Michael Flanagan, engaged in the trucking business in that town. Children: 1. Irene. 2. Ethel,

married William Butler. 3. Katherine, married George Fonteine.

In his sixty-first year at the time of his death, it seemed that Mr. Duffy could hardly be spared from the place that he had so acceptably filled, and from the wide circle of friends, from the great body of employees on the electric system, many of whom had looked upon him as if he were a father to them, holding him in esteem akin to filial affection. This efficient, public-spirited, accomplished railway executive, was more than that; he was a home-loving man, where his striking personality and ideal qualities shone at their best.

BOYNTON, John Fairfield,

Banker.

Prominent in banking circles throughout the country, John Fairfield Boynton was dean of bankers of Saginaw, Michigan, where until his retirement in 1922, he was for thirty-six years secretary-treasurer of the Peoples Savings Bank. Loyalty to the best ideals of public service which can inspire bank officials, enterprise and perseverance, and a likeable personality characterized him. His contribution to the financial stability and progress of Saginaw was immeasurable.

John Fairfield Boynton was born in Russia Township, Lorain County, Ohio, January 26, 1842, son of John Hancock and Huldah (Heath) Boynton, and when he was six years of age the family moved to Elyria, Ohio. His father became politically prominent in Ohio, where he was county sheriff and county treasurer of Lorain County, Ohio, and was twice sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, once when Lincoln was nominated. He was born in Hallowell, Maine; his wife in Herkimer County, New York. The son, John F. Boynton, was educated in the public schools, finishing at the Elyria high school. His business career began as cashier in general stores in that city and at Wellington, where he made the acquaintanec of Hon. S. S. Warner. The contact was fruitful and led to Mr. Boynton's employment for six years, 1866 to 1872, as private secretary to Mr. Warner as State treasurer, at Columbus, Ohio. On February 14, 1872, Mr. Boynton moved to Saginaw, where he was made bookkeeper in the Second National Bank, at the time this bank was started, with which he remained for fifteen years, advancing through the office of cashier to that of vice-president of the bank. In 1887, Mr. Boynton allied himself as secretary-treasurer with a new institution, the Peoples Savings Bank. His vigor and force did much to build this company to its present high standing. When Mr. Boynton retired in October, 1922, at the ripe age of nearly eighty-one, he was tendered a banquet by the directors of the bank, and enthusiastic tribute was paid to his share in the astute direction of the bank's finances. As director, officer, or stockholder, his influence was felt in many corporations, both local and elsewhere in the State.

The interests of Mr. Boynton were by no means confined to business. He was a staunch Republican and politically influential, though he never sought public office. In the early days of the Saginaw Club and the Saginaw Country Club he was much interested in their activities. Never ostentatious, he was one of those sincere givers to whom every worthy

J. F. Boyston.

cause makes appeal, sure of aid. Death came to Mr. Boynton when he was full of years and honors. He died in his home February 28, 1926.

On July 28, 1886, in Port Huron, Michigan, John F. Boynton married Frances (Fanny) Farrand, daughter of Bethuel C. and Helen Mar (Wheaton) Farrand, and descended from Lieutenant Bethuel Farrand, a Revolutionary officer, among those patriots who spent the winter at Valley Forge, and was present with General Washington at the surrender of Cornwallis. Bethuel C. Farrand was born in Cayuga County, New York. When a young attorney of Port Huron, Michigan, with also large lumber interests, he married, in 1854, Helen M. Wheaton, born in Connecticut. Mrs. Boynton is active in the literary and philanthropic circles in Saginaw. She is a charter member of the University of Michigan Alumnae Association, and also of the Saginaw Branch of the American Association of University Women. She graduated from the University of Michigan, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of 1879. To Mr. and Mrs. Boynton were born two children: 1. Lilian Farrand, married to Eugene Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio, and mother of Farrand Smith, and Lilian Boynton Smith. 2. Frieda Farrand, married to Frederic B. Oxtoby, of Huron, South Dakota, and mother of Frederic B., Jr., Robert Boynton, and Bayard Ewing Oxtoby.

While Saginaw was likely to think of Mr. Boynton in terms of his share in the prosperous development of the city, his friends and family thought of him as the most loving and gentle of men. He had a strict sense of justice and never confused right and wrong, in his own conduct or that of others. He was fair, kindly and courteous; devoted to his family and home, which was one of open hospitality. This punctilious, humane gentleman was everybody's friend.

COSBY, Joseph Thomas,

Financier.

Since 1912 identified with the National City Bank of New York, Mr. Cosby has been a vice-president of this notable institution for nine years, and in the world of finance has won and holds a place of responsibility and distinction.

Mr. Cosby is descended of a long line of American ancestors, for the progenitor of the family on American soil was one John Cosby, who came from England and was numbered among the settlers in Virginia in 1640. He is the son of William Roger and Mary (Kettle) Cosby; his father, a builder of St. Louis, Missouri, and in that great city of the Middle West Joseph Thomas Cosby was born on April 17, 1873. About 1890, he completed his education and for a time was engaged in various minor mercantile positions. In 1899 he went to Mexico, and there in 1902 he first became connected with banking concerns, accepting a position with the International Banking Corporation. From that time, with the exception of one year when he was selected as credit manager to organize a credit department for the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, he has devoted himself to banking, making a specialty of foreign exchange. It has become in less than two decades to be one of the most important factors in the foreign exchange operations of the United States.

After entering the employ of The Na-

tional City Bank, Mr. Cosby first was sent to represent their interests in South America. During the years of his important services to the banking world, he has devoted himself to an exhaustive study of the problems in connection with our financial relations with other countries, and ranks among the leading authorities on the subject. After a year in South America, he returned to New York in 1913, and in 1914 he was appointed manager of the foreign department of the bank. In this work he was associated with another eminent specialist in this department of banking, John E. Gardin, for years one of the most brilliant and forceful vice-presidents of The National City Bank. Through the combined efforts of these two men, the foreign department, which has deservedly won recognition throughout every civilized country of the world as a most efficient and well organized institution, has come to its present position in financial life.

Mr. Cosby brings the clear mind of a man who spends some of his time in the open to the exacting duties of his office. He is fond of sports, especially golf, tennis, riding and swimming. He is a member of clubs both in New York and elsewhere: Metropolitan, The City Midday, India House, New Rochelle Yacht, Country Club Beach, Lake Placid, Union Interallee of Paris, and others.

On December 6, 1906, Joseph Thomas Cosby married Norma Alice Smeading, daughter of William H. and Emily (Curtis) Smeading, of San Antonio, Texas. They are the parents of four sons: Joseph Thomas, Jr., born March 2, 1909; William Randolph, born June 27, 1912; Frank Vanderlip, born September 20, 1914; and Norman, born November 21, 1918.

BURGET, Eugene Orvan,

Insurance Executive.

The promotion of thrift and a fitting sense of responsibility in the citizens of his community, is the notable accomplishment toward better citizenship of Eugene Orvan Burget, president and general manager of the People's Life Insurance Company of Frankfort, Indiana. This strong institution is a power for good in the community, extending its beneficent influence among all classes and inspiring general confidence by its able management and liberal policies. Mr. Burget has participated in other phases of public affairs and is highly regarded by all who know his work.

Eugene Orvan Burget was born at Burget's Corner, Clinton County, Indiana, January 5, 1869, son of William Martin and Permelia (Mott) Burget, and descendant of one William Burget, who migrated from England to Ohio. The father, born in Clinton County, June 28, 1844, is a farmer. He is a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served from the date of his enlistment August 13, 1862, in Company H, Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Cumberland, until he was mustered out June 6, 1865. He saw active service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, participating in the battles of Stone River, Chickamaugua, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, and Atlanta.

After completing his education in the local common schools, in private school, and at the Indiana State Normal, from which he graduated in June, 1890, Eugene O. Burget taught school for seven years in Clinton County. He was the principal of schools at Circleville and Hillisburg, Indiana. A growing inter-

est in the financial angle of public affairs drew him away from teaching and into public office as deputy county auditor, as which he served from November 15, 1894, to November 15, 1902. In that year he began a four-year term as county auditor, to which he was in November, 1902, elected. In 1906 and 1907 he was assistant cashier of the Clinton County Bank. In the second of these years came his election to the position of secretary and general manager of the People's Life Insurance Company. So ably did he fulfil the duties of this important executive post during these formative years of the company that he was, on July 1, 1926, elected its president, retaining the general management. The institution now has $50,000,000 insurance in force, and assets of over $5,000,000. As a local institution, it shows great acumen and a proper local pride in caring for the insurance needs of the vicinity, and at that same time its able officers have made it a force in a wider territory.

Mr. Burget is director of the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce, of which he was for two years president. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons. He was Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar group at Frankfort, is accepted both in the York and Scottish Rite bodies, and is a member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Improved Order of Red Men. His favorite recreation is golf.

On June 28, 1889, in Frankfort, Indiana, Eugene O. Burget married Carrie Boyle, daughter of Josiah L. Boyle, a well-known carpenter-contractor of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Burget reside in Frankfort.

JENKS, Jeremiah Whipple,

Educator, Author, Economist.

Among the educators who have delved deeply into original sources of learning in this country, Jeremiah Whipple Jenks, writer and political economist, is noted for the exhaustive researches he has made. Dr. Jenks has brought to his life-work the advantages of foreign study and extensive travel, and has had access to the equipment of the leading institutions of learning in the United States. He occupies the chair of research professor of government and public administration at the New York University and is president and chairman of the board of directors of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Dr. Jenks is, naturally, possessed of a most scholarly outlook upon the world of affairs and he has given to the educational forces of the country—both in lectures and by means of his many forceful articles in the literary field—contributions which have been of immeasurable value to modern progress.

Dr. Jenks was born September 2, 1856, at St. Clair, Michigan, the son of Benjamin Lane and Amanda (Messer) Jenks, the former a prominent farmer, lumberman and contractor, who for many years officiated as town supervisor and director of schools. His mother was a woman of refinement and culture, who formed the center of a wholesome and delightful home life. The father of Dr. Jenks was born April 25, 1820, and died December 12, 1868. The earliest record of the

Jenks family in America relates to the settling of Joseph Jenks, of Hammersmith, England, in the township of Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1642.

Following the preparatory education of Dr. Jenks in the public and high schools of his native town, he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, obtaining his Master of Arts degree in the following year. This university conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Dr. Jenks in 1903, in recognition of his contributions to the educational forces of the country. Finishing his course at the University of Michigan, Dr. Jenks proceeded to Germany, where he matriculated at the University of Halle, Halle a. S., from which institution he graduated in 1885, degree of Doctor of Philosophy. On leaving Ann Arbor, and before taking the trip to Europe, he taught for three periods, in 1879, in 1881 and in 1883, in Mount Morris College, where he was Professor of Greek, Latin and German. Upon his return from Europe in 1886, Dr. Jenks became Professor of Political Science at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, to which he added a course in English Literature. In 1889, he accepted the position of Professor of Political Economy and Social Science in Indiana University, and from 1891 to 1892 he was Professor of Political and Social Institutions. From 1892 to 1912, Dr. Jenks was Professor of Political Economy and Politics in Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. In the latter year he resigned this position in order to take the post of Professor of Government, and director of the division of public affairs of New York University, at New York. Since 1917, Dr. Jenks has been research professor of government and public administration at the same institution.

From 1889 to 1901, Dr. Jenks served as expert agent on the United States Industrial Commission on the investigation of trusts and industrial combinations in the United States and Europe, and was consulting expert of the United States Department of Labor on the same subjects. From 1901 to 1902, he was special commissioner of the War Department to investigate questions of currency, labor, internal taxation and police, in the Orient. In 1903, he was called on by the Government of Mexico as a special expert on currency reform, and in 1903 and 1904, served as a member of the United States Commission on International Exchange, in special charge of the reform of currency in China. From 1907 to 1910, he acted as a member of the United States Immigration Commission, and in 1918 was appointed umpire of the High Commission of Nicaragua, which office he continues to fill.

It will be realized from the preceding list of important posts held by Dr. Jenks that his contributions to affairs of moment assumed an international aspect and threw him into contact with leaders of the world of thought. His talents and abilities led to his selection as president of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education, and to the first presidency of the Stable Money Association, of which organization he is at the present time honorary vice-president. He is a member of the Committee on Commercial Education of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, as well as of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, and the American Statis-

Coleman Avery

tical Association. Dr. Jenks is vice-president of the China Society of America, and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, of the Foreign Policy Association, and of the National Civic Federation.

In the field of literature Dr. Jenks has made many notable contributions to the standard magazines and, in addition, has published many books of valuable information. He is the author of numerous leading articles on political questions and economics which have appeared in the "Review of Reviews," "Current History," "The World Tomorrow," and many other of the standard magazines. His books include the following: "Henry C. Carey als Nationalokonom," Jena, 1885; "The Trust Problem," (with W. E. Clark), 1917; "Citizenship and the Schools," 1906 and 1909; "Principles of Politics," 1909 and 1916; "Governmental Action for Social Welfare," 1910; "The Immigration Problem," (with W. Jett Lauck), 1912, latest revision 1926; "The Making of a Nation," (with C. F. Kent), 1913; "Testing of a Nation's Ideals," (with C. F. Kent), 1915; "Jesus' Principles of Living," (with C. F. Kent), 1920; "Personal Problems of Boys Who Work," 1916; "Life Questions of School Boys," 1916; "Business and the Government," 1917, and down to date, published by the Alexander Hamilton Institute as Vol. XXIV of "Modern Business Course;" "The Science of Business," published by the Alexander Hamilton Institute as part of the course on Merchandising; "The Political and Social Significance of the Life and Teachings of Jesus," 1906 and 1918; "Great American Issues," (with John Hays Hammond), 1921; "We and Our Government," (with Rufus D. Smith), 1922, and later editions down to date; Vol. XVIII, "Report of the Industrial Commission on Industrial Combinations in Europe," 1901; "Report on Certain Economic Questions in the English and Dutch Colonies in the Orient," 1902; part author and editor, "Trusts and Industrial Combinations," (reports of the United States Industrial Commission), Vol. I, 1900, Vol. XIII, 1901; compiler of statutes and digested decisions of "Federal, State and Territorial Laws Relating to Trusts and Industrial Combinations," Vol. II, 1900; "Reports of the Commission on International Exchange," in two volumes, 1903 and 1904.

On August 28, 1884, Dr. Jenks was married at Mount Morris, Illinois, to Georgia Bixler, daughter of George Bixler, of Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania, the latter a miller and a soldier of the Union Army in the Civil War, who was killed in action. Dr. and Mrs. Jenks are the parents of two sons and one daughter, as follows: 1. Benjamin Lane, now Division Equipment Superintendent of the Bronx-Westchester Division of the New York Telephone Company, with supervision over some six hundred men. 2. Ernest Ellsworth, managing director of the Alexander Hamilton Institute of Australia, Limited. 3. Margaret Bixler, now married to Stanley D. Brown.

AVERY, Judge Coleman,

Attorney-at-Law.

In the present-day chapter of the history of the legal profession in Cincinnati, Ohio, and of the State itself, a large degree of leadership in courts and counsel, and on the judge's bench, has been won and maintained by Judge Coleman

Avery, attorney-at-law, through his versatile gifts demonstrated at the bar, in the law school classroom, and as a judge of the Supreme Court of the State. From the beginning of his career, Judge Avery has prominently figured in outstanding legal measures, particularly as against dishonesty in elections; he has distinguished himself for the stand he has invariably taken in behalf of probity in civic business; and with whatsoever local or State office he has been associated, he has the record of just defence and decision. Public spirited in all matters, Judge Avery has been the means of adding greatly to the attractiveness of Cincinnati through the activities of the Riding Club; and in coöperation with the Park Commission, he has further benefited and beautified this section of the State through the location and construction of bridle paths and the realization of the project of the Central Parkway.

Judge Avery is the son of Judge William Ledyard Avery, who was born November 21, 1833, and died May 12, 1898, and of Johanna (Ummethun) Avery. Judge William Ledyard Avery was a descendant of Christopher Avery, who came from England to Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1630; was of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1659; of New London, Connecticut, in 1665; and was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, for three successive terms, during 1871-1884. Receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree at Yale University with the class of 1885, and his Bachelor of Laws degree at the Cincinnati Law School, he was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1857; a veteran of the Civil War, he was a captain in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry in November, 1862; captain and aide-de-camp in the United States Volunteers in 1863; major and aide-de-camp in 1864; and brevet lieutenant-colonel March 25, 1865, serving as aide-de-camp to General Gordon Granger throughout the war.

Coleman Avery, attorney-at-law, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 22, 1880, and attended the public schools at Cincinnati, passing through all the grades, graduating at the Woodward High School in 1898. Matriculating at the University of Cincinnati, he graduated with his Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1902, and preparing for his profession at the Cincinnati Law School, he graduated there in 1905 with his degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar that year, he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Cincinnati. Judge Avery enlisted in the work conducted by the Honest Elections Committee in Cincinnati, serving as witness and challenger at annual elections, and he was elected a member of the executive committee of that organization in 1908. He became assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County, Ohio, under Henry T. Hunt, January 1, 1909, so continuing until December 31, 1911, and while in that office, took a prominent part in the prosecution of the cases against Jacob Baschang for bribery, and George B. Cox for perjury. He was appointed special counsel by the attorney-general of Ohio in 1912 and 1913 to represent the State in those cases in the Supreme Court of Ohio. He was a lecturer on criminal law at the Young Men's Christian Association night law school from 1911 to 1916; lectured on municipal corporations in that school in 1914 and 1915, and became a professor of law in the faculty of the Cincinnati

Law School in 1916, so continuing to 1918.

Judge Avery was second assistant solicitor of Cincinnati under Alfred Bettman, January 1, 1912; and he became first assistant solicitor in September, 1913. He returned to private practice January 1, 1914, and that year he was Democratic candidate for judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County. He was special assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio for war work in 1918-1919; associate judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, from June to December, 1920; and Democratic candidate for that office in November, 1920. He became a member of the law firm of Freiberg, Avery & Simmonds in 1924, and in that year was appointed district attorney for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in Ohio. He was a member and first sergeant of Troop C, First Ohio Cavalry, from 1911 to 1914, and he was a member of the executive committee of the United States Military Training Camps Association at Cincinnati from 1916 to 1918. During the World War, from November 26, 1917, to March 31, 1919, he was a member of the Legal Advisory Board for Local Board, Division No. 8, for the city of Cincinnati; was major of the Second Battalion, Cincinnati Home Guard, December 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, and was chairman of District G, Third, Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loan campaigns, in Cincinnati. He has been president of the Central Parkway Association since 1923.

In 1919, Judge Avery interested the Board of Park Commissioners of Cincinnati in the construction of a bridle path through Bloody Run Parkway, now Victory Pathway, from Walnut Hills to the Reading Road beyond Avondale. Seventy-five hundred dollars was raised by subscriptions, contracts were let, and by the autumn of that year there were about three miles of cinder-path, sixteen feet in width, constructed through the Parkway, the path being subsequently extended across the northern end of Avon Field to the Paddock Road. In December, 1919, Judge Avery became a member of the board of trustees of the Riding Club, and was made president of the club. He proceeded to reorganize this club, which since its organization in 1890, had been one of the most fashionable clubs of the Queen City of the West, having been founded by Larz and Edward Lowell Anderson, at the instigation of Monsieur Leon de Gisbert. Under Judge Avery's initiative and supervision, new clubhouse buildings and stables were located and built in 1920 on a six-acre-tract of land on Reading Road. These were formally opened in 1921 and there, in November, 1922, the annual horse shows of the club were inaugurated under auspicious circumstances. In 1923 and 1924, as president of the Central Parkway Association, Judge Avery led the campaigns for the passage of the bond issue to build the Central Parkway through the city of Cincinnati.

Judge Avery is a member of the Cincinnati, Ohio State, and American Bar associations; is a member of the Riding Club of Cincinnati, and was its president from 1919 to 1924; is a member of the University Club of Cincinnati, and was a member of its board of governors, 1911-1914, and 1919-1925, and a vice-president, 1920-1921, and 1924-1925. He is a member of the Cincinnati Country Club; the Miami Valley Hunt and Polo Club; the Clovernook Country Club; the Asheville

(North Carolina) Country Club; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Duckworth Democratic Club; and Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant. He was a member of the board of directors of the University of Cincinnati Settlement in 1908; and became a member of the City Club of Cincinnati upon its organization.

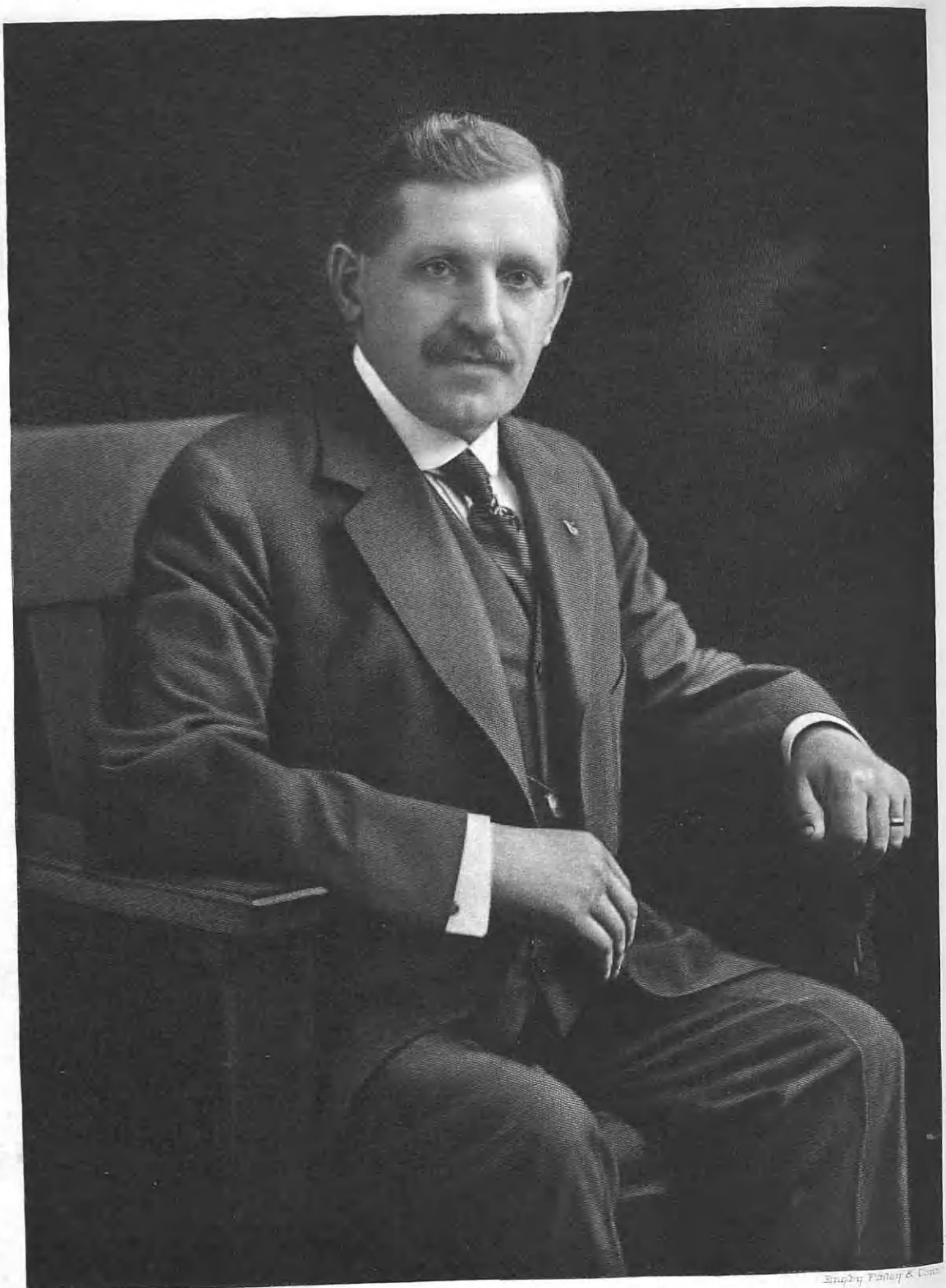
Judge Coleman Avery married, June 7, 1904, at Baltimore, Maryland, Elinor Coates Baer, daughter of George Hildt Baer, president of the Western Maryland Railroad. Judge and Mrs. Avery are the parents of: John Coleman, Ledyard, Elinor Louise, Mary Frances, and Elizabeth Coates. The family home is at "The Homestead," North Bend Road, College Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ENOCHS, James Luther,

Industrial Executive.

Prominent among the men whose ability, energy, and vision have been largely instrumental in the economic advancement of Mississippi is James Luther Enochs, president of the Enochs Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of Jackson. He and his brothers have organized and successfully conducted a variety of enterprises, working with a harmony which bore rich fruit. Each is still active in the management of some part of their large business interests.

James Luther Enochs was born on a farm near Crystal Springs, Copiah County, Mississippi, January 2, 1854, son of John Fletcher and Rebecca Jane (Black) Enochs. The father, born in 1827, in Rankin County, Mississippi, was the son of Judge John R. Enochs, from Tennessee, and he was a substantial farmer of his section, a Whig in politics, and a member of the Methodist church. He died in 1897. The mother was born in 1833, and died in 1887. The son attended the common schools until he was fifteen years old, when he began to devote all his time to work on his father's farm. When he was twenty-two years old he and his brother, Isaac C. Enochs, established a lumber business of their own, which continued until a fire wiped out all their equipment two years later. After five more years on the farm, Mr. Enochs again joined his brother Isaac in a partnership which lasted until 1912, and which organized and developed a wide variety of opportunities. A third brother, Phillip H. Enochs, was also admitted. The first venture was a sawmill, operated by Enochs Brothers at Little Mills, Copiah County, Mississippi, and others followed in Pike, Wathall, and Marion counties, as well as Hinds County. Only the Mississippi Long Leaf Yellow Pine was cut. From 1884 on, the headquarters were in Jackson, where the firm erected a sash and door factory in 1890, known as the Enochs Lumber and Manufacturing Company, which has since that time been in operation. When the partnership dissolved in 1912, James Luther Enochs agreed to take this plant as part of his share in the firm's holdings, and under his management it has become one of the largest and best equipped plants of its kind in the United States. Two hundred workers are employed. When the mill was burned in 1923, it was replaced in much finer form at a cost of some $750,000, part supplied by insurance, and part by the president, Mr. Enochs. He is also first vice-president of the Fernwood Lumber Com-



American Historical Society

Engby Pandey & Co.

John Hetzel

pany, at Fernwood, Mississippi, of which a younger brother, Phillip H. Enochs, is president and majority stock owner. The old firm also owned the Edwards House, one of the finest hotels in the State, now the property of Isaac C. Enochs. This fraternal association has been marked by concord and progressive spirit, and the dissolution of the firm and distribution of its properties among the brothers was made in order that the large affairs of each might be left in perfect order when any one of them wished to retire from active business. Mr. Enochs is vice-president of the Jackson Lumber Company of Jackson, Mississippi, retail lumber dealers; president of Enochs and Wortman, Ltd., a holding company, while his son, Marvin Smith Enochs, is vice-president, and his son-in-law, Andrew Finley Wortman, is secretary.

In 1877, James Luther Enochs married (first) Frances Smith, daughter of Dr. C. R. Smith of Crystal Springs. She died in 1881, survived by two children: Marvin Smith Enochs, a graduate of Vanderbilt University, and now in charge of Enochs Brothers Lumber and Manufacturing Company; and Jessie Frances Enochs, wife of Andrew Finley Wortman. Mr. Enochs married (second), a sister of his first wife, Harriet Letitia Smith, to whom was born a son, James Luther Enochs, Jr., now attending Mississippi State University.

HETZEL, John,

Meat Packer.

Identified with one of the leading industries of America, John Hetzel during his active life gained much prominence in his chosen field. A native of Germany, he came to this country in his early manhood and meeting with all the hardships and obstacles of the young immigrant, he ruggedly and persistently devoted his energies and inherent abilities to forge his way to foremost rank in the meat packing industry of the Middle West. Renewed appreciation is awakened for those sturdy qualities which he possessed to overcome the difficulties which beset his path and which lifted him to substantial and distinguished success with the passing of years. Engaged in the packing business for more than forty years, Mr. Hetzel enjoyed respect and admiration and was looked upon with high regard by his numerous friends and associates.

John Hetzel was born in November, 1863, in Baden Grove, Germany. He remained in Germany until he was sixteen years old and attended the public schools of his native district. At that time, however, he was moved by the tales of opportunity and prosperity of America to leave home and make his way to the United States. He landed in New York City and found employment in a butcher shop for six months. Thereafter he came to Chicago, Illinois, and entered the meat packing business. Possessing ambition, ability and a capacity for work, he soon mastered the details of the industry and rose with rapid gradation through the various branches of the business. Some time later, he formed his own company under the style of Hetzel and Company, meat packers, in association with his two sons. He was the president and guiding head of the concern, and as a result of his skillful and shrewd management the business grew to great proportions and soon became recognized

as an important factor in the trade. Applying himself with efficiency, he kept pace with the modern developments of the meat-packing industry, and continued to introduce all the modern machinery and facilities into his plant. Mr. Hetzel invented the "Hetzel-Wurst" machine which produces the article for the market without being touched by hand. This innovation has proved a great element in the increase of efficiency and has been used by many concerns. Mr. Hetzel had been one of the founders and was vice-president of the Western Packing Company, until this business was sold to the Allied Packing Company. He was prominently affiliated with the Masonic Order and was a member of Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Chicago. He was likewise a member of the Germania Club and the Illinois Athletic Club.

John Hetzel married, April 4, 1887, at Chicago, Mimi Berlau, a native of Schleswig, Germany, a daughter of Peter and Dora Berlau. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Henry, born in October, 1889, associated with his father in the firm of Hetzel and Company. He married Irma Kraut. 2. John, born April 29, 1891, and he is likewise a member of Hetzel and Company. He married Milani Haase, and they have a daughter, Louise Henrietta.

John Hetzel died in Chicago, September 17, 1926, at the age of sixty-three years. He owed the position which he had won in the community solely to his own efforts. Aided by only a meagre education, he labored diligently and efficiently in reaching the goal to which he was destined, and his efforts were crowned with success as indicated by the host of friends and associates which he had made during his life and the touching tributes to his memory which were presented at his death. He was a thoughtful and kind father and husband, and contributed much beneficial influence and inspiration to all who knew him. In business his record of integrity, and conscientious and courteous performance of his tasks won wide recognition and appreciation. He was a loyal and sympathetic friend and neighbor, leaving an indelible mark in the memory of those who knew him, and he lent his aid and material assistance in all movements for the welfare and progress of his city and adopted country.

PAGE, William Hussey,

Corporation Lawyer.

Expert knowledge of corporate and franchise problems of especial significance to the American people today has given to William Hussey Page, prominent lawyer of New York City, opportunity to play a shaping part in his city, the country-at-large, and so remote a part of the world as Central Africa. He has had much to do with adapting to the changing needs of his city, public utilities and transportation conditions. Appointed by Secretary of War Lamont, in 1894, to investigate the business methods of the War Department as head of a discriminatingly chosen committee, he presented a report which was adopted and applied to all the army departments and to the Philippine Islands. Affairs of international importance have come under his consideration as counsel for African diamond mining companies. His vigorous and forceful personality, his vision and public spirit, and his social distinc-

tion, continue the traditions of a family long prominent in America.

The Page family was founded in this country by Robert Page, a native of Ormsby, England, who came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637, and moved thence to Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1640. From him the line of descent is traced through his son, Francis Page, born in England, who married Meritah Smith; their son, Joseph, and his wife, Sarah Moulton; their son, Daniel, and his wife, Abigail Dame; their son, Benjamin, and his wife, Elizabeth Hobbs; and their son, Benjamin, and his wife, Huldah Hussey, grandparents of the subject of this record. Their son, William Hussey Page was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, May 28, 1827, and became a well-known physician, volunteer surgeon in the Northern Army during the Civil War, and city physician of Boston for several years. Dr. Page died in Los Angeles, California, August 22, 1888. His wife was Nancy Hills (Jenkins) Page, and of Dutch and Welsh extraction.

William Hussey Page, son of Dr. William Hussey and Nancy Hills (Jenkins) Page, was born in Paris, France, January 2, 1861, while his parents were visiting there as part of a European tour. He grew up in Boston, graduating in 1873 from the Brimmer School, and later from the Boston Latin School. After receiving his Bachelor's degree in the Arts from Harvard College in 1883, he studied law at Columbia Law School, graduating as a Bachelor of Laws in 1886. His professional preparation also included the very practical experience of a year in the law office of Francis Lynde Stetson, of Bangs and Stetson. He proved his self-reliance and initiative during his student years also, by teaching in New York City for a year in order to help defray the expenses of his course in law school.

A full-fledged lawyer, Mr. Page next became a subordinate in the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach, and Johnson, with whom he remained until 1898, during the last three years as a member of the firm. That year he formed the partnership of Page and Conant, which maintained a branch in Havana, Cuba, from the close of the Spanish-American War in 1898 until 1903. From 1903 to 1911, Mr. Page was busy with the affairs of the law firm of Page, Crawford and Tuska. For sixteen years he practiced alone, until 1926, and thereafter, as senior member of the firm of Page and Page, maintaining offices and a large force of employees at No. 55 Liberty Street. This brief summary introduces a man of unusual ability and significant accomplishments. A strong intellect, a broad outlook, a remarkable technical understanding of legal and corporate complications, and lofty principles, in part compound the man. He is excellent in directing research, in court appearances, and in business negotiations, requiring dignity and finesse. From 1888 to 1891, he was active as one of the counsel for the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company in its successful litigation with the Telephone and Telegraph companies to compel the removal of the poles in New York City and to place the wires underground in conduits. From 1892-98, as one of the counsel for the Third Avenue Railway Company, Mr. Page was prominent in long litigation with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company regarding franchises. During the next two years the South became well acquainted with the New York lawyer who took part in liti-

gations relative to the consolidation of the Seaboard Airline Railway System. From 1898 to 1903, while counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and others, he appeared in the Special Franchise Tax cases. The twenty-three years which witnessed the progress of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company from the small operator of a few horse-drawn buses in 1899, to the wealthy corporation which today sends its huge motor buses to all sections of Greater New York, saw Mr. Page as counsel to the growing company until 1922. In 1911, Mayor Gaynor appointed Mr. Page chairman of the law committee of the street paving committee. Its reports resulted in action and improvement in the upkeep of the city's pavements. From 1914 to 1921, Mr. Page was executive counsel in the movement successfully accomplished by Legislation and State proceedings to suppress the acid fumes which came over to New York City from factories on the Jersey shore of the Hudson River and for many years afflicted the West Side of New York City. From 1918 to 1924, he participated in the legislative, municipal, and judicial proceedings leading to the demolishing of the elevated railroad structure on East Forty-second Street.

Nor have his services to progress in his day been confined to his own country or to the medium of his profession. Since 1906, he has been counsel for the Intercontinental Rubber and affiliated companies. He is counsellor of the Forminiere Company, a Colonial corporation of Belgium operating diamond deposits in the basin of the Congo, under a directorate part Belgian and part American. This concession Mr. Page negotiated with the late King Leopold in 1906. He is also counsellor of the Diamang Company and director of the Angoil Company, Portuguese Colonial organizations operating respectively for diamonds and oil in Angola, Africa. His intimate and practical knowledge of languages includes French, Spanish, Portuguese, and German. Well known abroad, he was decorated in 1919 with inclusion in the "Order of the Crown in Belgium," and in 1922, was made a member of the "Geological Society of Lisbon." He is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State and the New York City Bar associations, and the New York County Lawyers' Association. From 1913 to 1915, he was president of the New York Athletic Club, and he retains a lively enthusiasm for boxing, wrestling, swimming, and horseback riding. He is now president of the Somerset Lake and Game Club, and a member of the Automobile Club of America, and the Bankers, Harvard and National Democratic clubs. His city home is on Park Avenue; his country place at Bernardsville, New Jersey.

In New York City, January 2, 1888, William Hussey Page married Blanche Page, daughter of Kingman Fogg and Grace (Marshall) Page. Her father, secretary to President Franklin Pierce in 1853, was later a prominent New York City business man. Children: 1. Richard Marshall, lawyer, graduate in 1910 of Harvard University, first lieutenant in the United States Army, and during the World War in the Bureau of Aircraft Production. 2. William Kingman, also a Harvard graduate, and captain in the late war, a mining engineer. 3. Douglas Jenkins, graduate of West Point Military Academy, a captain of field artillery, United States Army. 4. Donald Ormsby, student at Princeton, until the World War,

Ralph B Bunker

when he left to serve in France with the American Ambulance Service, and later in the United States Army, as second lieutenant. 5. John Harvard. 6. Blanche Page, now the wife of Captain Roland P. Shugg, United States Army.

BENCKER, Ralph B.,

Architect.

The building which represents the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Sesqui-Centennial at Philadelphia represents at once that great State's glorious contributions to the past history of our country and its designer's contributions to a comparatively new style of architecture, which is purely American. In its design no forms have been borrowed from European prototypes to make it "classic" nor has it followed Colonial precedent. The plans and drawings chosen by those in charge were submitted by Ralph B. Bencker, one of Philadelphia's most eminent architects; the builder was F. W. Mark, of Pennsylvania. It is fitting that mention of this building should introduce a brief sketch of the career of Ralph B. Bencker, for it is the embodiment of that branch of his art which he has labored with patriotic fervor to enrich, namely, that our architecture shall be the expression of American life as it has developed on this North American continent. But before proceeding with a description of the building mentioned, let us turn aside for a moment and follow the career of this artist up to the hour of his triumph.

Ralph B. Bencker was born in Philadelphia, December 24, 1883, the son of John and Mary (Bowden) Bencker. His father, also a native of Philadelphia, was an artist, a painter of portraits and frescoes. In fact, the family have always followed art or craft. He went through public school and then began to prepare for his chosen vocation. He studied at the School of Industrial Arts, the Academy of Fine Arts, and Temple University. In 1900, he had also entered the office of Wilson Eyre, an architect, and here he began as draughtsman to gain practical knowledge of his subject. In 1904, he joined the office staff of Price and McLanahan, and his connections with this firm were not severed until 1925. In 1916, Price and McLanahan took him into the firm. In 1921, the name of this well-known firm was changed to McLanahan and Bencker. The partnership was only dissolved June 1, 1925, at which time Mr. Bencker began to work independently.

Among the large projects erected by Price and McLanahan and their successors and in which Mr. Bencker's ability as a designer and constructor has found expression are: The Pennsylvania Freight Station at Chicago, the largest freight station in the world; Indianapolis Union Station, Indianapolis; The Linwood Country Club; Equitable Trust Building; Central Pier; M. E. Blatt Department Store, all at Atlantic City; The Wyoming Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia; The Oak Lane Trust Company; First Christian Church, of which he is a member; Rittenhouse Plaza Apartments; The McCallum Apartments; The Horn and Hardart Building, Sixteenth and Chestnut streets; the office building on the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Chestnut streets; Guarantee Trust Company Building, No. 1420 Walnut Street; Ayer Building, Washington Square; the last five being designed since he opened his own office.

Ralph B. Bencker's name appears on the roster of the American Institute of Architects, the Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts. In the Rotary Club, he is the representative of the classification of architects, and he also holds membership in the Manufacturers' Club.

On June 24, 1907, Ralph B. Bencker married Mary G. Brendel, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Bencker have one daughter, Helen Wayne, born June 18, 1913.

In closing this brief summary of Mr. Bencker's life up to 1926, we return to the point at which we started, his individual contribution of the Sesqui-Centennial, a building declared by many to be the most beautiful on the grounds. To quote an editorial tribute: "It stands an architectural tribute to human progress. It typifies the greater aspiration. It manifests a hunger for the divine inspiration in the only way known to structural art." Hundreds of thousands will look upon it and rejoice in its beauty, but more will never see it except in imagination. Mr. Bencker's purpose was to visualize the present greatness of his State in industry, resources, culture, government, and art, as well as to memorialize her historic part in the great events of one hundred and fifty years ago. Within its walls will be exhibited the products of her industrial and commercial activity, and here will be extended the gracious hospitality which characterises her people.

The building, which is one of the group of four, is on the northwest corner of Broad Street and Pattison Avenue, facing on Broad. This lofty structure in rose-tinted stucco is built around a court 120 feet square, the general height of the building being about forty-three feet, the total width 330 feet, the depth 225 feet. The court is entered from Broad Street through a wide colonnade of thirteen bays, typifying the original colonies of which Pennsylvania was the Keystone State. Flanking the court and extending the full depth of the building are two Exhibition Halls, ninety-three feet wide. The administration offices are grouped around the great sixteen-sided rotunda, which soars aloft to a height of seventy-five feet. An Assembly Room across the foyer, seats about two hundred people; a Lecture Hall has the capacity of 256 seats. Between the exhibition wings and the court run low arcades, intimate in their scale, serving to accentuate the dignified height of the building in general.

The Broad Street Facade comprises two exhibition halls with gabled ends, joined by the tall colonnade. In each gable are immense niches sheltering heroic groups of sculpture, representing industry and agriculture—Pennsylvania's two major activities.

As one passes through the colonnade with its richly colored ceiling, high overhead are caught glimpses of the towering central portion of the rotunda, its gilded clerestory pierced with designs of interlacing keystone shapes, filled with vari-colored glass.

The central feature of the court is an immense pool, keystone-shaped, in which one sees reflected the fourteen wall panels, depicting in low relief figures of heroic size, the scenes of our notable history from the time of Penn to the present age; and in the center of all, the entrance porch to the rotunda, its two side pylons each containing a colossal sculptured figure in higher relief—one a male, the other a female, suggesting the equality of the sexes in the State work.

Rich color is lavished on the interior, but everywhere is harmony and restraint. Around the sixteen-sided rotunda run two nine-foot aisles of slender columns supporting arches which mount higher and higher until, in the roof of the central portion which is about fifty feet in diameter, beamed and panelled in plaster, the final crowning color note is reached. The floor is laid off in patterns of color and the walls toned down by a stencil design.

At night the building is "Painted with light" from concealed reflectors. The lower portions are shown in pleasing contrasts with the light

values silhouetting the sculpture on the front and displaying the panels in the court. Above, the intensity is gradually increased until the great rotunda tower becomes a glowing torch. Lesser beams are also directed through the skylights which roof the side aisles of the rotunda so as to create the same pleasant glow of soft-colored light that plays about the walls and columns by day.

This, then, is the structure designed to convey to the minds of Sesqui-Centennial guests from all over the world, the Glory that is Pennsylvania.

WATSON, Frank Thomas,

Realtor.

No class of business men has been more progressive or public spirited in the upbuilding of America in the past three decades than real estate operators, who have seen the potentialities of cities and their surroundings and developed them according to the changing needs of the modern industrial world. An able member of this group was Frank Thomas Watson, of Syracuse, New York, head of a real estate enterprise of his own and participant in many other activities. To his country, as to his city, he had proved his loyalty, for after long service in the New York State National Guard, he organized in Oswego, a division of the New York State Naval Militia, which was mustered into Federal service on April 7, the day after the United States entered the World War, and Mr. Watson himself served in various capacities until six months after the Armistice.

Frank T. Watson was born December 15, 1884, at Oswego, New York, son of Edward and Marion (Beardsley) Watson, both natives of Oswego. The father, a veteran of the Civil War, in which he had been an infantryman, wounded in the battle of Gettysburg and honorably discharged with the rank of corporal, became a prosperous tent and awning merchant. The son was given large educational opportunities in the local public schools, and in a vocational course in the Chaffee Phonographic Institute in Oswego. His business career began as paymaster in the employ of the Oswego Tool Company, for whom he ultimately became assistant manager during his eight years of association with them. He then prospered as agent for Norman L. Bates, the largest property owner in Oswego, whose estate Mr. Watson ably managed for five years. It was after his military experience came to an end, the details of which are given later, that Mr. Watson devoted himself to real estate and attained such outstanding success. He learned the details of the business while associated with Hills and Company, of Syracuse. This experience was greatly broadened by his work in Rome, New York, in connection with the development of community housing for the Rome Brass and Copper Company. In 1921, Mr. Watson became a member of the real estate firm of Ketcham and Watson, with offices in the Murray Building, at the corner of Salina and Fayette streets, in Syracuse. His firm transacted a large volume of general real estate and prospered until it attained a position of preeminence in the city. Mr. Watson was a director of the Central City Development Company, the Copper City Development Company, and the Future Syracuse Development Corporation. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Syracuse, and a leader in business progress.

His interest in the general welfare of the community was always alert and constructive. From 1907 to 1914 he was

a member of Company D, Third Regiment, New York State National Guard. In October, 1916, in association with three other men, he organized in his native city a division of the State Naval Militia, known as the Ninth Division, Third Battalion, Naval Militia, of New York. He was commissioned ensign in this outfit. These troops left Oswego on April 7th, the day after war was declared, were mustered into the Federal service, and were split and sent to various assignments. Mr. Watson was transferred to Summerville, New York, in charge of training all men enlisted for the navy in Central and Western New York. Later he went with them to the Naval Training Station at Pelham Bay, for a four-months' stay. His next station was in Washington, District of Columbia, in the Bureau of Navigation, where he had supervision of the training of all naval aviation mechanics for the United States. He was twice promoted, in Washington, to the grade of lieutenant, junior grade, and later to lieutenant, senior grade. After the war, Lieutenant Watson was ordered to Syracuse as Navy Recruiting Officer, continuing for six months, until relieved from active duty and honorably discharged. He retained a lively interest in the American Legion of which he was a member. His fraternal affiliations were with Hathaway Lodge, No. 869, Free and Accepted Masons, of Rome, New York; the Grotto, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; and Lodge No. 1268, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a Republican, and a communicant of the Episcopal church.

November 14, 1915, Frank Thomas Watson married Jane Louise Truax, of Oswego, and they had children: 1. Marion T., born October 10, 1916. 2. Thomas E., born January 8, 1918. Her father was a building contractor.

At the early age of forty-two, when at the prime of life and usefulness, Mr. Watson died, November 11, 1926. He left an example of fidelity to trust, sincerity of thought, and devotion to duty which endeared him to the whole city. Whoever associated with him felt the inspiration of his life and the encouragement of his sympathy and friendship. Syracuse was proud of him, and his family and many friends held his memory dear.

DUFF, Judge Alfred William,

Lawyer, Business Executive, Magistrate.

To be a lawyer of the first rank in a city like Pittsburgh is an achievement great enough for most men; to be a business man, broad-gauged and successful, is also glory enough in itself; to be of judicial calibre and to hold, by the express will of the people, the exalted office of county judge, is a high honor. This threefold greatness belonged to Judge Alfred William Duff, judge of the County Court of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. The detailed story of his life reveals him as a lawyer, sharing, as counsel, in the development and operations of half a dozen of the most important corporations in Pittsburgh, center of the wealthiest and most powerful industries in this country. This same story lists the corporations in which he was director, and, last, describes his unflagging interest and zeal for the betterment of the community in cultural and religious and humanitarian directions.

Alfred William Duff was born at Manor Dale, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1858, youngest son

A W Duff

of Dr. James H. and Susanne T. (Miller) Duff, both natives of Westmoreland, and of Scotch-Irish origin. The founder of the Duff family in America was John Duff, great-grandfather of Alfred William Duff, who settled in Westmoreland County shortly after the Revolutionary War. Throughout the subsequent history of that county and the western part of the State, his descendants have been large contributors to the wholesome business and educational development of the community. Dr. James H. Duff was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1848, and he became a resident of Pittsburgh in 1866, for many years enjoying a large medical practice and ranking among the leading physicians of Pittsburgh. He died December 22, 1884, in the sixtieth year of his age.

Alfred William Duff, attended the local public schools and Laird Institute at Murraysville, Pennsylvania, in preparation for his college course, and he graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, in 1879. He then read law under the late Major A. M. Brown, and was admitted to the bar December 31, 1881.

Judge Duff's professional progress kept pace with business activities. For several years he pursued the practice of his profession alone, but in 1898 he became head of the law firm of Duff & Carmack. Engaged in many prominent varieties of litigation, this firm specialized in corporation work. Judge Duff was attorney for several large corporations, including the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Traction Company and the Pennsylvania Water Company. His business connections were many. He was at one time president of the Pennsylvania Heat and Power Company, treasurer and director of the Pennsylvania Ice Company, director of the old Central Traction Company before its merger with the Pittsburgh Railways Company, and director of the Pennsylvania, Leechburg, Apollo, and Trafford Water companies. He was one of the attorneys in the proceedings leading up to the incorporation of the Pennsylvania Water Company, signed the original application for its charter, which was approved on March 18, 1887, and served it as director and attorney. Judge Duff took an equally prominent part in the business and civic development of Wilkinsburg. He was president of the First National Bank there from its organization in 1892 to 1905, and president of the Wilkinsburg Real Estate and Trust Company from its beginning in 1900 to 1905. He was president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Library of that borough. As one of the early residents of Wilkinsburg, Judge Duff was instrumental in all its civic affairs, a lawyer in the preparatory steps taken to incorporate the borough and chairman of the Citizens' Committee which promoted the movement. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of the town, a trustee and elder and for many years leader of the young men's Bible class.

A staunch Republican in politics, Judge Duff was always interested in politics. On December 26, 1922, Governor William C. Sproul appointed him a judge of the Allegheny County Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Charles F. McKenna. In November, 1923, he was elected for the full term of ten years by a handsome vote which illustrated the popular approval of his term as appointee. This uncommonly well-rounded and successful life came to

an end on May 8, 1925, and Judge Duff died at his home, No. 1200 Center Street, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Alfred William Duff married, on June 22, 1893, Mary Boyd, born at Fairview, now Montrose, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, daughter of William and Louisa Markle (Miller) Boyd. The father had come to America from Ireland at the age of six, and when he reached maturity was a pioneer settler of Wilkinsburg, a large real estate owner, and one of the founders of the Cambria Steel Company, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Her mother's family were pioneer settlers of West Newton, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. To Judge and Mrs. Duff were born two children: William Boyd Duff, an attorney now practicing at the Allegheny County bar; and Louise Duff, who is teaching in the Wilkinsburg Public School.

A resolution passed by the directors of the Pennsylvania Water Company at the time of the death of Judge Duff eulogized the man and his services to the company and provided that a proper photograph of Judge Duff be placed in the directors' room of the company in memory of his value to the organization. This eulogy reads, in part, as follows:

> He (Judge Duff) was not only learned in the law, but his active interest in many other lines of business gave him broad experience and enabled him to bring to bear upon the management and problems of this company not only a fine legal mind but a practical, constructive business sense which always made his counsel exceedingly valuable. He took a deep interest in the growth and development of the community which this company serves and without any remuneration, save the satisfaction of his public spirit, he gave much time and thought to community problems as they arose from time to time. His intensely active and vigorous personality demanded expression along many different lines of thought and effort, commerce, finance, politics, all that related to the welfare of the community in which he lived.

Judge Duff is further described as kindly, affable and courteous to all, and calm and cheerful. As a Christian gentleman in the fullest meaning of the term, he guided his life by a sure and safe path to a glorious reward, for he had fought well the battle of life. The community felt deeply the loss of a lawyer and jurist of such high quality, of a public-spirited citizen, and of a lovable man.

BRISTLEY, Frank D.,

Corporation Executive.

An essential part in the upbuilding of an economic enterprise, national in scope and usefulness, fixes a man in the public esteem as a salient and necessary factor in the nation's business development. Thus has Frank D. Bristley, of New York City, served the Royal Baking Powder Company. His strong shoulder at the wheel for nearly three decades, his dominant personality, permeating policies and practices of the company, have powerfully aided in its climb to national eminence. He is vice-president, member of the board of directors, and of the executive committee. Moreover, the general recognition of his character and achievements has brought him additional business opportunity. His interests have been broader than commerce and have carried him, with the same driving power as in that field, into constructive leadership in politics and organization activities.

In the Middle West, Mr. Bristley got his start. He was born in Hamilton,

Ohio, in 1867, and grew up there. From 1879 to 1884 he worked on a farm, where he strengthened his constitution, hardened his muscles, and acquired serenity of outlook and repose of nerves. The next sixteen years, from 1884 to 1900, gave him an insight into the grocery business from all angles, for he rose from clerk to the position of superintendent, and from 1900 to 1906, he was junior partner of a wholesale grocery company in Hamilton, Ohio. Meanwhile, his expanding activities in the grocery were accompanied by other successful ventures. Mr. Bristley was associate manager of the Globe Theatre in Hamilton, from 1891 to 1894. During this interval he booked and presented the most noted stars of the day, including Modjeska, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Maggie Mitchell, Thomas Keen, Lawrence Barrett, Richard Mansfield, Salvini, and Herman the Great. On January 1, 1896, he accepted the position of district representative of the Cleveland Baking Powder Company for Southern Ohio, Kentucky, Southern Indiana, and Tennessee. This experience and his success in extending the business of this company, placed him in a strategic position when, in 1899, the Royal, Dr. Price, and Cleveland Baking Powder companies were consolidated. Mr. Bristley was transferred to Indianapolis headquarters, promoting both retail and wholesale trade in the State of Indiana. Subsequently, his territory was expanded to include, first Kentucky, and later, Michigan and Illinois. In addition to his regular responsibilities as district sales manager for these four States, this alert and aggressive official was commissioned to conduct special campaigns for the company in California, Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Texas, and Arkansas, which in effect meant that he represented Royal products over a good half of the United States. Recognition of his success came on June 1, 1911, in the shape of his appointment to the position of sales manager for the Royal Baking Powder Company, with headquarters at No. 135 William Street, New York City. Eight years later, August 25, 1919, came his election to the directorate of the company and his appointment as vice-president in charge of sales. His company has continued to heap honors on Mr. Bristley, together with responsibilities. He is today (1927) vice-president, and member of the board of directors and executive committee of the Royal Baking Powder Company and the Royal Distributing Company. He is also a director of the E. W. Gillett Company of Toronto, Canada, and the Horton-Cato Manufacturing Company of Detroit, Michigan.

For two years Mr. Bristley was president and a member of the board of directors of the American Grocery Specialty Manufacturers' Association. The sagacity and aggressive leadership which had played so large a part in the expansion of the Royal business brought to the association an extraordinary advance in membership, financial strength, prestige, and opportunities for usefulness. So ably and courageously did the president bring problems of the trade forward for open discussion that a friendlier and healthier atmosphere permeated the whole field at the end of his term.

Accompanying these commercial activities have been broad public and social achievements. Mr. Bristley, a Republican, served as a member of the city and county Republican committees and as chairman of the Third Ohio Congres-

sional Republican Committee during the famous Rathbone-Sorg campaign in 1903. He was also a director of the Ohio Republican clubs, a member of the Resolutions Committee at the Ohio State Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, which started McKinley's campaign for the presidency, and was a delegate to the Ohio State Republican conventions for several years. Mr. Bristley was president of the McKinley and the Garfield clubs, the only two Republican clubs in Hamilton. When the Australian Ballot Law was adopted in Ohio about 1901, he was appointed by Governor McKinley as chief supervisor of elections, and served as president of the board. His military record too is notable, for he was Adjutant-General in charge of the great parade in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the Miami Valley, and he rose through the ranks of private, corporal, sergeant, top sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain, of Company E, First Regiment of the Ohio National Guard. From 1887 to 1906, he held commissions under Governors Foraker, Campbell and McKinley. While living in Hamilton, Ohio, he was secretary of the Hamilton Centennial Committee and the Hamilton Historical Society in 1901, and he is now a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Society of New York. He belongs also to the New York Advertising Club, the Uptown Club, the Marine and Field Club. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in the Hamilton, Ohio, Lodge, of which order he is Past Exalted Ruler; the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum of Hamilton; the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and membership in the Knights Templar and Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shine.

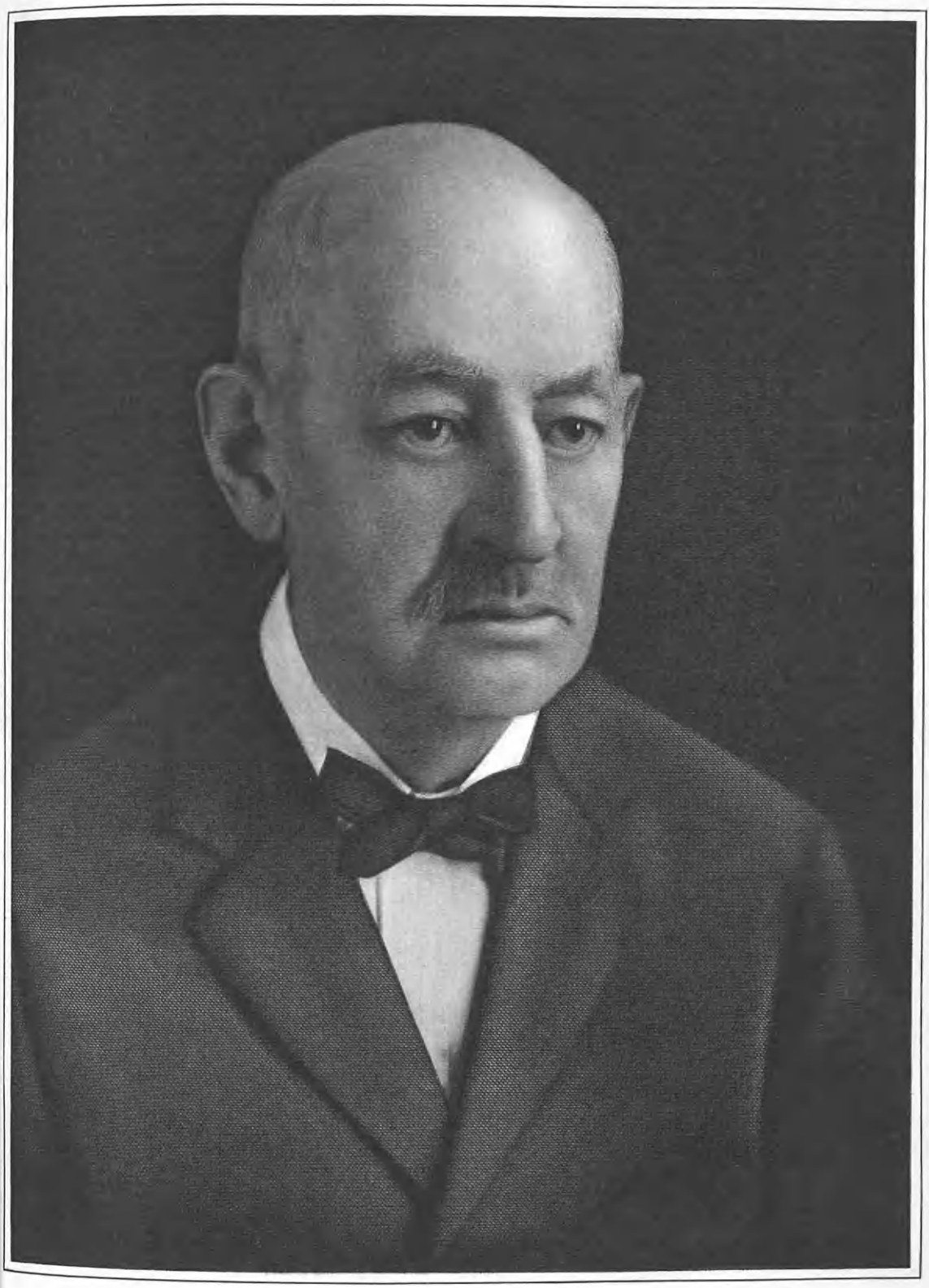
February 27, 1906, Frank D. Bristley married Harriet Caroline Schell, at Buffalo, New York, and they reside, with their daughter, Genevieve Elizabeth, at No. 12 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.

BAUER, Charles,

Prominent Merchant, Philanthropist.

The death of Charles Bauer in the year 1925 removed from the city of Saginaw, Michigan, one of its most prominent, progressive and influential merchants, an astute financier, a public-spirited citizen, and a man who had been active in the business circles of that city and its environs for many years. He was an excellent type of the self-made man, for he had achieved all his success through his own efforts and initiative alone, applying to his business daily a strict code of ethics among whose chief ramifications were those prime factors of success—no matter what the field of endeavor—of proved ability, efficiency, high integrity, perseverance, unflagging energy, and absolute and unquestioned honesty of thought, purpose and deed. That he was a decided asset to his native city is not to be questioned, and that he will be greatly missed is a foregone conclusion.

Charles Bauer was the eldest son of Peter Bauer, one of the pioneers of Saginaw, Michigan, who had come to that locality when the population consisted of a small group of hardy frontiersmen who were struggling to clear the wilderness in order that a settlement might



Charles Bauer

he started. Peter Bauer, a son of Peter Bauer, was born in Germainia Ulmer, Reinpfalz, Bavaria, Germany, and came to America in the year 1850, settled first in New York City, and in 1851 made his way to Saginaw, Michigan. He then returned to Elmira, New York, for two years, and in 1853 came back to Saginaw and established a general mercantile business on Water Street (now Niagara Street), and from a small beginning built his enterprise up to great proportions. In 1875, he devoted his store entirely to the clothing trade, and in 1885, when he took his son, Charles Bauer, into partnership with him, the concern became known as Peter Bauer & Son, continuing under this name up until the time of the senior member's death. The site of the establishment at that time was at Nos. 316-320 Court Street. Peter Bauer was a hard worker, a retiring and unassuming man, who was devoted to his adopted country and to the constantly growing city of Saginaw. In 1856 he became a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Saginaw. He was married, on March 1, 1856, to Marie Pfall, of Saginaw, who died on December 27, 1897, having borne her husband ten children, eight of whom (six sons and two daughters) lived to grow to maturity. Peter Bauer died on May 3, 1903, respected and loved by all who knew him. At the time of his funeral all business places in Saginaw were closed for two hours. He was highly esteemed throughout the city as a civic leader and progressive merchant. He was a homeloving man, and devoted to his wife and children. He, too, was a self-made man, having started in as a poor boy, and by dint of hard work and perseverance, had builded a great enterprise that assisted materially in promoting the general progress of the city of Saginaw. His wife, Mrs. Marie (Pfall) Bauer, was an estimable woman of fine old German stock, having been born in Statters, Württemberg, Germany, and having come to the New World in the early fifties.

Charles Bauer, eldest of the eight children of Peter and Marie (Pfall) Bauer to grow to maturity, was born in Saginaw, Michigan, on March 29, 1858, and after receiving his education in such schools as the small community then afforded, he embarked upon his business career by entering his father's store, which was then the centre of the small business district. Later, while still in his early twenties, he was taken into partnership; and still later, after the death of Peter Bauer, the firm name was changed to Bauer Brothers, Mr. Bauer's brother, Albert, having joined him in the management of the store. In 1882, with the growth of the city, it became advisable to expand the business, and the store was subsequently moved to a building at the corner of Court and Hamilton streets. In 1923 the company again decided to expand, and moved into a building at No. 410 Court Street, which became, without a doubt, one of the finest and most modern men's furnishings stores in the entire city. Aside from the clothing business, Mr. Bauer was also interested in a number of other local business enterprises, and also held considerable real estate. Politically, he was a Democrat, and though not a fraternalist or a clubman in any sense of the word, he did hold membership in the old Teutonia Society and the West Side Arbeiter Club. His religious affiliation was with St. Paul's Lutheran Church, of which he was a most liberal supporter. He was a mem-

ber of the board of directors of the American State Bank of Saginaw, a position he had held continuously since the establishment of the bank. Mr. Bauer was philanthropic, and gave freely but wisely of his means toward the support of many local charities and benevolences. But he gave quietly and modestly, without the slightest trace of ostentation, and those who benefited by his charity learned to love and to respect him for his warm heart and kindly nature.

Charles Bauer was married, at Saginaw, Michigan, on July 20, 1880, to Minnie Bauer, of what was then East Saginaw, a daughter of John Conrad Bauer, a native of Bavaria and a prominent business man of Saginaw. Charles and Minnie (Bauer) Bauer were the parents of the following children: 1. Carl J., married, and is the father of one son, Carl, Jr., now in high school in Saginaw. 2. Meta. 3. Clarence. 4. Clara Marie, twin of Clarence, now at home with her mother.

The death of Charles Bauer occurred at his home, No. 1021 Court Street, Saginaw, Michigan, on July 1, 1925, in his sixty-seventh year. During the funeral services on the Monday following, all the West Side stores in Saginaw were closed as a tribute to the passing of one of the city's best-known merchants. The Rev. A. F. Westendorf conducted the services, and burial was in the Oakwood mausoleum. Charles Bauer is survived by his wife and children, previously mentioned; by three brothers, Albert Bauer, of Saginaw, Peter Bauer, of Saginaw, and August Bauer, of Chesaning; and by one sister, Mrs. Matilda (Bauer) Ganschow. Another brother, Emil Bauer, had died in California two days before Charles Bauer's death.

DILLE, Samuel Leonard,

Attorney-at-Law.

An able lawyer, a prominent business man, Samuel Leonard Dille was one of the most cultured men in Pittsburgh, an eloquent speaker, and a man of such delightfully ordered and happy life that he was a general inspiration. His scholarship was exceptional, embracing history, literature, both English and German, and many phases of law. He was an able and forceful writer. In a sense he seemed to be the spokesman of his less favored fellow-citizens. At the time of his death he was attorney for the Title Guarantee Company of Pittsburgh.

The Dille family is of Huguenot origin, the French ancestors having lived near Paris until the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, after which they fled for their lives first to England, then to Scotland. In America they found the safety and religious freedom they sought. The great-grandfather of Samuel Leonard Dille was born in New Jersey, where he married Sarah Sanders, and the young couple moved to Morris Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm about three miles from Prosperity. There was born a son, Ephraim Dille, who married Ruth Clutter. Their son, William Henry Harrison Dille, was born in Morris Township, September 2, 1821, and died there January 11, 1888, having spent his life as a farmer. In March, 1843, he married Drusilla Young, born December 18, 1824, in Washington County, who died March 4, 1901. Their son is Samuel Leonard Dille, of whom further.

Samuel Leonard Dille, son of William Henry Harrison and Drusilla (Young) Dille, was born on a farm near Pros-

perity, Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1863. His elementary education was obtained in the country school near his home, and he later attended Waynesburg College, then Washington and Jefferson, at Washington, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1889 with high honors. The boy was the recipient of several prizes for scholarship in German and English literature, and was historian of his class. He was a member of the Literary Society and of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. After completing his academic career, Mr. Dille read law in the office of James McF. Carpenter, who is now judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County. In 1913, he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County. For two years thereafter he practiced law in partnership with Robert M. Ewing, now Judge Ewing. He then became trust officer of the Guarantee Title and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, retaining the position for twenty years, at which time the company liquidated their affairs. He later became attorney for the Title Guarantee Company of Pittsburgh, and so remained until his death. He had a wide experience in real estate law, in Orphans' Court practice, in corporate affairs, and he was an expert on wills and titles. He disseminated his knowledge, in order to educate the public, through the medium of the public press, and by personal and radio talks. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a comprehensive account of the early history of Pennsylvania land titles, including a review of the various steps through which the Indian titles were cleared up and vested in the Commonwealth. On Sunday, August 19, 1923, the Pittsburgh "Post" published an authoritative, yet engagingly written, detailed history of the North Side Allegheny Parks of the city, the title being "History of Allegheny Parks." A little more than a year before that, March 17, 1922, he had delivered a radio talk on "Why make a Will and How." In this brilliant and masteriul dissertation he exhorted a large audience to foresight, concluding thus:

> When your will is prepared and properly executed, put in a safe place, easily accessible, and then when the summons comes to that "bourne whence no traveler returns," you may go "sustained and soothed by the unfaltering trust," like "one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

During the World War, Mr. Dille was in constant demand, and was presented with a certificate of honor as an honorable discharge from the United States Service in recognition of his loyalty and devotion. In this busy life he found time also to serve the borough of Bellevue as counsel, and always took a lively interest in politics, his own sympathies being with the Republican party. In 1907, he was master of the Bellevue Lodge, No. 530, and so energetic that his organization that year welcomed the record number of fifty new members, and he remained a member of this lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons until his death. The fiftieth anniversary of the body, April 17, 1925, found Mr. Dille playing an important part in the ceremonies. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Commandery, Knights Templar. His church affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church of Bellevue, and he was superintendent of the Sunday school in 1907 and 1908.

Samuel Leonard Dille married, January 28, 1892, in the Presbyterian Church

of Washington, Pennsylvania, Verdie Rice Blayney, born in that county, September 1, 1867, daughter of John McKinley and Sarah Jane (Wheatly) Blayney. Mrs. Dille's paternal ancestry is lineally descended from Cadwallader Blayney, a Welshman by birth and a British Army officer, who for meritorious services to his country was made a general, raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Blayney, and given an estate in Ireland, where he lived in Blayney Castle. Her great grandfather, John Blayney, came with his family from Ireland in 1795, and settled on a farm in Ohio County, West Virginia. The line was carried by his son, Edward Blayney, born in Ireland in 1785, who came to the United States with his father at the age of ten, who assisted his father on the farm, and married (first) Betsy Potter, of the same county, who died at an early age. He then married Nancy Patterson of Ohio County, West Virginia, daughter of Robert Patterson, an Irishman who was a pioneer settler. Their son was John McKinley Blayney, who married Sarah Jane Wheatly, by whom he had a daughter, Verdie Rice Blayney, who became Mrs. Dille, as above described.

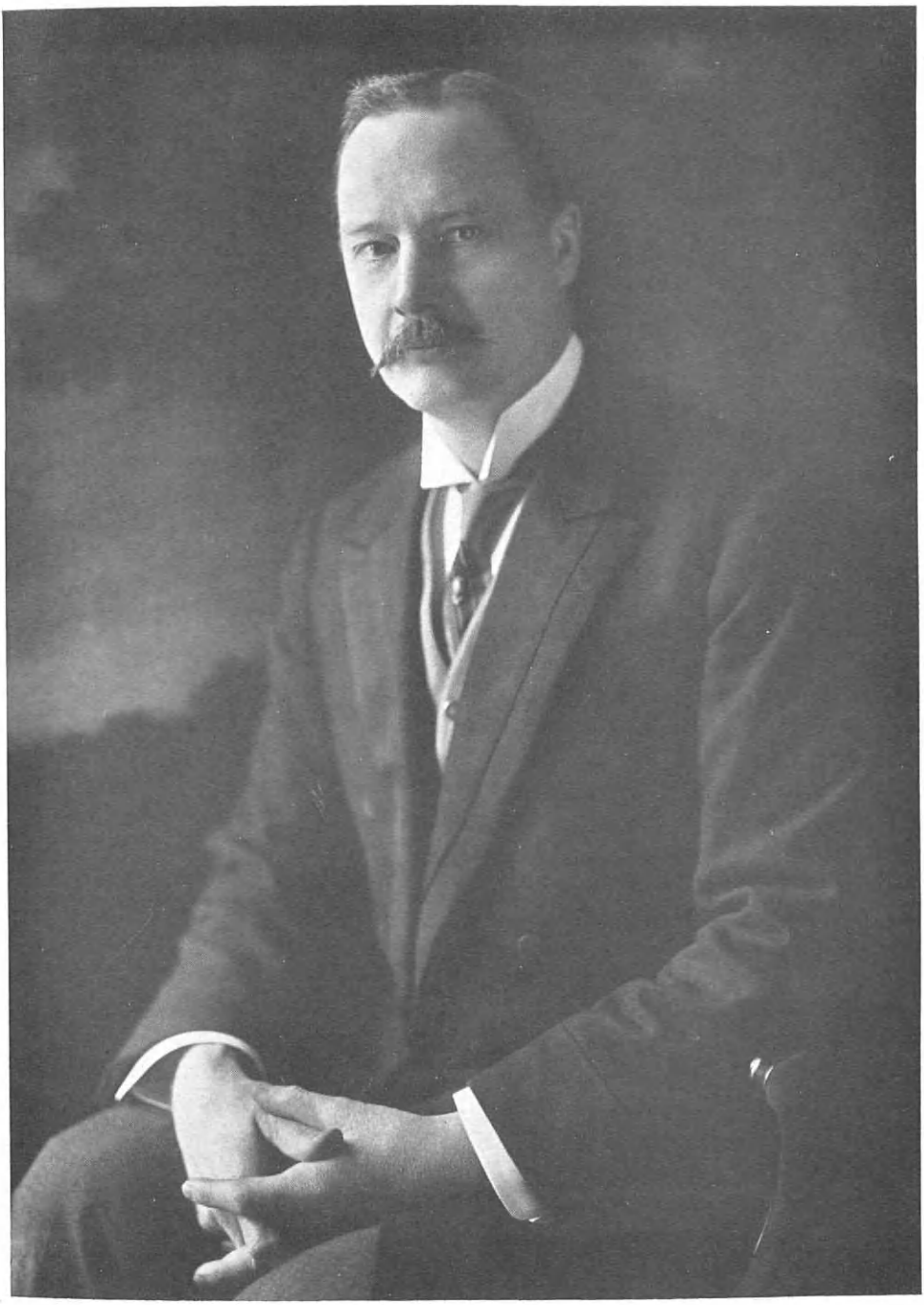
Mr. Dille's life was singularly happy and beautiful. His work was that for which he was suited by temperament and training, and he attained fame in it. His home in Bellevue was charming, and he spent his summers on a thirteen-acre farm he owned near Sewickley, Pennsylvania, where he revelled in the beauty of natural scenery, and in the profusion of flowers which bloomed for him in the gardens of his own estate. Books, nature, growing and flowering things which he planted and tended, noble thoughts, and splendid deeds for his fellows, these best characterize the man who rounded out his life to a quiet and peaceful close at his Pittsburgh home, October 16, 1925. He is especially enshrined in the heart of the wife who survives him, and the circle of loving and intimate friends who knew the fineness and loyalty of his companionship.

HOPE SIMPSON, William Lillie,

Insurance Executive.

Forty years of devotion to the promotion of insurance, both in his native England and in this country, established William Lillie Hope Simpson as a leader in that great field of business. He was for many years manager of the New York branch of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, and president of the American and Foreign Insurance Company. His business associations were still wider in their scope. At the same time, he participated actively in many fields of civic and religious progress. His personality inspired, his loyalty and sincerity held a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

William Lillie Hope Simpson was born in Liverpool, England, February 28, 1870, son of John L. and Margaret (Swan) Hope Simpson. The father, born at the Bridge of Annan, Scotland, in 1837, was manager of the bank in his native town and later for many years manager of the Bank of Liverpool. His wife was born in Birmingham, England, in 1829. The couple reared seven sons and four daughters; his eldest son, the late Sir James Hope Simpson, was knighted for his services as financial adviser to Lloyd George during the World War. Sir James was also one of the



A L H Simpson

group of bankers from foreign countries who were asked to come to America to assist, with their advice and experience, in founding our Federal Reserve banking system.

Another of Mr. Hope Simpson's brothers, Sir John Hope Simpson, was knighted for long and faithful service in the Indian Civil Service, especially for his unselfish and untiring work among the natives in establishing the agricultural banking system. After his retirement from the Indian Civil Service, he returned to England, served under Lloyd George, during the late war, in the Department of Labor, and later was elected member of the House of Commons by the Liberal party of Taunton, Somersetshire, where he had established his country seat. He is at present (1927) serving the League of Nations on the Refugees Settlement Committee at Athens, Greece.

The subject of this record, William L. Hope Simpson, had liberal educational opportunities at Bonn on the Rhine, in Germany; in the school of Dr. Auchenthaler, in Lausanne, Switzerland; and at Liverpool College, which he left at the age of sixteen. In 1886, the year he left college, he began his long association with insurance, getting his start in the Liverpool office of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company. Ten years later he was transferred to the New York office, where his ability and leadership so proved themselves that in 1900, he was made manager of the branch, and president of the American Foreign Insurance Company. Energy, faithfulness, and close application to business were factors in his advancement. Besides being underwriter in New York for the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Mr. Hope Simpson was new underwriter for the Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, and of the Ocean Marine Insurance Company of London. One of the best posted officials on marine insurance in America, he had been a prominent member of the American Committee Lloyd's Register of Shipping in London, since its formation in 1916. The American and Foreign Insurance Company was formed in 1897, and during his years of presidency, grew to be an outstanding insurance concern.

Outside business, Mr. Hope Simpson was zealous in performance of the duties of a constructive citizen. He was a member of the Downtown Association and the Chamber of Commerce. He joined the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in 1907, was made a deacon in 1911, and became an elder, in 1915. He was secretary of the Parents and Teachers' Association, chairman of the Session's "Home Sunday School Committee," and a member of the Public Worship Committee of Session, and secretary of the Church Bible School, when he died. Aside from business, home, and church, Mr. Hope Simpson found pleasure in golf during vacations, and was a member of the Richmond Country Club.

In New York City, November 17, 1904, William Lillie Hope Simpson married Ella Frances Johnson, daughter of Seth Wellington and Ella Frances (Lemp) Johnson, of that city. Two sons were born of the union: 1. Wellington Hope Simpson, a senior student at Hotchkiss School, in Lakeville, Connecticut, where he is preparing to enter Princeton University in September, 1927. 2. Edgar Hope Simpson, thirteen years old, a student at Allen-Stevenson School in New York; he passes into Westminster School at Simsbury.

At the age of fifty-six, February 9, 1927, Mr. Hope Simpson passed to the higher sphere for which his noble life had prepared him. He had all the qualities of true manhood: simplicity, courage, integrity, and faithfulness. Ever a thoughtful and devoted husband, a fond and loving father, he will forever remain a cherished and imperishable memory and an immortal hope, a treasure laid away in a better world. His freedom from personalities and acrimonious debate, his kindly and courteous approach to the consideration of all matters, his wise and able counsel, his radiant honesty of purpose and desire, and his thorough consecration, all these high qualities won for him the regard of his colleagues in the church as in business life and made him a valuable asset to any group. His was a strong and winsome personality. Memorial resolutions to this outstanding churchman were passed by the Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, which conclude with these words:

It has been a pleasure and a privilege to know him and to work with him, and his consecrated life and his inspiring personality and picture will always be bright and beautiful in memory's gallery and never fade from the treasure house of the mind. Time cannot dim the brightness, nor years fade the memory of such a life, and it is hard to understand how a life so filled with radiant love and usefulness should be terminated here on earth, when he seemed most needed, but in that boundless love that gave him being, there is a divine reason, and some day we shall see behind the veil, and then, and then only, we shall know and understand.

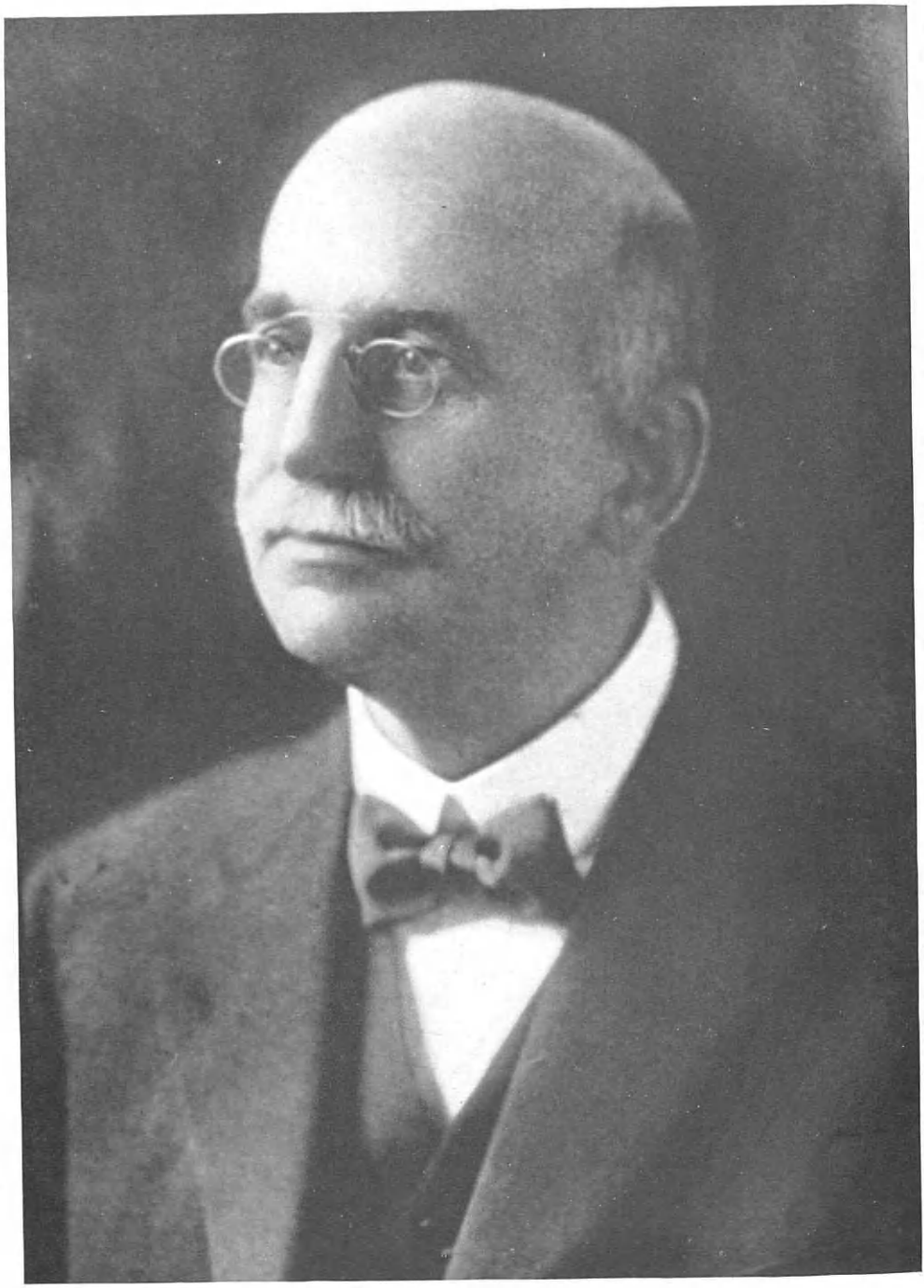
FARRELL, Percy James,

Business Executive.

In the course of a varied and successful business career, Percy James Farrell, of Detroit, Michigan, found many opportunities of public service. For more than three decades he was associated with Russel and Campbell, attorneys and predecessors of the present firm of Campbell, Bulkley and Ledyard, as auditor and head of real estate interests. He also held executive positions with several other important concerns, and organized enterprises of great benefit to the community, like the Home Construction Company, of which he was president.

Percy James Farrell was born at Corunna, Ontario, Canada, March 1, 1863, son of Charles Isaac and Maria (Essex) Farrell. The former, a member of an Irish family who came to Canada in 1849, came to Detroit in 1863, and there headed the Canada Malt Company and served as vice-president of the Homes Savings Bank, the present name of which is the Wayne County and Home Savings Bank. His wife was born in England and came to Canada, where their marriage occurred.

Before Percy James Farrell was an infant twelve months old, his parents moved to Detroit, where he grew up and attended Houghton School and Detroit Central High School for two years. When he was sixteen, the boy started in business with his father in the malt manufacturing business on West Fort Street near Twelfth Street which prospered under the title of the Canada Malt Company. There he remained until 1890, when, at the age of twenty-seven, the young man went to Southport, North Carolina, to become the editor of the Southport "Leader," a weekly newspaper. After four years in this occupation, Mr. Farrell returned to Detroit. For six months he was bookkeeper of the



A. C. Hill

Home Savings Bank there. In 1895, he began on his long term of association with Russel and Campbell, attorneys, for whom he was auditor and real estate manager, as for their successors, Campbell, Bulkley and Ledyard. For thirty-two years he continued at this work. He was also assistant secretary of the River Rouge Improvement Company, and assistant secretary of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association. He also organized the Home Construction Company for the purpose of building homes for working men and their families, and of this prosperous enterprise he was president.

His participation in general and social affairs was active. Mr. Farrell was one of the organizations and charter members of the Real Estate Exchange and a member of the Board of Commerce. Being an enthusiastic tennis player, he was a member of the Detroit Tennis Club, and in middle life he substituted for this game that of golf, being a member and, for a time, one of the governors of Birmingham Golf Club. His other clubs were the Ingleside, the Detroit Boat, and the Fellowcraft Club of Detroit. Besides tennis and golf, he enjoyed bowling and all clean and wholesome sports. A charter member of the North Woodward Congregational Church, he served that body as trustee, deacon and life-deacon, and was a leader in all its activities.

June 14, 1888, at Chicago, Illinois, Percy James Farrell married Agnes Elizabeth Stevens, daughter of Enoch Bunker Stevens, a grain merchant who came from Livermore, Maine, in 1851, to Chicago, and represented a long line of New Englanders, the early members of which had served in the Revolutionary War. He married Elizabeth Larminie, daughter of Charles Larminie, a farmer, who came from Ireland to Chicago in 1849. Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Farrell: Dorothy, who died in infancy, and Ethel Elizabeth Farrell.

No man was more kind-hearted, more affable in manner, quicker in financial sagacity, nor more helpful to all progressive and constructive effort than Percy James Farrell. His death at the age of sixty-three, January 21, 1927, was widely felt in Detroit, and his pleasant personality and sturdy virtues greatly missed. He was admirable in all the relations of life, a fine, strong business leader, a home-loving and devoted husband. Full of sympathy for the unfortunate, of unfailing fidelity in friendship, and always looking to the interest of others, he was admired and respected by the entire community, and warmly loved by a large circle of friends.

HILL, Albert C.,

Educator.

Of decided opinions and original and independent methods in public and special school matters, Albert C. Hill was an educational factor in New York State, the boundary lines of whose activities had become very notably extended and varied throughout an experience as teacher, principal and superintendent. He led the way in many matters relating to the training of both youth and adults in schools of a special nature, within and outside the public school system, and was accounted a thinker and writer particularly adapted to the work of the many fields in which he had met with abundant success.

Dr. Albert C. Hill was born September 6, 1852, on a farm in Jefferson County, New York. His first school days were

spent in a rural log school of the type of the district school days, but that possessed all the valuable elements of real education, including its library of black-covered books. After the death of his father, when Albert C. Hill was eleven years old, the family removed to Clayton, where he attended the village school, and after teaching awhile in a district school, Dr. Hill went to Union Academy, Belleville, New York, to prepare for college, and with the help of Professor W. W. Grant, principal of the school, and a Harvard University graduate, the way was opened.

Dr. Hill attended Colgate University, then Madison University, and graduated in 1877, in the Classical course. From college, he went to Cook Academy as teacher of mathematics, and two years later he was elected principal of that academy; he continued as principal and teacher of Latin and other subjects for fifteen years. He was then appointed as an examiner in the State Education Department of New York, subsequently being made an inspector of training classes, and of high schools. Afterwards, Dr. Hill was placed in charge of special schools, including those for the deaf and blind, Indian schools, schools for dependent and delinquent children, and institutions outside the regular public school system; also, at the request of the superintendent of State Prisons, he organized schools in the various prisons of New York, the first system of the kind in the world for adults.

Dr. Hill had a unique as well as a wide experience in connection with schools of every kind, as well as unusual opportunities to observe what had been done along educational lines, and to form opinions regarding what had been done and what he believed ought to be done in the schools. Always independent in his thinking, he never hesitated to differ from others concerning vital questions of educational policy; and he never took the stand of the opportunist or politician. He wrote upon various occasions on educational and social questions, generally quite briefly in the form of notes and comments. Years ago, he wrote an article on "Examinations for Revenue Only" which did not meet the approval of those in authority; and for a number of years he was the editor of a very outspoken school publication entitled "Church and School;" and for a time also, he was editor of "New York State Education." He wrote two bulletins on "Schools in Prisons" for the United States Bureau of Education; was a contributor to the "Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology;" also various short articles on "The Education of the Deaf;" "The Need of an Educational Policy;" "Limits to Education at Public Cost;" "The Bible in the Public Schools;" and "The Religious Element in Education."

Dr. Hill gave a good deal of attention to the so-called New York Indian problem, and he wrote at some length on "The Real Iroquois Indians, Past, Present, and Future." He accumulated, besides, many notes on educational, social and political topics, that have not as yet been published. Dr. Hill was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and Sons of the American Revolution.

Dr. Albert C. Hill married, August 20, 1879, Jennie A. Heald, daughter of Rensselaer B. and Harriet A. (Soles) Heald, of Belleville, New York. They were the parents of one daughter, Mabel Anna, graduate of Smith College, class of 1903.

an examiner in History in the State Educational Department, in Albany, New York.

Dr. Hill was a sterling citizen, thoroughly upright, honest, fruitful and industrious. He was a genial, sociable, kindly man, who thought and spoke well of everybody. He lived a very useful, helpful life and was considered a powerful influence for good in the community. He was deservedly and highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. His life was long and useful and he goes to his eternal repose attended by honor and affection.

The following editorial on the death of Dr. Hill appeared in the "Times Union" in Albany, New York, October 25, 1926:

Dr. Albert C. Hill, former head of the Special Schools Bureau of the New York State Department of Education, is dead at his home in this city. He had been associated with the department for many years, retiring in 1924. For twenty years he was head of the Special Schools Bureau, including the Indian, Deaf, Blind and Prison schools. He was instrumental in establishing schools in prisons and was the author of several pamphlets on prison schools published by the United States Bureau of Education.

During his association with the department he had traveled all over the State, and was well and favorably known. He was a deep student, an earnest and loyal official, and devoted to his special profession. He has contributed much to education and this will prove to be his best monument. Personally a man of many admirable qualities of mind and heart, he easily made friends, and then held them by the power of his magnetic personality. The cause of education has lost a very important worker.

FELDHER, Anthony,

Merchant.

Anthony Feldher, secretary and treasurer of the Cook and Feldher Department Store of Jackson, Michigan, belongs in the notable list of American business men who carry the burdens of business progress throughout a long and constructive life. To him, to his own business acumen, his sincere desire to make his own interests subservient to the general welfare, his civic ambition, no small part of the rapid forward strides of Jackson are due. For over half a century he devoted all his notable qualities to the commercial advancement of the city. Success came to him in large measure, and he was regarded as one of the city's soundest builders.

Anthony Feldher was born in Detroit, Michigan, December 16, 1848, son of John and Catherine Feldher. The father, born in Germany, where he grew to manhood after completing his education, was a bricklayer by trade, and a sturdy, adventurous, and thrifty pioneer. His wife, whom he married in Germany, died while their four children were young, and the only son, Anthony Feldher, was reared by his older sisters, from the age of four. He attended the German and public schools of Detroit until he was sixteen years old, and continued his education by private study and reading. A good penman and mathematician, he proved his value immediately upon beginning work in 1864, when he was sixteen, as express messenger. His father encouraged his thrift, when he was acting only as messenger boy, by doubling his savings, and kept him so busy and so interested in his work that he acquired no bad habits. Promotions came quickly while he was engaged by the American Express Company, and this sort of duty brought him first to Jackson, where for several years he was busy with the local express office.

He began his commercial career as

partner in tailoring business with Joseph Brenk, and later with Henry Butts and Frank Zillio at various periods. It was in 1892 that he associated himself with Emanuel G. Cook and Thomas Smith in establishing the small drygoods store then known as the Cook, Smith, and Feldher Company. This grew rapidly. After Mr. Smith's resignation, the firm of Cook and Feldher met with greater and greater success until it came to be the largest department store in the city, and one of the finest in the State. The conscientious, hard-working, self-denying founder, Mr. Feldher, was to a large extent the motive force which furthered the business. On its thirtieth anniversary, March 15, 1922, the store moved into its beautiful new quarters on Michigan Avenue, West. Mr. Feldher, besides being secretary and treasurer of this concern, was secretary and treasurer for many years of the Germania Building and Loan Company, of which he was a founder, and he owned much valuable real estate, including one-half interest in the fine, five-story building occupied by the store and the Temple Garage. Of a coöperative nature, he was a shareholder in many newly-formed enterprises in the city. In politics, Mr. Feldher was a Democrat. He was for a long time a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Chamber of Commerce, but he reserved his main enthusiasms for his home and family. He was always active in his support of St. Mary's Catholic Church, and generous in his donations to philanthropic, civic, and club activities.

In Jackson, Michigan, October 14, 1874, Anthony Feldher married Gertrude Gilson, born in Jackson County, Michigan, of German and Irish extraction, the ceremony occurring at St. John's Church, and being performed by Father Theophilus Buyse. Her father, William Gilson, was a shoemaker and became prominent in business and the church, while her mother, Mary (Dougherty) Gilson, was of Irish birth. Four boys and two girls were born to the union. To Mr. and Mrs. Feldher came the opportunity in October of 1924 to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary with a motor trip to Canada. Mrs. Feldher survives her husband, as do their children: 1. Gertrude, married Irving Jackson, by whom she had children: i. Jane, married Harold Braun and has two daughters, Sally Ann, and Jane Braun. ii. Gertrude, married W. Swindt Butterfield, of Jackson. 2. Clara, married Harm E. Cook, of Jackson, by whom she has two sons: H. Edward, and Thomas Anthony Cook. 3. Mary, married W. H. Yocum of Jackson, and has two children: Anthony Feldher, and Margaret Gertrude Yocum.

Death came suddenly to Mr. Feldher in his seventy-eighth year, in Jackson, January 28, 1926. He was typical of the business and town builder long considered the American ideal, in that he had large ambitions, excellent judgment and understanding, and sincerity and straightforwardness of method. His wise and friendly advice were given to all who came to him for help, and his purse was open to charitable demands. Retiring of disposition, he sought no popularity, but was the center of a large circle of genuine friends who were won by his sterling qualities.

OTIS, Dr. John C.,

Physician.

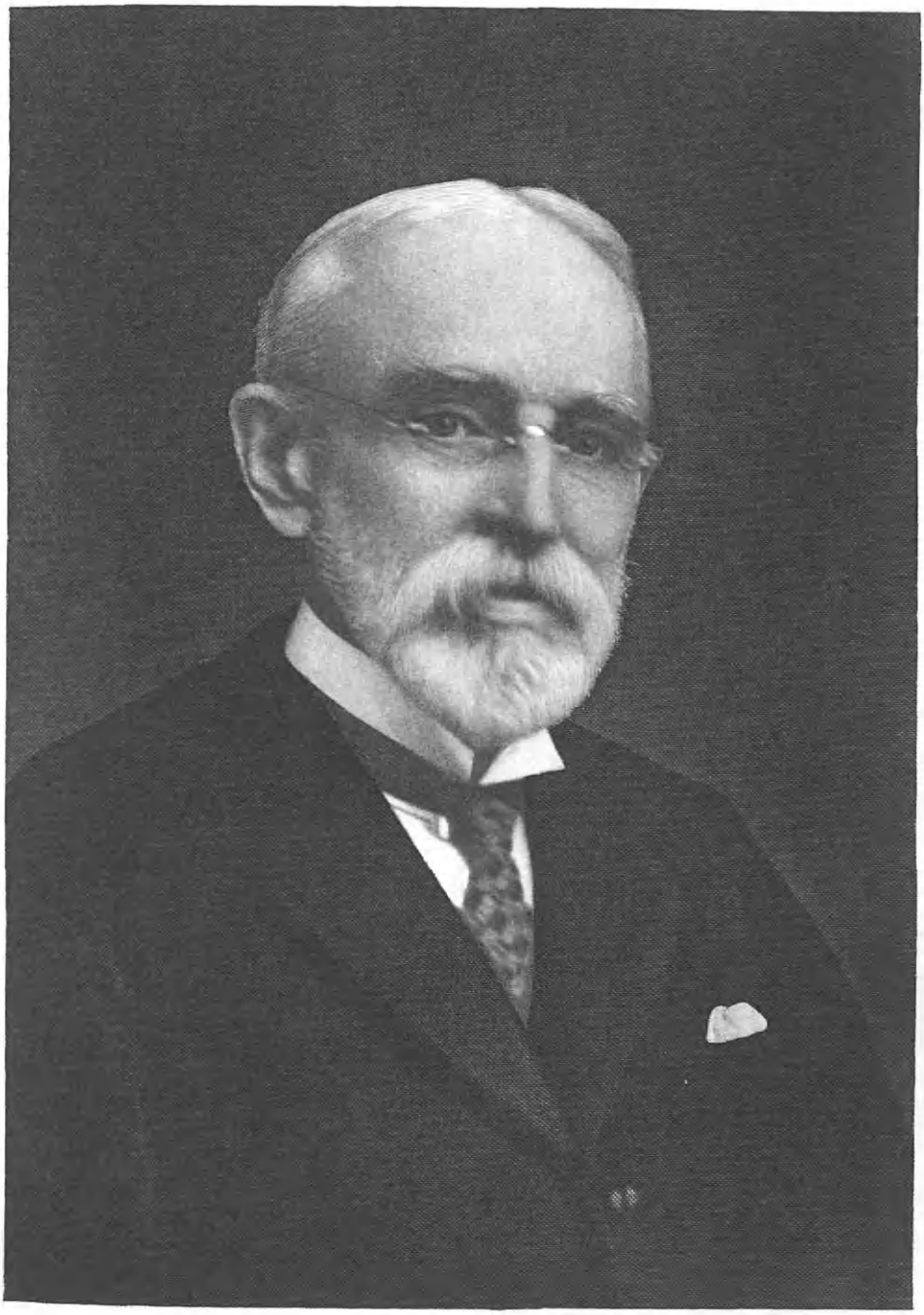
No finer or more lasting eulogy could

be conferred upon a man of such splendid professional attainments and personal qualities as had the late Dr. John C. Otis, than that uttered by one of his own intimate friends: "It was Dr. Otis, the citizen, who stamped out typhoid in the city of Poughkeepsie." This remarkable work in behalf of the public health was accomplished by Dr. Otis while he was serving as chairman of the Board of Public Works of Poughkeepsie, which up to the period of his incumbency had become notorious as one of the worst typhoid fever-infected cities in New York State. He was so much abreast of the times, and bold enough to depart from antiquated methods of dealing with epidemics, that he adopted the then experimental application of the chlorine method to the city's water supply, with the result that in the first year after its use, Poughkeepsie had only nineteen cases of typhoid, where in former years the yearly number of cases was on the average of four hundred. Dr. Otis became internationally famous as an exponent of the chemical sterilization of water, and delivered many lectures on that subject. It is impossible to measure by human standards the magnitude of his service to the city of Poughkeepsie as a skillful physician and broad-minded citizen and, indirectly, to the world, through the well-nigh universal use of the chlorine sterilization process for prevention of contagion from typhoid-infected water supplies. Dr. Otis had at heart many philanthropies that engaged his attention, and in making his gifts to them he expressed his great liberality of mind and generosity of purse, for which he was esteemed by the Poughkeepsie community.

Dr. Otis traced his ancestry to an ancient English family, which variantly spelled its name Otes, Otys. The surname Otis is from the personal name Otes, which, one authority states, is from Otho, rather Oto (Odo), brought into England by the Normans and used in the possessive case. Oto de Bagley was a man of considerable prominence about 1300, and Andreas Otes was in the Hundred Rolls of Norfolk, 1273 A. D., as was Henry fil Ode in the Hundred Rolls of Yorkshire in the same year. James Otis was an ardent patriot who attained distinction in the Revolutionary period. He was of Boston, and may have been an ancestor of Dr. Otis, but his only son died young. The common ancestor of many Massachusetts families of the name Otis seems to have been John Otis, born at Barnstable, Devonshire, England, in 1581. He arrived at Hingham, Massachusetts, where he shared in the first division of lands in 1635. He took the freeman's oath March 13, 1635, and had his residence at Otis Hill, a beautiful and heavily forested slope commanding a view of the harbor. He died at Weymouth, Massachusetts, May 31, 1657. He married (first), in England, Margaret, surname unknown, who died in Hingham, Massachusetts, June, 1653, says Deane; but Tudor has it that, in July, 1652, he removed to Weymouth and married (second), that wife surviving him. He had sons, John (2) and Richard, and four daughters, Margaret, Hannah, Ann and Alice.

(I) Henry Otis, born in Massachusetts, was a builder and contractor. He married, and had two sons and seven daughters, one of his children being John H., of whom further. The father of this family died in 1812.

(II) John H. Otis, son of Henry Otis,



John C. Otis

was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1809, the family having resided there a short time. When he was eighteen, he went to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was a partner in the firm of Otis and Roulane until 1846, when he disposed of his interests there and removed to Dutchess County, New York, and settled on seven hundred acres of land which he bought in the town of Stanford. In 1855, he sold that property and removed to Poughkeepsie, where, in association with E. B. Osborne, he published the "Telegraph," which later was merged with the "News-Press." He was a director of the Merchants Bank of Poughkeepsie, and a staunch Democrat. In 1832, during the "Nullification Period," he was a member of the Northern Volunteers in Charleston, and served in the Seminole War in Florida under Andrew Jackson. At the outbreak of the Civil War he raised the first company in Dutchess County, New York, Company E, Thirtieth Regular New York Volunteer Infantry, and later was offered the colonelcy of Company K, One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, but declined the honor. In 1863, he went to the seat of war as captain of Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery. He was supervisor of Dutchess County for seven terms, and served as a member of the Poughkeepsie Board of Health and Board of Education. He was a member of the New York State Senate in 1852 and 1853. He was a vestryman for twenty years of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. He married, in 1842, Ann Briggs Buckman, of Dutchess County, who died in 1860. He died in July, 1887. Children: Mary Anna, married Dr. W. R. Case, of Poughkeepsie; and Dr. John C. Otis, of further mention.

(III) John C. Otis, only son of Senator John H. and Ann Briggs (Buckman) Otis, was born in Stanford, Dutchess County, New York, January 4, 1847, and died at his home in this city October 25, 1925. His parents having removed to Poughkeepsie when he was quite young, he attended the Dutchess Academy and the John R. Leslie School in that city. In 1863 and 1864, he was quartermaster of the department of Willimantic, and subsequently studied for a period at the University of Vermont. He chose the medical profession for his life-work, and in 1865 began his medical studies under the preceptorship of Dr. Case, of Harts Village, Dutchess County, New York. In March, 1868, he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the New York Homœopathic College, and in June, 1868, he completed a course in medicine at the University of Vermont. He had studied homœopathy and allopathy at these two institutions, and thus was remarkably well equipped to enter on the practice of his profession, which he did at Erie, Pennsylvania. He removed to Millbrook, Dutchess County, New York, and on January 1, 1872, located in Poughkeepsie, where he was associated with Dr. Hall, an aged practitioner. Two years later he began to practice on his own account, and in 1878 formed another partnership, this time with Dr. Taylor Lansing, which arrangement continued in effect until Dr. Lansing's death in 1883. In 1884, Dr. Otis became an associate of Dr. Case, and this partnership remained in force until 1888, after which Dr. Otis practiced alone until 1892, when he received his son,

Dr. John Haviland Otis, into partnership, the two continuing to practice together until the death of his son, June 30, 1907.

A large general practice was always at the command of Dr. Otis, although he made a specialty of children's diseases. He endeared himself to a great body of the people of Poughkeepsie and its vicinity through his skillful ministrations and was, perhaps, the best-known practitioner of his day. Owing to advanced years, he went into semi-retirement from medical practice, but in 1907 he was called to the presidency of the Poughkeepsie Board of Public Works, and then he began that great work, which will make his name endure for many generations to come as a benefactor of his race. "His work in purifying the city's water supply was typical of the magnitude of his civic interest." In the six years he was president of the Board of Public Works, twenty-two miles of pavement were laid, and this step gave great impetus to the movement for good roads and modern street improvements. When he entered upon his official duties, the "Blue Book" of the automobilists contained a warning to make a detour around Poughkeepsie, which was termed "a mudhole surrounded by speed traps." This stigma he saw dissipated during his official régime. He also rendered notable service to the city as president for a number of years of the Poughkeepsie Board of Health. He had large vested interests, being president of the Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie, to which office he was elected in 1922, succeeding the late Edward S. Atwater, and with that bank he was connected for more than thirty years. He was also a trustee of the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank, with which he was associated for a quarter-century. He was a former president of the Dutchess County Homœopathic Society, a member of the Dutchess-Putnam Counties Medical Society, and the Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine, of both which latter bodies he had been president. For many years he was a trustee of the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery. In 1917 and 1918, when the burden of years was heavy upon him, he emerged from semi-retirement that he might render patriotic service to his government during the World War as a member of the Medical Advisory Board for the Poughkeepsie district during the application of the selective service law. He was a member of the Amrita Club and the Poughkeepsie Tennis Club for many years. He was prominently identified with Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, which he served as warden and vestryman.

Dr. John C. Otis married, October 6, 1870, Katharine Haviland, daughter of R. Barclay and Susan (Tredway) Haviland. Her father was a prominent farmer of Millbrook, then known as Harts Village, Dutchess County; a lifelong Democrat, and actively interested in civic affairs. He was one of the original members and officers of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society, and a birthright member of the Society of Friends. To Dr. and Mrs. John C. Otis were born two children: Dr. John Haviland, of whom further; and Annie S., who died at the age of ten years.

(IV) Dr. John Haviland Otis, only son of Dr. John C. and Katharine (Haviland) Otis, was born in Harts Village, Dutchess County, New York, July 27, 1871. Immediately following his graduation from the New York Homœopathic Medical College, in the class of 1892, with

the degree of Doctor of Medicine, he became associated with his father in practice at Poughkeepsie. He attained not a little distinction as a specialist in children's diseases. He kept step with the advance of *materia medica*, and took a special course of study in New York each year as long as he lived. He was a member in good standing of leading medical associations, affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, attending physician to the City Home, and at the time of his death, a member of the Board of Charity Committee. He married, in October, 1894, Louise N. Smith, of Poughkeepsie, who survives him with three children: Ann Smith, John Hunting, and Katharine Haviland.

(The Tredway Line).

Dr. Alfred Tredway was born in Colchester, Connecticut, September 1, 1781, and died at Harts Village, in the town of Washington, Dutchess County, New York, April 26, 1826. He was educated at the Plainfield Academy. When a young man he left Connecticut for Dutchess County and studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Lothrop, who lived on the road running north from Harts Village. He went to Demerara, South America, for his first practice as a physician, but soon returned on account of the climate, then settled at South Dover and was practicing medicine there up to 1810. On October 10, 1807, he married Catherine Hart, a daughter of Philip Hart, of Harts Village. In 1811, he settled at Harts Village and erected a house on the turnpike just north of the house belonging to Philip Hart. This house is still occupied by his descendants during the summer seasons. Dr. Lothrop died in 1812, and Dr. Tredway succeeded to his large practice, employing Dr. Orton as an assistant. At one time, for a few years, he conducted, on the ground floor of his house, a business, which had probably been established by Dr. Lothrop. Later he bought some farms near Harts Village, on one of which he intended to build, when he was taken ill with inflammation of the lungs, the illness which ended his life of usefulness. He was one of the organizers and first directors of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society and was commissioned as surgeon's mate of the regiments of infantry in Dutchess County, by Governor Tompkins in 1812.

He was an excellent business man, dividing his attention between his practice, his store, and his farms. No picture of him has been preserved, but he is described as a slender man of good height, with a bright pleasant face, courtly manners and quick movements, bright in conversation and fond of music.

TAYLOR, Walter Fauntleroy,

Lawyer.

As attorney many years for the New York Stock Exchange and consulting counsel of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, as well as in his general practice, the late Walter Fauntleroy Taylor, of New York City, a native of Virginia, made his mark indelibly upon the legal profession. He was especially noted for his fair dealing and high sense of honor and for his crusade which resulted in driving out of Wall Street numerous bucket-shops and their host of hangers-on. He rose to membership in the law firm of Carter, Ledyard and Milburn; became chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association of the City of New York and of the Library

Walter L. Tough.

Committee of the same; chairman of the Legal Advisory Board for Manhattan during the World War; and member of the Committee for Revising the Code of Ethics of the American Bar Association in 1926. In addition to his professional attainments he was a gentleman of the old school, courteous, kind-hearted and thoughtful of others, so that his passing was the cause of many sincere expressions of regret.

Walter Fauntleroy Taylor was born at Martinsville, Henry County, Virginia, November 7, 1870, son of Dr. Archibald Taylor and Martha Lorimer (Fauntleroy) Taylor. His father was born at Norfolk, Va., August 10, 1827, and died in Alexandria, March 3, 1893. He graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia and in 1853 became a past assistant surgeon in the United States Army. When the War of Secession came, he became a surgeon in the Confederate States Army, having resigned from the Federal service after three years to return to Virginia and look after slaves inherited from his mother. He was a great-grandson of Robert Taylor (1) of Norfolk, who went to that city in 1757 from St. Catherine's (St. Kitts) Island in the West Indies, where he was engaged extensively in shipping. Robert Taylor of Norfolk was married twice; his first wife, Sarah Baraud, bore him two sons, Robert Baraud and John Taylor. The second wife, Ann Ray Fox, bore him one son, Archibald Taylor, of Norfolk. Robert Baraud Taylor was an able lawyer, judge of the General Court of Virginia, a member of the famous Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1829 and of the first Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia. In the War of 1812 he was a brigadier-general in command of Virginia militia in the defense of Norfolk, and his brilliant work brought him an offer of similar rank in the United States Army, but he declined.

The family came originally from Somersetshire, England. Archibald Taylor, of Norfolk, half-brother of Robert Baraud Taylor, mentioned above, and great-grandfather of Walter Fauntleroy Taylor, married Frances Fielding Lewis, daughter of Fielding Lewis (2) of Weyanoke, the historic Virginia plantation below Richmond on the James. Margaret, another daughter of Fielding Lewis, married Thomas Marshall, a son of John Marshall, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. Frances Fielding Lewis was a direct descendant of Augustine Warner, of Warner Hall, Gloucester County, Virginia, who came to America in 1628, and also of his son, Augustine Warner, speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1675-77. One daughter of Augustine Warner (2), Mildred, married Lawrence Washington, and became the grandmother of George Washington. Another, an older daughter, Elizabeth, married John Lewis and inherited Warner Hall. John Lewis married Frances Fielding, and became the father of Warner Lewis, born 1720, of Warner Hall, the forbear of Walter Fauntleroy Taylor and of the three other sons. The second son of John Lewis and Frances Fielding, born in 1725, married Elizabeth Washington, sister of General George Washington; he is usually designated as Colonel Fielding Lewis of Kenmore. Meriwether Lewis of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, was a direct descendant of the John Lewis who married Elizabeth Warner, and at

one time was private secretary to Thomas Jefferson. General Robert Lewis, first of the Lewis family in this country, was born at Brecon, Wales, and sailed with his wife, Elizabeth, in April, 1635, from Gravesend, and settled in Gloucester, Virginia; he brought with him a grant of more than 33,000 acres of land located in that portion of York County, now Gloucester.

Henry Fielding, pioneer, and his daughter, Frances, were the only two of their family who bore the name; he lived and died a gentleman of King and Queen County, Virginia, leaving the bulk of his estate to Frances, who, as mentioned above, married John Lewis. Silver plate still in the possession of the family shows the arms to have been those of the Earls of Denbigh.

The mother of Walter Fauntleroy Taylor was Martha Lorimer Fauntleroy, born May 24, 1837, in Middlesex County, Va., died at New York City, February 23, 1914, while still residing with her son, who never married. Her father was Thomas Warren Fauntleroy, of Oakenham, Middlesex County, Virginia, a lineal descendant of Moore Fauntleroy, gentleman, who prior to 1644 came to Virginia. She was married to Dr. Archibald Taylor in 1862.

Dr. Archibald Taylor, father of Walter Fauntleroy Taylor, came out of the Civil War broken-hearted from the death of two of his three brothers in battle, and financially ruined through the loss of his home and slaves. Seeking to begin over again, he leased a place in Martinsville, Henry County, Virginia, where Walter Fauntleroy and Fielding Lewis Taylor, now a New York physician, were born. When Walter was six months of age, the family removed to Richmond and resided in a house owned by his grandfather, Thomas W. Fauntleroy. Mr. Fauntleroy died in 1876 and left a comfortable trust estate for those days, but the default of the interest on the bonds of cities in the western United States cut down the income to almost nothing for some years. When Walter was nine he was sent to McGuire's School, the scholastic mecca for the aristocratic boys of the section, and he remained here seven years. In the fall of 1886 the family removed to Charlottesville, and he entered the University of Virginia, from which institution he graduated in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with Master of Arts in 1890 and with Bachelor of Laws in 1891. Defective eyesight handicapped him in his studies and made athletics impossible, but he developed into a brilliant student. In the fall of 1891 the Taylors removed to Alexandria, across the Potomac River from Washington, District of Columbia, for Walter had formed a partnership with one of his Virginia University classmates for the practice of law in the National Capital; but the firm did not thrive, and wishing different opportunities the young man went to New York with a letter of introduction from a Baltimore friend to James C. Carter, of the firm of Carter & Ledyard, later and now (1927) Ledyard, Carter & Milburn. He was given a position, later admitted to membership in the firm, and remained with it until his death. At college his chief diversions were boxing and horseback riding; in New York, bicycling in the nineties; later, horseback riding, motoring and golf. He joined the Phi Delta Theta Greek Letter Fraternity and the Phi Delta Phi Law

Fraternity. He worked at high tension and was impatient of interruption.

Mr. Taylor was a member of the University Club, the Down Town Association, the Oakland Golf Club, the New York Southern Society, the Virginians Resident in New York, and the Badminton Club. Professionally, he was a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, and the Bar Association of the City of New York; also the Maritime Law Association, and he held various offices in all of these.

The death of Mr. Taylor occurred at his home, No. 71 Park Avenue, June 11, 1926, and the body was sent to Richmond from New York for interment in Holywood Cemetery. A writer in the Wall Street "Journal" said of him:

The New York Stock Exchange suffers a grave loss in the death of Walter Fauntleroy Taylor. He was its closest legal adviser many years, his firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn for more than a quarter of a century the institution's counsel.

Mr. Taylor's intimacies were with every Stock Exchange development, his spirit that of a crusader in phases of the forward marching that are in its records of public service. In the functioning of contract executions and supervisions he was alert and adept, dependably protective. In multifarious complexities and responsibilities involved, for example, attendant upon the construction of the present palace of the Stock Exchange, his vigilance and his labors were vital elements.

But further reaching was the devotion he carried into enthusiasm when super-campaigning made way for the clearing-out of organized double dealing from Wall Street. Seymour L. Cromwell, E. H. H. Simmons and their confreres had no ally who could or did contribute more to the purgation of finance of the practicing harpies of the bucket-shop chains and their collusive higher-ups. Says one of the Stock Exchange:

"Walter Taylor's was a great mentality. Training and experience tempered him into super-capacity in his profession; but what men who best knew him will everyone agree is that 'twas sentiment that made him loom. Above all things, he hated a cheater. And inner archives of the Stock Exchange attest how splendidly, so inspired, he achieved—achieved notably, beneficially, for the Stock Exchange itself — achieved even more effectively for the public's protection, for the investor's sake. Wall Street's farewell is to a knightly soul."

DAVIS, Colonel Dwight Filley,

Secretary of War.

It would be difficult to find a more outstanding, patriotic American than Dwight Filley Davis, Secretary of War, whose name is intimately associated with outdoor sports, investments and finance, and heroism on the field of battle. Prior to the World War, Colonel Davis had won a name as an executive in business and a devotee of clean athletics, to which he had probably contributed as much as any contemporary; but he rose to the height of his powers as a defender of his native land in France, and his elevation to the Secretaryship in succession to the late John W. Weeks came in the nature of a deserved promotion. He bears his honors lightly as the possessor of the war portfolio and in the many large transactions of this branch of the Government has proven himself one of the strongest members of the Cabinet of President Coolidge.

John Tilden Davis was a noted man in the development of the Middle West and the Far West. Born September 13, 1844, he graduated from Washington University, St. Louis, and became a partner in the wholesale drygoods firm of Samuel C. Davis & Company, which was reorganized under that name in 1852, having been founded at St. Louis, in 1835, under the name of Davis, Tilden & Company.

He was a founder and first vice-president of the St. Louis Trust Company, vice-president of the State Bank, president of the Security Building Association, a director of the Frisco Railroad System, and a large stockholder in other railroads and corporate enterprises. For twelve years he was president of the St. Louis Club, and he was a director and liberal benefactor of his *alma mater*, Washington University. He died April 13, 1894, at not quite fifty years of age, and thus ended a career that had done much to transform his section from a wilderness into thriving cities and villages, and closed the chapter of a man greatly beloved by all who knew him. John Tilden Davis married Maria Jeannette Filley, both of whom represented prominent families and contributed much to the cultural life of America.

Dwight Filley Davis, son of John Tilden and Maria Jeannette (Filley) Davis, was born at St. Louis, Missouri, July 5, 1879. He studied at Smith Academy Preparatory School and then entered Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1896, from which he graduated with the class of 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after which, desiring to apply the principles of law to business, he entered the Washington University Law School, from which institution he graduated in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In June, 1926, he received honorary degrees from Washington University, the University of Missouri at Columbia, and the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pennsylvania.

Quite a number of the activities successfully carried out by the elder Davis became an inheritance of the son upon the completion of his education, and Colonel Davis rose to the occasion splendidly, showing such native ability and sagacity that his services were required not only in the field of finance but in numerous worthwhile civic activities. Having early developed a love of outdoor sports, he was especially useful in the development of those recreational diversions which are a necessary part of the life of any people; possessed of means sufficient to advance his ideals along liberal lines, he became a leader in civic betterment. A partial list of his activities at St. Louis shows him intimately associated with the following worthwhile institutions: 1903-06, member of the Public Baths Commission; 1904-07, member of the Library Board; 1904-07, director of the Civic League of St. Louis; 1905-08, vice-president of the St. Louis Playgrounds Association; 1906-07, member of the Public Recreation Commission; 1907-09, member of the St. Louis House of Delegates and director of the Tenement House Association; 1908-12, member of the Executive Committee of the National Municipal League; 1909-11, member of the Board of Freeholders; 1909-12, member of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis; 1911-12, member of the Board of Control of the Museum of Fine Arts; 1911-1914, member of the City Plan Commission; 1911-14, Park Commissioner of St. Louis.

In 1915, Colonel Davis was made a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, a position he held with great credit until his term of office expired in 1921. In the latter year he accepted an appointment from the late President Harding as director of the War Finance Corporation at Washington. He capably filled this position until 1923, when he was appointed Assistant Secre-

tary of War. Upon the death of Secretary Weeks in 1925, he was made Secretary. In 1926, he was again elected member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University for a six-year term.

The World War record of Colonel Davis forms an interesting part of his career. Foreseeing that the young manhood of America must soon take its place in the firing line abroad to stem the German tide, he joined the Fifth Regiment of Missouri Infantry, National Guard, and on May 16, 1917, was commissioned captain therein. The character of his service is best shown in a statement made by Adjutant-General Robert C. Davis, as follows:

The records of this office show that Dwight Filley Davis was drafted into Federal Service August 15, 1917, at St. Louis, Missouri, as Captain commanding Company L, Fifth Infantry, Missouri National Guard, subsequently designated One Hundred Thirty-eighth Infantry, Thirty-fifth Division. While serving with Headquarters Company, Thirty-fifth Division, at Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, as Assistant to the Chief of Staff, he was promoted to Major, National Guard, March 27, 1918, and assigned to duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Thirty-fifth Division. He sailed from the United States April 24, 1918, and following a course of instruction at the Army General Staff College in France, he was assigned to duty as Adjutant, Sixty-ninth Infantry Brigade, Thirty-fifth Division, in September, 1918, and participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was assigned to duty at the Division Headquarters October 9, 1918, as assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, and was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry, November 3, 1918.

He returned to the United States, arriving at Newport News, Virginia, April 20, 1919, and proceeded to Camp Funston, Kansas, where he was honorably discharged April 29, 1919.

The distinguished service cross was awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Davis on March 3, 1923, for "extraordinary heroism in action between Baulny and Chaudron Farm, France, September 29-30, 1918. After exposure to severe shelling and machine-gun fire for three days, during which time he displayed rare courage and devotion to duty, Major Davis, then adjutant, Sixty-ninth Infantry Brigade, voluntarily and in the face of intense enemy machine-gun and artillery fire, proceeded to various points in his brigade sector, assisted in reorganizing positions, and in replacing units of the brigade, this self-imposed duty necessitating continued exposure to concentrated enemy fire. September 30, 1918, learning that a strong counter-attack had been launched by the enemy against Baulny Ridge and was progressing successfully, he voluntarily organized such special duty men as could be found and with them rushed forward to reinforce the line under attack, exposing himself with such coolness and great courage that his conduct inspired the troops in this crisis and enabled them to hold on in the face of vastly superior numbers."

He was cited in general orders 81, Headquarters, Thirty-fifth Division, American Expeditionary Forces, October 14, 1918, for having "carried out the orders of his Brigade Commander in a manner utterly devoid of fear, under the most intense artillery and machine-gun fire. At Baulny, on September 29 and 30, he recklessly exposed himself to the enemy fire in order to obtain information of great value to his Brigade and Division Commanders."

He now holds a commission as Colonel, Staff Specialist Officers' Reserve Corps, having accepted this appointment May 23, 1923, and has been placed in the General Assignment Group for assignment to duty under the Secretary of War, in emergency.

The multifarious and important duties of the Secretary of War in a non-military aspect may be imagined from the following printed statement:

The Secretary of War is the representative of the President directly charged with the general supervision of the government of the Panama Canal and of the operation of the Panama Canal Railroad and with general supervision of the Philippine Islands and Porto

Rico. He has general supervision of all river and harbor improvements. He must approve all permits for bridges constructed over navigable waters of the United States.

The Secretary of War is chairman of the Federal Power Commission, composed of the Secretary of War; the Secretary of the Interior; and the Secretary of Agriculture; chairman of the Inland Waterways Corporation; president of the National Forest Reservation; and president of the President's Committee on Outdoor Recreation.

The Secretary of War is a member of the Federal Oil Conservation Board, consisting of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, and Commerce; a member of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission; an ex-officio member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and also has supervision over the Board of Commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home at Washington, District of Columbia.

The United States Council of National Defense is composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor. The Secretary of War is chairman of a committee consisting of the Secretaries of the Treasury, Commerce, Navy and War and of the Chairman of the (Emergency) Fleet Corporation, to determine the future policy of the Government with respect to merchant marine, government control and American shipping in general.

He is a member of "The Establishment" of the Smithsonian Institution; Chairman of the Commission to Select a Suitable Site and Erect Thereon a Monument to General George Gordon Meade; is charged with the care of the Monument and Wharf at Wakefield, Virginia, the birthplace of George Washington; is charged with the supervision and maintenance of the Arlington National Cemetery, and of all military cemeteries and national military parks, and is charged with the care and maintenance of the Statue of the Goddess of Liberty.

Colonel Davis' favorite recreations are tennis and golf, in the former of which he was expert in college and later, in 1899, he and Holcombe Ward won the national doubles championship. They repeated this triumph in 1900 and 1901. In 1900 he was the donor of the well-known Davis Cup, when teams from the British Isles and the United States competed for the trophy. The interest in these matches has grown until twenty-five nations are engaged in the competition; America in 1927 won the cup. He is a member of the Harvard and University clubs of New York City; the Burning Tree, Racquet, and Metropolitan clubs of Washington; the St. Louis Country, Noonday, and Racquet clubs of St. Louis; and the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston.

Colonel Davis married, at Geneva, Switzerland, November 15, 1904, Helen Brooks, daughter of Henry Brooks, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they have four children: Dwight F., Jr., Alice Brooks, Cynthia, and Helen Brooks Davis.

BENDERE, Edward Charles,

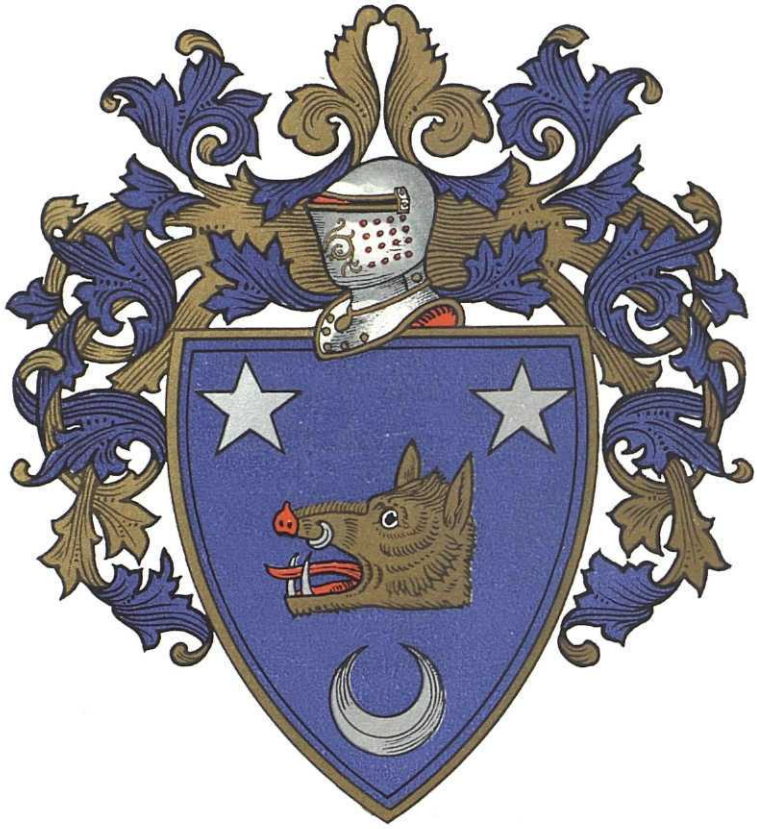
Financier.

Among Philadelphia's astute financiers of the younger generation must be numbered Edward Charles Bendere, partner in the banking firm of Cassatt & Company. Mr. Bendere was distinguished in war activities, and is prominent in the club circles of his home city.

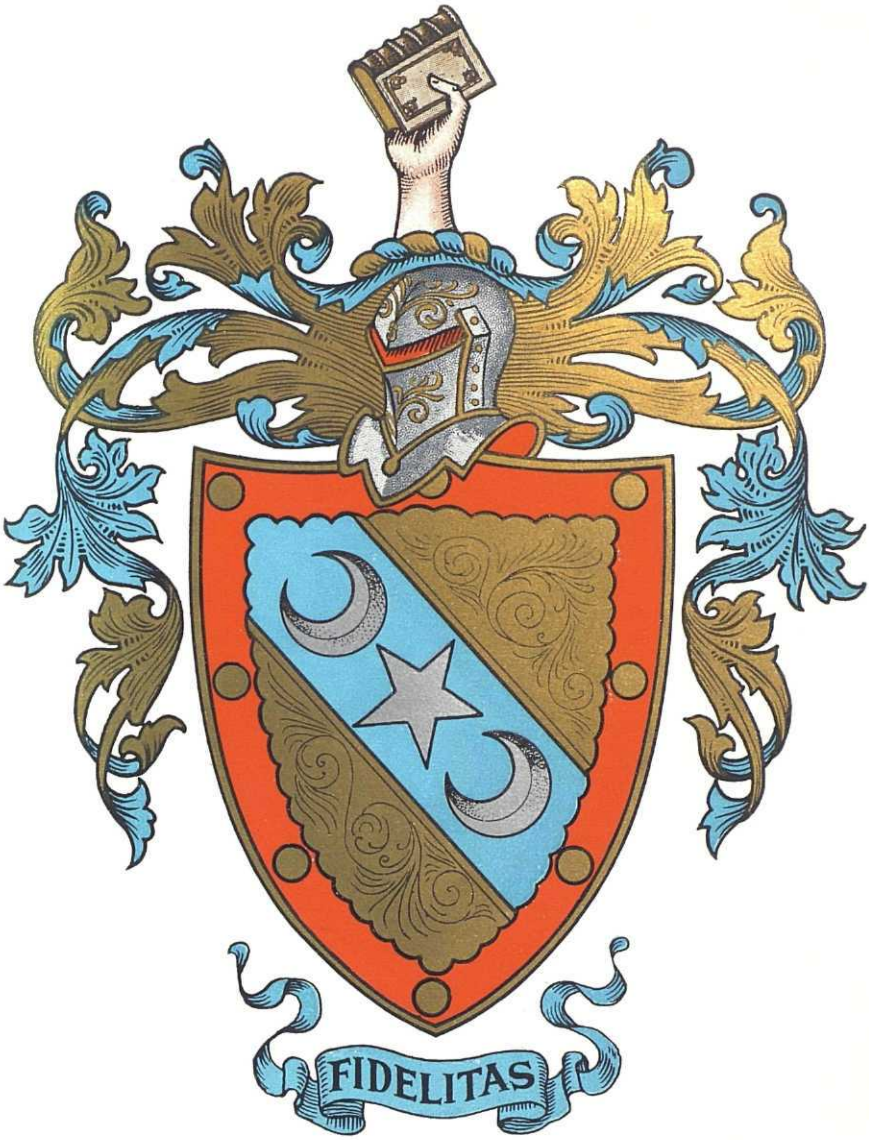
Bendere (Bendier) Arms — Azure, a boar's head or, armed argent, the snout gules, between two mullets in chief and a crescent in base of the third.

William Henri Bendere, grandfather of Edward Charles Bendere, was born in March, 1802, in Paris, France. He was a surgeon, six generations of his ancestors having served in that capacity in the French Army, and he himself being attached to the First Army Corps. He mar-

Edward C. Bendere



Bendere
(BENDIER)



Scott

ried, in Philadelphia, Catherine Snear, born in that city in 1814, a descendant of ancestors who had been early settlers in that part of Philadelphia now known as Roxborough. Dr. and Mrs. Bendere were the parents of the following children: Julia; Catherine; William; Henry Clay, mentioned below; and Elizabeth. Dr. Bendere died in 1878, in Philadelphia, and his widow passed away in 1890.

Henry Clay Bendere, son of Dr. William Henri and Catherine (Snear) Bendere, was born August 24, 1852, in Philadelphia. He became a manufacturer. He married, February 13, 1877, at Bristol, Pennsylvania, Elizabeth Bruton Baker, born December 18, 1856, daughter of Simon Edwards and Martha (Penry) Baker. Simon Edwards Baker was born in 1821, in Wales, son of Simon Baker, born in 1796, in Southampton, England, and grandson of Edwards Baker, born in Southampton, in 1766. The Baker family is of early Welsh extraction, and several generations were naval officers. Martha Penry was born January 7, 1823, in Philadelphia, daughter of Walter Penry, born in 1778, in Bracknotshire, Wales, and granddaughter of Walter Penry, born in Wales, in 1748. Mr. and Mrs. Bendere are the parents of a son and two daughters: Mabel Baker, born December 30, 1877; Edward Charles, mentioned below; and Martha Swire, born March 4, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Bendere are members of the Church of the Saviour (Protestant Episcopal). The Penry family is descended from the Penn family in England, the Emery family, and other early Quaker settlers.

Edward Charles Bendere, son of Henry Clay and Elizabeth Bruton (Baker) Bendere, was born March 20, 1880, in Bristol, Pennsylvania. He was educated at the Doylestown High School, the Gosman Academy, and St. Paul's School. On completing his course of study he associated himself with the banking business. In the sphere of politics Mr. Bendere is a Republican. During the World War he served as a member of the National War Loan Board, Washington, District of Columbia, and as Assistant State Director of Pennsylvania. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Bendere are with Oriental Lodge, No 385, Free and Accepted Masons. His clubs are the Racquet, Merion Cricket, Bucks County Country, Lafayette, and Bethlehem. He is a vestryman of the Church of the Saviour. He is also a trustee of Chapin Memorial Home for Aged Blind.

Mr. Bendere married, February 27, 1901, in Philadelphia, Reba Ott Scott, whose biography accompanies this of her husband and contains ancestral record. Mr. and Mrs. Bendere are the parents of one son: Edward Charles, Jr., born in Philadelphia, September 11, 1904; is a graduate of Haverford School and Roxbury School, and now a student at Yale University, class of 1931.

Edward Charles Bendere is in the prime of life, and while he has a long record of business prosperity and can look back upon much patriotic service, everything indicates that his best years are those which the future has in store for him.

BENDERE, Reba Ott (Scott),

Active Factor in Community Affairs.

No list of women of Philadelphia most earnestly interested in welfare work would be complete without the name of

Mrs. Reba Ott (Scott) Bendere, chairman of the Women's Committee (War Savings Division). Mrs. Bendere is active in the club and social circles of the Metropolis.

Scott Arms—Or, on a bend azure a mullet between two crescents, argent within a bordure gules engrailed charged with eight bezants.
Crest—A hand holding a folded book proper.
Motto—*Fidelitas.*

John Walter Scott, grandfather of Mrs. Reba (Scott) Bendere, was born in 1830, in Scotland, being the sixth in lineal descent to bear the name of John Walter. He married Rebecca Cross, born in 1820, in Philadelphia, the Cross family being of early Quaker origin, and their children were: John Walter, mentioned below; William; Winfield; Mary; Suzanne; Amanda; and Rebecca. Mr. Scott was an agriculturist, and a Republican. He died in Philadelphia, where the death of his widow occurred in 1892.

John Walter Scott, son of John Walter and Rebecca (Cross) Scott, was born January 24, 1855, in the house now known as the Belmont Mansion, in Fairmount Park, but then familiar as the Scott estate. He was the seventh eldest son in direct descent who received the name of John Walter. Like his father he is an agriculturist, and a Republican. He married, December 12, 1877, in Philadelphia, Margaret Vanderveer, born July 30, 1860, in Bordentown, New Jersey, in the house once occupied by Joseph Bonaparte. She was a daughter of Captain Thomas Dennis and Margaretta (Mahan) Vanderveer. Captain Vanderveer was born February 2, 1829, in Trenton, New Jersey, and during the Civil War commanded the United States ship "Ironsides." He died March 17, 1901. He was a descendant of a long line of Dutch ancestry, three generations having been represented in the United States Navy. The Mahan family was of Scotch-Irish origin.

Reba O. Scott, daughter of John Walter and Margaret (Vanderveer) Scott, was born April 28, 1880, in Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, and educated at the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia. John Walter Scott died October 21, 1927. She married, in that city, February 27, 1901, Edward Charles Bendere, whose biography, with ancestral record, precedes this, and they have one son: Edward Charles Bendere, Jr.

The principles advocated by the Republican party are those to which Mrs. Bendere gives her political allegiance. The clubs to which she belongs are the Merion Cricket, of Haverford, Art Alliance, the Philomusian, of Philadelphia, and the Bucks County Country, of Langhorne. She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Saviour. Mrs. Bendere has gone hand in hand with her husband in patriotic activities, and is devoted to benevolent work, especially that having in view the welfare of her own sex. She is a fine type of the woman who combines philanthropic enterprise with social leadership.

SHEFFIELD, Washington Kyle,

Chemist, Inventor.

Among the successful manufacturing chemists of this country should be numbered Washington Kyle Sheffield, of New York City, whose success is due to his rare combination of practicality and originality in invention. He is vice-president and secretary of the New England Collapsible Tube Company and also

BAKER.

Arms—Argent, on a fess sable, three escallops of the first, in chief nine ears of wheat, in three bunches, two saltireways and one in pale gules, in base three swans' heads erased of the last, ducally gorged or.

Crest—A hawk's head argent between two wings gules, holding in the beak three ears of wheat of the last.

Burke's "General Armory."

SNARE—SNEAR.

Arms—Quarterly azure and gules, over all the quarters an eagle's leg or, the claw in base. Helmet crowned.

Crest—A stag courant or, winged sable.

Rietstap's "Armorial General."

PENREY—PENRY.

Arms—Argent, on a chevron azure three fleurs-de-lis or.

Burke's "General Armory."

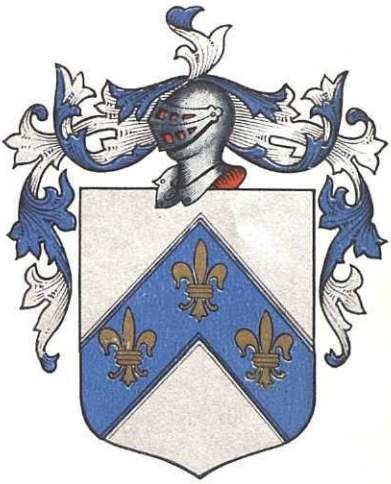
van DEVER—VANDEVEER.

Arms—Or a lion naissant gules, armed and langued azure.

Rietstap's "Armorial General."

Baker

Snare
(Snear)



Penrey
(Penry)

van Never
(Vandeveer)

the Sheffield Dentifrice Company, both widely known concerns with a large national and world market for their products. No small part of their prosperity is due to the fact that Mr. Sheffield has devoted his unusual talents and his energies to expanding this field of industry and to adapting it to the changing needs of the people of America. He has kept pace with the wider education of the public and has fitted his processes and products to the new teaching. He is conversant with every mechanical process in his particular line and has done much to further progress in methods of manufacture and in machinery. He has not only developed new methods of the manufacturing of collapsible tubes which are used throughout the world for such preparations as pharmaceutical ointments, cold creams, tooth paste, shaving creams, etc., but has also developed a number of formulæ contained in them.

Washington Kyle Sheffield was born at No. 26 West Thirty-second Street, New York City, February 13, 1886, son of Lucius Tracy Sheffield, D. M. D. and D. D. S., and his wife, Mary Jane (Kyle) Sheffield, and descendant of John Sheffield, who came from the English city whose name he bore and settled at North Stonington, Connecticut. His son was Dr. Washington Wentworth Sheffield, born in North Stonington, who married Harriet Browne, and they were the grandparents of the subject of this record. Their son, Dr. Lucius Tracy Sheffield, born in 1854, attained wide distinction before his death in 1901. A graduate of Harvard University, distinguished by the degrees of Doctor of Dental Medicine and Doctor of Dental Surgery, he invented many dental implements which materially contributed to the improvement in dental methods characteristic of this generation. His particular inventions were along the lines of crown and bridge work, in use today by every practicing dentist. He enjoyed a large and lucrative practice and was nationally recognized as a leader in his profession.

His son, Washington Kyle Sheffield, had the advantages of an excellent education, attending the Berkeley School in New York City and Yale University, at New Haven, where he specialized in chemistry at the Sheffield Scientific School, graduating in 1908. He was launched that same year on his professional career in New London, Connecticut. His activities subsequently led to his present connections with the New England Collapsible Tube Company and the Sheffield Dentifrice Company, both of which he serves as secretary and vice-president. His inventive turn of mind has found expression in originating machinery and new models in his own business.

Meantime, Mr. Sheffield, who has wide public interest, is associated with many organizations. He was a special representative for the Military Intelligence Bureau, of the Second Corps Area, stationed at New London, Connecticut, when the World War necessitated greater vigilance than in peace times throughout the country. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and the National Geographic Society. His clubs are: the University, the Bankers', the Yale, the Engineers', the Wool, the New York Athletic, all of New York City, the Westchester-Biltmore at Rye, New York, and the Thames, of New London, the Graduates', of New Haven, and the Cloister, of New Haven. Boating and golf are his favorite sports.

On October 28, 1909, at New London, Connecticut, Washington Kyle Sheffield married Edith Marie Chappell, daughter of the late Alfred H. Chappell, a wholesale coal merchant, and his wife, Adelaide E. (Sheppard) Chappell. Children: 1. Alfred Chappell, born December 4, 1912. 2. Peter Kyle, born May 31, 1915.

BACKERT, Adolphus Otto,

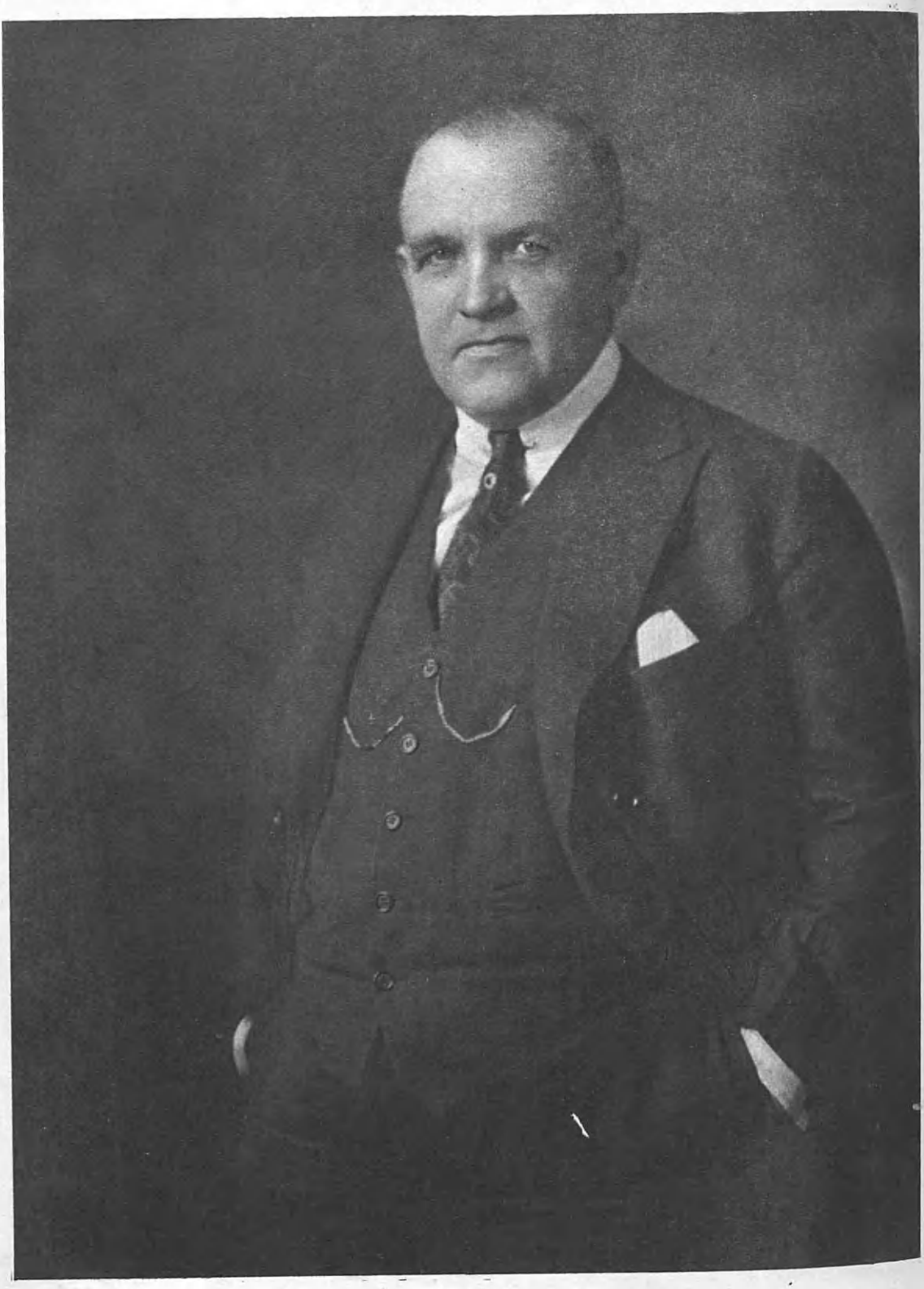
Business Man and Writer.

There are many who have lived to receive octogenarian and centenarian honors, but aside from the fact of their having lived to so great an age, there is little of interest in their life's history. But the man who during his lifetime, whether it be of long or short duration, has used his talents and opportunities to the best of his advantage, and at the end can show a record of worthy activity and usefulness, is one who has lived his life well, and although he has passed on to more important duties in the life beyond, the works that he accomplished in the material world will remain as testimonials of his worth.

To the latter class belonged Adolphus Otto Backert. His sudden death, April 25, 1925, at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, was not only a severe shock to his many friends and business associates, but a distinct loss to the community. He was allowed only forty-nine years in which to achieve success, but in glancing back over those years, it is found that he accomplished much; that he was a man of ceaseless activity, and was regarded as a valuable citizen of Cleveland.

He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 3, 1876, the son of Anton and Jennie (George) Backert. His scholastic training was that of the average boy. He attended and graduated from the Cleveland Central High School, then followed that by a course of study at the Western Reserve University. This completed his training as far as schools were concerned, but by devoting his leisure hours to thoughtful reading, and by being a close observer of methods and practice, he became in later years recognized as an authority on those subjects with which his business interests were allied. On entering business he became associated with the old "Cleveland World" as its political writer, continuing to fill the requirements of this office until the year 1900, when he became associate editor of the "Iron Trade Review" and "The Foundry." He also had charge of the Pittsburgh offices of these publications, until the year 1906, then being offered a position with the "Iron Age" of New York, as its Western editor, with offices in Chicago. He remained only two years, however, then returned again to Cleveland to take up similar duties with the Penton Publishing Company. Here he became editor of "The Foundry," and the engineering editor of the "Iron Trade Review." His adaptability for this type of work had become strongly manifest, and he was continually being promoted from one editorship to another. In 1912, he was signally honored by being made vice-president and general manager of the company, then in 1924, he was elevated to the still higher post of president, which position he was filling most ably at the time of his death, as well as that of general manager.

Besides being a successful business man, he was a writer of unusual ability. His more important articles and books, however, being on subjects relating to his business, such as foundry practice,



All Bockert

Beatrice Fielding Backert

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MARCH 3rd, 1817.

PARKHOUSE, PRINTER, BOOKBINDER, &c. TIVERTON.

and iron and steel activities. He was also the editor of the "A B C of Iron and Steel." Mr. Backert became a leader in the foundry industry, and not only was he recognized as such in this country, but in England, France, Germany, and Australia. It was he who conceived the idea of the Allied Metal Congress, which was first held in 1918 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in 1919, when the Interallied Foundrymen's Convention was held in Philadelphia, he made a special trip to Europe. While abroad he was the guest of honor at the British foundrymen's dinner, and guest of a number of the leading British iron and steel and metal work leaders. He was a past president of the American Business Papers, Incorporated; a member of the executive committee of the National Publishers' Association; a member of the Iron and Steel Institute, and a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Mr. Backert was a public-spirited citizen of the highest type, and a man who, in a life rich in work and success, never tired of giving a word of cheer or aid of a more substantial kind to worthy individuals less fortunate than himself. He gave because he found joy in the giving and in most instances it was known only to himself and the recipient. He was a man of genuine integrity, cheerful in disposition, unaffected in manner, and honest and straight-forward in all his dealings with mankind. It is, therefore, not strange that he had so large a circle of devoted and loyal friends, who mourn his loss. To him his home was a center of interest, and it was there, in the company of his loved ones and his books (for he had a library of choice volumes), that he found his greatest relaxation from the demands of his busy life. His home was located on beautiful Lake Avenue, and was one of which both Mr. and Mrs. Backert could feel justly proud, having been designed by Mrs. Backert.

The marriage of Adolphus Otto Backert took place in 1899, at Windsor, Ontario, Canada, to Beatrice M. Fielding, a daughter of Walter and Alice (Pitt) Fielding. (See Fielding III.) She was a woman of unusual attainments and a real helpmate to her distinguished husband. To this union was born one daughter, Edith Beatrice, who with her mother survives.

(The Feilding-Fielding Line).

Arms—Argent, on a fesse azure three lozenges or.

Crest—A nuthatch with a hazel branch fructed all proper.

Supporters—Two bucks proper attired and unguled or.

Motto—Virtutis praemium honor.

(Burke's "General Armory," recorded for Earl of Denbigh.)

The ancient Fielding family, the name of which is found also spelled Feilding, was one of importance and influence, its blood mingled with that of nobility. Sons of this distinguished family, for their deeds of valor and heroic efforts, received from the king the much coveted armorial insignia, and they have had bestowed upon them many titles of honor including those of knights and earls. Fielding as a surname, according to Harrison in his "Surnames of the United Kingdom," is a variation of Fielden, from an old English plural of "field," and signifies a dweller at the fields; or perhaps of a compound with "ing," a meadow, meaning "meadow of the field."

The assumed descent of the family

from the house of Hapsburg, which has found its way into Dugdale's historical works and the Peerages, and therefore long considered authentic, has been quite thoroughly proved by the English historian, John H. Round, a specialist and expert on the history of peers, to be founded on several forged documents, especially, six German deeds, two of 1307, two of 1309, and two of 1365. One of the documents of 1307 calls Adolph the reigning emperor, though he died in 1298, nine years before. Herrgott, the Imperial historiographer, an unimpeachable authority, shows of the pretended ancestor Galfridus, *filii* Galfridi, the nearest corresponding name, "Gotfrid, *ob puer*," that is, "died a boy;" and the Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie states positively that Rudolf, son of Gottfried, born July 15, 1270, was now the only remaining son of Gottfried. The forger attempted to explain the English name Feilding as from Rinfilding, for Rheinfelden, but Herrgott states that in our monuments the name Rheinfelden never occurs, and shows that Rheinfelden belonged directly to the Emperor. Round says of the forgeries. "Everything points to Basil, second Earl of Denbigh (1643-1675), and includes besides the German deeds eleven English deeds of the fourteenth century, and several English documents or memoranda." The story of the German descent first appears in print in Dugdale's "Warwickshire," published in 1656. In the Fielding family monuments and brasses, of which several are recorded, there is neither mention of the Hapsburg descent, nor use of the family arms.

The Feilding window, which was erected for the glory of the family and completed about the close of the sixteenth century begins the pedigree as follows:

(I) Sir Geffery Feilding, the first authentic ancestor of the family, was living during the reigns of Edward I and II (1274-1327). He married Agnes de Napton, daughter and heir of John and Alice (de Misterton) de Napton, of County Leicester.

(II) William Feilding, son of Sir Geffrey and Agnes (de Napton) Feilding, married Joan Prudhome, daughter and heir of William and Juliana (de Newnham) Prudhome, and by this marriage acquired the manor of Newnham Padox, County Warwick, which continued to be the chief seat of the family.

(III) Sir John Feilding, son of William and Joan (Prudhome) Feilding, married (first) Jane Bellers, daughter of Sir William Bellers; and married (second) Margaret Purefoy, daughter of William Purefoy of Drayton, County Leicester. He was buried at Lutterworth in 1403.

(IV) Sir William Feilding, of Newtown, son of Sir John and Margaret (Purefoy) Feilding, was a staunch adherent of the house of Lancaster, and was killed at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 9, 1470. He married Agnes St. Liz, of the noble house of St. Liz, daughter and heir of John St. Liz, alias Seyton of Martinshope, County Rutland. They had issue: John, died young; Everard, of whom further; Edward; Martin; Elizabeth; and Anne.

(V) Sir Everard Feilding, son of Sir William and Agnes (St. Liz) Feilding, was made knight of the Bath, November 17, 1501. He was sheriff of Counties Warwick and Leicester in the twenty-first year of the reign of King Edward IV, and had a command in the King's army at the battle of Stoke in 1487. Sir

Everard Feilding died April, 1515. He married Ellis Elm, daughter and co-heir of John and Agnes (Russell) Elm.

(VI) Sir William Feilding, son of Sir Everard and Ellis (Elm) Feilding, died September 28, 1547. He married Elizabeth Poultney, daughter of Sir Thomas Poultney, of Misterton, County Leicester.

(VII) Basil Feilding, Esquire, son of Sir William and Elizabeth (Poultney) Feilding, married Coditha Willington, daughter of William and Anne (Littleton-Middleton) Willington, of Barcheston, Warwickshire. They had issue: William, of whom further; Ferdinando; and Anne.

(VIII) William Feilding, son of Basil and Goditha (Willington) Feilding, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth. He married Dorothy Lane, daughter of Sir Ralph and Magdalen (Parr) Lane, the latter being the daughter of William, Lord Parr, of Horton, and uncle to Queen Catherine Parr.

(IX) Basil Feilding, son of William and Dorothy (Lane) Feilding, was sheriff of Warwickshire in the ninth year of the reign of King James I. He married Elizabeth Aston, daughter of Sir Walter Aston of Tixall, County Stafford.

(X) Sir William Feilding, son of Basil and Elizabeth (Aston) Feilding, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and knighted April 23, 1603. On December 30, 1620, he was created Baron of Newnham Padox, County Warwick, and September 14, 1622, Earl of Denbigh. On the breaking out of the Civil War, Lord Denbigh took the side of Charles I. He was a valiant soldier in many engagements, but finally was mortally wounded in a skirmish near Birmingham, April 13, 1643, and died on the 8th of the same month. He was buried at Monks Kirby, in Warwickshire, and is remembered for his courage, unselfishness, and devotion to duty. Sir William Feilding married Susan Villiers, daughter of Sir George Villiers of Brokesby, County Leicester, and sister to George, Duke of Buckingham. His son Basil, second Earl of Denbigh, died without issue, as did also his third son, Philip. Basil sided with the Parliamentary or Roundhead party, and was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Counties Denbigh and Flint, but was pardoned on the Restoration, and created Baron St. Liz, February 2, 1663-4. He died at Dunstable, November 28, 1675.

(XI) George Feilding, second son of Sir William and Susan (Villiers) Feilding, was created, November 22, 1622, Lord Feilding of Lecaghe, Viscount Callan of England, and Earl of Desmond. On the Coronation of Charles II, he was made Knight of the Bath. He died January 31, 1665, having married Bridget Stanhope, daughter and co-heir of Sir Michael and Elizabeth (Read) Stanhope. His son, William, born 1640, became third Earl of Denbigh on the death of his uncle Basil, and ancestor of the later Earls of Denbigh, of whom the present Earl is the ninth.

In Jacob's "Peerage" the name is spelled Fielding throughout, but in other works it is spelled Feilding.

(Fielding Direct Line).

(I) Philip Fielding, an English gentleman, probably of a collateral branch of the above family, had a large estate and apricot orchard at St. Helier, the capital of the Isle of Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands, once part of the Norman domain. He married Elizabeth Galacheau of French descent, whose an-

cestors had lived in the Isle of Jersey from the time of William the Conqueror. Her family was connected with the Renoff (Renouf) family and with the Mallet family of Jersey. Philip had at least three sons, the eldest being Philip, who inherited the estate of his father in St. Helier, and is now deceased; the other two sons were: Walter, of whom further; and Alfred.

(II) Walter Fielding, son of Philip and Elizabeth (Galacheau) Fielding, was born at St. Helier, Isle of Jersey, February 7, 1854, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, 1903. He came with his brother, Alfred, from the Isle of Jersey to Montreal, Canada, removing in 1889 to Cleveland, Ohio, where his death occurred. He married, at Niagara Falls, New York, 1873, Alice Pitt, daughter of John and Louise Brimage (Splatt) Pitt, of Devonshire, England. Children: 1. Alice Ada, died in 1919. 2. Beatrice M., of whom further. 3. Florence Maud, born in Canada; married Alger Barnum Barnes, and lives in Cleveland, Ohio. 4. Earnest Alfred, born in Canada; lives in Cleveland, Ohio. 5. Lilliam, died in 1907; she married a Mr. Haylor.

(III) Beatrice M. Fielding, daughter of Walter and Alice (Pitt) Fielding, was born in London, Canada. She married at Windsor, Ontario, Canada, Adolphus Otto Backert. (See Backert).

(References: Nichols' "History and Antiquities of Leicestershire," Vol. IV, pp. 294-5. Collins' "Peerage," Vol. III, pp. 265-282. Burke's "Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage," 1917 ed., pp. 633-634. Family Records.)

STRANDWITZ, William John,

Man of Affairs.

A broadly varied and picturesque career has been the experience of William John Strandwitz during the pursuit of his profession as a mechanical and marine engineer, which has carried him all over the world; and that he has benefited by his contact with the people of various nationalities is shown by his civic and industrial success. A student of human nature, and interested in the customs of the countries he has visited, his background and outlook on life are colored by his career. The Strandwitz coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Azure, two roses in bend or.
Crest—Three ostrich plumes, one azure between two or.

William John Strandwitz was born November 20, 1875, in Bergen, Norway, son of Carl August and Amalie (Sande) Strandwitz, his mother born in 1852, now deceased, his father, a mechanical engineer, born March 17, 1852, and died in 1924, at Haugesund, Norway. One of Mr. Strandwitz's forefathers was aide-de-camp under Napoleon Bonaparte, and afterwards aide to the King of Sweden. Mr. Strandwitz was educated in a private grade and high school of Norway, and later graduated from a Marine Engineering School, in Norway, and also the School of Technology.

After graduating from high school, he entered a shop to gain practical engineering experience, remaining there until 1895, when he entered the Norwegian Merchant Marine, and saw world-wide service. Incidentally, during the Spanish-American War, he was in the Gulf of Mexico, his ship acting as supply ship to the United States Navy. He was discharged from the Norwegian Merchant Marine in 1899 with the rank of chief engineer, and returned to Norway where he spent three years in the School of Technology, graduating in June, 1902.

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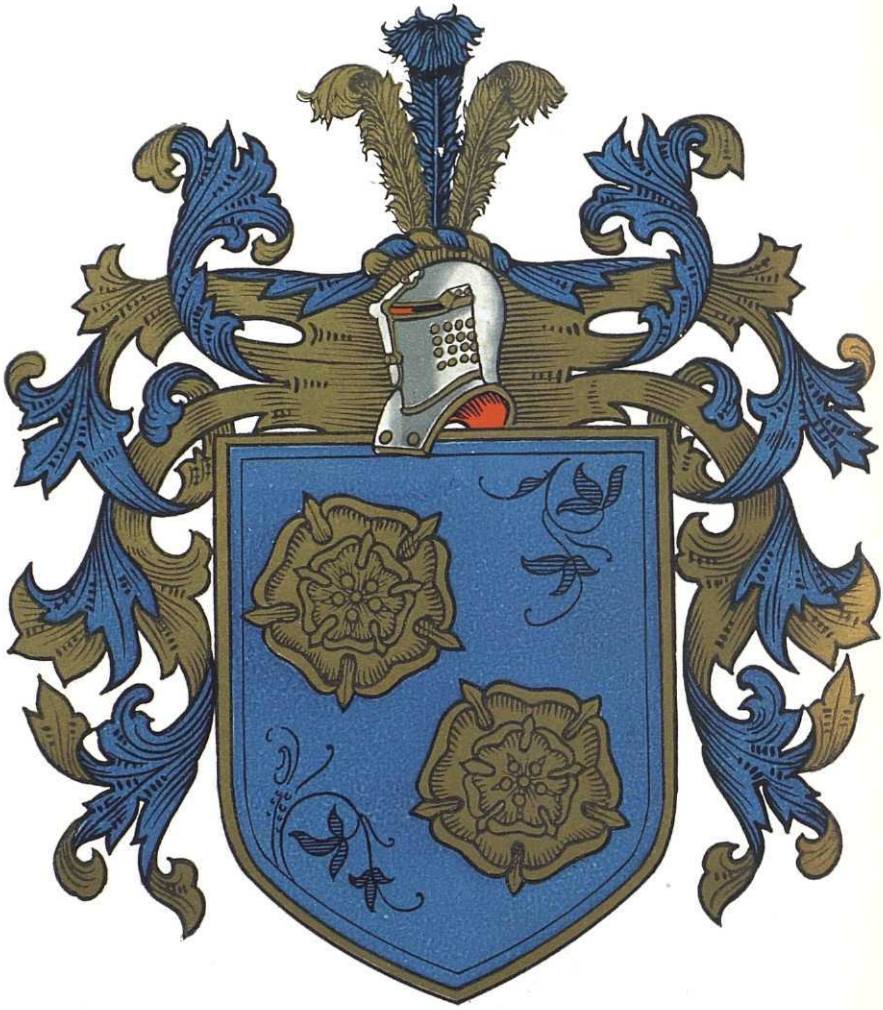
Wm. J. Standwitz



Strandwitz

He immediately came to America to study and obtain ideas in American engineering methods, and obtained his first employment as a draftsman in Cramp's Shipyard, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1903, he came to Camden as a mechanical engineer for the Bingham Company, where he remained for three years. His original intention, when coming to this country, was to obtain experience and to return to Norway, but he became so infatuated with the United States that he decided to remain and become a citizen, which he did in 1908. In 1906, he started in business for himself with James J. Scott, under the firm name of Strandwitz & Scott, Incorporated, dealing in sheet metal work, with a plant at Nos. 537-49 South Second Street, Camden, New Jersey. The success of this venture was assured by the competency of the members of the firm, and Mr. Strandwitz has made an esteemed place for himself in the community where he has become a well-known and established character. This partnership continued until 1926, when Mr. Strandwitz purchased the interest of Mr. Scott, and is now sole owner of the business. He is a director of the West Jersey Trust Company; of the Camden Business Men's Building & Loan Association; and vice-chairman of the board of managers for New Jersey Colonies for Feeble Minded Males. In fraternal affiliations, he is a member of Haddonfield Lodge, No. 130, Free and Accepted Masons; Damascus Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Haddonfield; Excelsior Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Crescent Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Trenton, New Jersey; Tall Cedars of Lebanon; Lodge No. 293, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Camden. He is a member of the Camden Chamber of Commerce, of which he has been vice-president and president; of the Rotary Club, of Camden, of which he has been vice-president and president, and a director for six years. He is a director of the Tavistock Country Club; a member of the Camden Club, the Shrine Club, and the Old Colony Club. He was instrumental in the reorganization of the Camden Board of Trade when it was changed to the Chamber of Commerce, and throughout his career in South Jersey has lent his best efforts and powers to the betterment and welfare of the community.

Mr. Strandwitz was president of the Boy Scouts of Camden from 1918 to 1925, when he resigned, owing to the pressing needs for time in connection with his business. He is very fond of out-of-door sports, and utilizes every moment obtainable to participate in golf, ski sports and gymnasium work. During the World War he was active in the Liberty Loan drives in Haddonfield, and the Camden Young Men's Christian Association, United War Work Drive, and acted as food administrator for Haddonfield. Politically, he gives his support to the Republican party.

During the time that he spent at sea, Mr. Strandwitz visited among the many countries of the world, Egypt, India, Japan and China, and his cosmopolitan experience fits him well for the active civic duties which he shares. While on shipboard during a boiler explosion, in which he and several others were severely injured, one of the men died, and because of mistaken identity, was buried as William J. Strandwitz, at Mobile, Alabama. Upon his recovery, Mr. Strandwitz had the unique experience of visiting his own (supposed) grave.

William John Strandwitz married,

May 23, 1906, in Camden, New Jersey, Dorothy May Trotman, of Camden, born May 4, 1883, daughter of E. F. and Emma Trotman, and they are the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Margaret Olive, born September 23, 1907. 2. William John, Jr., born November 9, 1909. 3. Norman, born April 25, 1912. 4. Robert Scott, born August 13, 1913. 5. John Trumpy, born April 23, 1918. Mr. Trotman was an attorney and title officer of the West Jersey Trust Company, of Camden, and of the Fidelity Trust Company, of Newark, New Jersey, and is now deceased. Mrs. Trotman is still living.

Mr. Strandwitz and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of Haddonfield, and through character and service have established an enviable position in public esteem.

HARVEY, Wallace Pinkney,

Lawyer.

Wallace Pinkney Harvey, of New York City, authority on surety law in the United States, followed his profession from 1903 to 1917 at Baltimore, Maryland, and since 1917, has practiced with gratifying success in the Metropolis. He brings to the law an unusual equipment, consisting of a splendid education in books and travel and a contact for many years as counsel of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore.

Mr. Harvey was born at Baltimore, November 29, 1876, son of William Pinkney and Virginia (Jordan) Harvey, both of whom represented families of culture and distinction in many fields of activity. His father became a successful merchant as senior member of the firm of W. P. Harvey & Company, with offices in Baltimore and Chicago; served on the board of directors of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore; the American Bonding Company, the Maryland Casualty Company, the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, the Continental Trust Company, the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, and various other corporations prominent in the business life of Baltimore. He was a man of great depth of feeling, and was not only a successful business leader, but one who aided in many philanthropic and civic movements. The earliest paternal American ancestor of this branch of the numerous Harvey family was Mathias Harvey, of Northampton, England, who came to this country and settled at Flushing, Long Island, New York, in 1650. His descendants spread over the Eastern seaboard, one of them settling in Maryland and becoming the progenitor of the branch of which Wallace P. Harvey is a worthy specimen. Mr. Harvey's father was born June 8, 1839, and died February 10, 1918; his mother is also deceased.

Mr. Harvey received his early scholastic training at Marston's University School at Baltimore, which he finished in 1891, whereupon he immediately matriculated at Princeton University, at Princeton, New Jersey, and there began a career of "right living and high thinking" which is the ideal of every son of "Old Nassau." He was graduated from Princeton with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895. Desiring to see something of the world in which he lived, he set sail soon after his graduation and spent several years in travel, which experience had benefits even beyond his calculations, for he received an entirely new outlook on life and the problems of his fellow-

man. While engaged in this post-graduate course, as it were, he determined to continue his career on that accommodating and compensating vehicle known as the law, and accordingly matriculated in the Law School of the University of Maryland at Baltimore, from which institution he received in 1902 the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the following year, 1903, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Baltimore, and incidentally became identified with a strong association of men who had preceded him at Princeton University. He was predestined to leadership: in the first place, he had inherited a generous measure of this quality from his honored father; in the second place, his presidency of the law class at the Maryland Law School and his stand next to the top man of his class marked him as a man for others to follow. As a member of the firm of Harvey & Harvey he built up quite a practice in general work until 1909, when he accepted the position of attorney for the law department of the American Bonding Company of Baltimore, which he continued until 1912, when he was made counsel of the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland. In 1917, he was advanced to the position of general counsel of the last-named corporation, and at the same time set up his headquarters at New York City, specializing in suretyship and insurance law, in which he has attained a commanding position. During the World War he was rejected by the military branches for physical incapacity, and so rendered essential home service in other ways.

Mr. Harvey is director and treasurer of the Shandaken Tunnel Corporation; treasurer of the Arthur McMullen Company; director of the Deep Sea Fisheries, Incorporated; the General Casualty & Surety Reinsurance Company; and the Harris Colonnade Corporation. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Maryland Society of New York, the Southern Society of New York, and Whig Hall (Literary Society), of Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. His clubs include the University and Bankers' of New York and the Nassau of Princeton. He is also a member of the Association of the Bar of New York City, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the Baltimore Bar Association, and the New York Law Institute.

Wallace P. Harvey married, at Baltimore, November 5, 1904, Josephine Gilmor, daughter of Honorable Robert Gilmor, judge of the Supreme Court at Baltimore and member of a distinguished family, and their union has been blessed with two sons: William Pinkney and Robert Gilmor Harvey. Mr. Harvey's office is at No. 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

MARNELL, Thomas,

Banker.

For three generations the Marnell family, of which the late Thomas Marnell was a worthy member, has been associated with the banking business at Syracuse, New York. Since they originated in Italy, their principal ties have been with their own countrymen, but to a great extent also they have become identified with the various nationalities which go to make of Syracuse a charmingly cosmopolitan city. In American circles their standing is of the highest and they have given evidence of a citizenship which is in every way a credit

to a reawakened and progressive mother country. The private bank operated under the name of Nicholas Marnell was conducted for years by Mr. Marnell's father, who had inherited it from his own father, Thomas Marnell, the original founder and proprietor, who organized it about 1882. On the death of the elder Thomas Marnell, the bank was conducted by his son, Nicholas, and at the death of Nicholas, the younger Thomas took it over. When the last-named died in 1925, closing a brief but interesting career, his cousin, Anthony Valentine, succeeded, and is successfully carrying it on. Mr. Marnell gave evidence of the business ability and integrity of his honorable forbears, and when he passed to the other side of the river he left behind a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends.

Thomas Marnell was born at Syracuse, May 14, 1898, just after the United States had declared war on Spain. His father, Nicholas Marnell, born in January, 1880, at Petrella, Tiferinia, Italy, was a son of Thomas Marnell, who came to this country from Italy prior to 1885, and under his own name, in 1885, organized a bank at Syracuse. Thomas Marnell admitted his son into the bank at an early age, and upon the occasion of his death in 1906, Nicholas Marnell succeeded to the proprietorship. Nicholas married Alice Mercurio, also a native of Italy, and he died April 25, 1920, at which time his son, Thomas Marnell, and his nephew, Anthony Valentine, became members of the firm. At the death of the original founder, Nicholas Marnell continued the business under his own name, and it is in this style that it is known far and wide today.

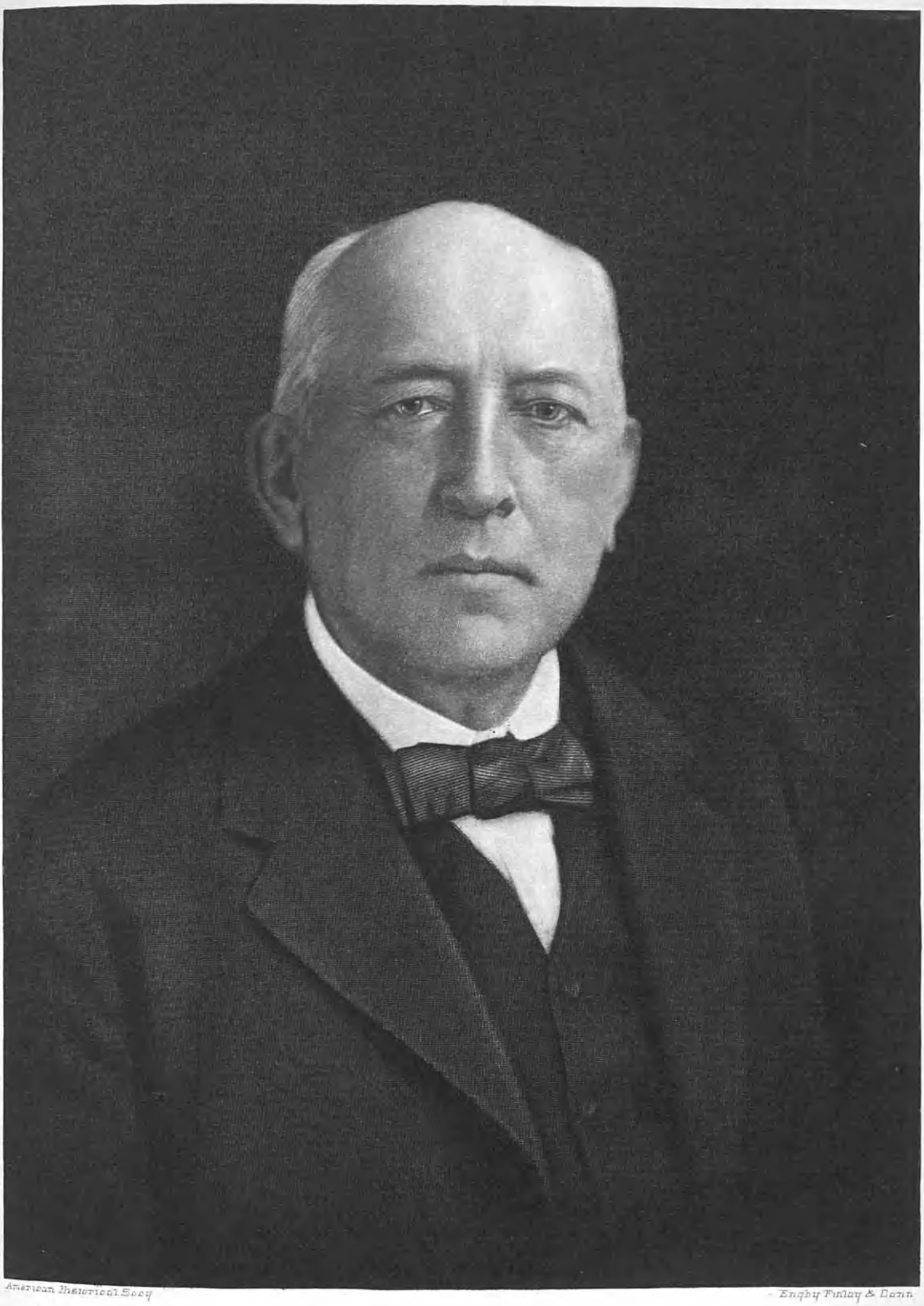
The younger Thomas Marnell attended Christian Brothers Academy, then entered Syracuse University, after which he attended the Law School of same, with the idea of becoming a practicing member of the bar. The responsibility of the banking business descended upon his shoulders at the death of his father in 1920, however, and he withdrew from college to give his attention to it. He was ably assisted by his cousin, Anthony Valentine, and together they maintained the standards and reputation of the house, which in Italy, as well as in this country, has enjoyed an enviable reputation.

Thomas Marnell was a member of the Republican party, of the National Guard, the Knights of Columbus, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Undoubtedly a brilliant career was before him when the Angel of Death summoned him May 17, 1925. He was unmarried; was engrossed in the world of finance, surrounded by a wide circle of devoted friends, and optimistically waiting for the maturity of well-laid plans for greater triumphs when the end came. He will long be remembered for his kindly and charitable acts, and his example will endure as a beacon light to illuminate the paths of his countrymen.

WRIGHT, Richard Harvey,

Manufacturer and Philanthropist.

Among American capitalists whose vision and efforts make them leaders in holding their communities to a parity of progress with the rest of the country is Richard Harvey Wright, of Durham, North Carolina. He is a manufacturer of automatic labor-saving machinery and owner and president of the Interstate Telephone and Telegraph Company of



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R. H. Wright

Durham. The tobacco industry, the cotton trade, good road construction, improved educational facilities, and an awakened public conscience may be said to constitute the principal factors in the forward strides of North Carolina among her sister States. Mr. Wright has had a large part in many of these lines of development. After some years of association with W. Duke Sons and Company in the manufacture of tobacco and cigarettes, he turned his attention to a more fundamental problem connected with tobacco manufacture: the design and manufacture of essential machines for simplifying the process. His success with these devices has surpassed all expectation and raised him to an enviable position among his contemporaries and associates. His projects in this field and collateral activities have brought not only appreciation and commendation, but material rewards of a most substantial nature, a considerable part of which Mr. Wright has dispensed with a generous hand in the direction of civic enterprises and charities. His principal benefactions have been gifts to an orphanage and a college for young women. Such liberality has marked him as a man of unusually large heart and human sympathy, a type not exactly rare yet not numerous enough to cover the needs of society. In the promotion, likewise, of inventions and modern developments contributing to present-day habits of living, Mr. Wright has been a constructive force. His life-story is dramatic and inspirational, for his course has ever been set by the star of progress.

Richard Harvey Wright was born July 13, 1851, in Franklin County, North Carolina, of aristocratic lineage, son of Thomas Davenport and Elizabeth Glover (Harris) Wright, and grandson of Griffin Wright, who came from England. The father, born in North Carolina, was an agriculturist and country gentleman, and the maternal family also represented culture and achievement. Five children were born to the couple: 1. Lucy Glover, who married Rev. J. R. Ball, of Greensboro, North Carolina. 2. Mary E., spinster, who resides with Mr. Wright. 3. Pattie Julia, now deceased, who married T. B. Thompson, of Mebane, North Carolina, and who was a gentle, gifted woman of great spirituality and charm, a poet, in whose memory her brother, Richard H. Wright, erected the Pattie Julia Wright dormitory, described in later paragraphs. 4. Richard Harvey, of further mention. 5. Thomas D., now deceased, married to Betty Allen, by whom he had seven children, six of whom and their mother are still living and reside with Richard H. Wright, whose heart and home have been opened to them.

When Mr. Wright was six years old, his father died, leaving his widow and her brood to struggle through the hard years of the Civil War. During that catastrophe, the Wright fortune practically dwindled away, as did so many Southern estates. It made men and women of children of intelligence, like Mr. Wright, who appreciated the necessity of somehow working toward an improvement of conditions. The war ended in the spring of 1865, and he left school and went to work on the farm to help make the crop which had already been pitched or planted for that year, and he continued to work on the farm until the crop was laid by. His mother died in the summer or early part of 1865, and after the crop was laid by, he left the farm and went to school at the Louisburg Male Academy

at Louisburg, and later to the Horner School, in Granville County, North Carolina.

After leaving school, Mr. Wright secured a place in the store of an Oxford, North Carolina, merchant. There he clerked for three years at a salary of fifty dollars a year, working from early morning until late at night. Industrious and persevering, he applied himself diligently and rapidly gained a sound knowledge of merchandising. In his spare time he read everything he could get hold of in the way of biography dealing with great men and periodicals which would give him a greater insight into the business world. The year 1870 brought him an opportunity to form a partnership with his employer, which resulted in the opening of the store at Tally Ho, North Carolina, known as Hunt and Wright. Three years later, the partners established another store at Durham, North Carolina, then peopled by some six hundred souls. This prospered, as did that at Tally Ho, until the disastrous fire which destroyed Mr. Wright's store at Tally Ho and burdened him with a debt of $6,000. Much discouraged, both by the debt and the loss of the store into which he had put so much labor and so much hope and ability, Mr. Wright might have given up, save for a fortunate chance. He happened to drift into a lecture in Raleigh, a few weeks later, given by the renowned Josh Billings, who started his talk with what seemed almost a personal message to at least one of his hearers: "Young man, never grieve over spilt milk, but pick up your bucket and go for the next cow." He left the hall with new heart and courage. In a short time he had resumed business with his old partner at Tally Ho, had rebuilt the store, and subsequently prospered, repaying the heavy debt left by the fire loss.

By the year 1877, however, this keen and far-sighted young man saw the future in the manufacture of tobacco and engaged in it. His experience soon convinced him of the wisdom of withdrawing from merchandising and devoting himself to the new enterprise, and in 1879 led to his sale of his interest in the store. The R. H. Wright and Company, formed in 1877 as a partnership, manufactured smoking tobacco, producing a special brand known as "Wright's Orange Durham." Mr. Wright was within a short time able to buy out his partner and build his own plant. A born salesman, he knew not only his own product, but his fellow-man as well—how to gain his friendship and how to hold it. He had an inexhaustible fund of stories to tell and was such stimulating company that his visits to the trade were looked forward to with pleasant anticipation. In order to extend his territory, he traveled in the West and was so remarkably successful as to attract widespread attention in the tobacco trade. Then came signal proof of his renown. Mr. Wright, who was on a long journey West in the interest of his tobacco business, was returning to his hotel in Kansas City after the day's work was over, passed Mr. Washington Duke, who was sitting on the sidewalk in front of a small hotel. They greeted each other. Mr. Duke then asked Mr. Wright what success he had encountered. The latter mentioned the various towns at which he had stopped and when asked, "Did you sell anything there?" replied, "Yes, I did." The older man was much impressed, for these towns were notoriously poor buyers. When Mr.

Duke returned to Durham, he told his sons what Mr. Wright was doing and suggested that they get him into W. Duke Sons and Company. James B. Duke, later head of the American Tobacco Company, undertook the feat. He spent nearly every night for three or four weeks with the expert salesman, who had by this time also returned to Durham, even sleeping with him in order to use all available hours to talk Mr. Wright into buying Washington Duke's interest in the Duke Company. Mr. Wright finally agreed to do so. In 1880, he bought Washington Duke's fifth interest in W. Duke Sons and Company and sold to that concern a four-fifth interest in his own plant, which became a part of the Duke Company. In the years of the new arrangement, the sales of the Duke Company increased from an annual total of 200,000 pounds of tobacco to 1,250,000 pounds. Also cigarettes, a new product put out by the concern at the instigation of Mr. Wright as chief salesman, were sold to the number of 225,000,000 a year. Meantime, Mr. Wright traveled all over the world in the interest of the company. From January, 1880, to June, 1882, he made Chicago his headquarters, after which came his first trip around the world, lasting until December, 1883. He was then for a time stationed in New York, exploiting the Duke products, and meeting with such success in the way of greatly increased business that it was necessary to establish a branch factory in that city for the manufacture of cigarettes. Mr. Wright was in charge of this factory until the summer of 1885. It is interesting to comment in more detail on the development of the cigarette department of a giant industry, for it was an outgrowth of Mr. Wright's own belief in the future of that now popular smoke. Before 1881 the Duke Company manufactured only smoking tobacco. The early years in the cigarette industry were unsuccessful, and the associates of the originator complained that all profits of a certain year were wiped out by the large stock of unsold cigarettes on hand. It was to dispose of these that Mr. Wright made his first round-the-world trip and secured a large foreign market. Meantime, the United States Government had reduced the tax on cigarettes from $1.75 a thousand to 50 cents a thousand. The Duke Company was able to get its goods on retailers' shelves by refunding the difference in the tax to the retailers—$1.25 per thousand cigarettes — a policy not followed by other dealers. Thus, W. Duke Sons and Company secured a great many new customers and began to grow rich on the cigarette business.

This growing prosperity induced Washington Duke to try and buy back from Mr. Wright his former interest. Finally, in the summer of 1885, the latter decided to sell out, and removed to Lynchburg, Virginia. He bought an interest in the Lone Jack Cigarette Company. While there, he introduced the Bonsack Cigarette machine, the invention of James Bonsack, which effected a remarkable saving in time and energy over the hand-made process. So much impressed with the possibilities of the machine was Mr. Wright that he bought up all the stock he could in the Bonsack Cigarette Machine Manufacturing Company, and in December, 1888, retired from the Lone Jack Company in order to secure and execute the exclusive sales rights for the Bonsack machine in China, Japan, India, Africa, and the

Philippines, his contract to run for a number of years. He equipped the first cigarette factory in China. His investment in the machine-manufacturing company was unusually profitable, as machines were leased to cigarette makers on a royalty basis, proportioned to the savings effected by the machine in turning out cigarettes as compared with making them by hand. Mr. Wright traveled for the Bonsack Company far and wide, making eight trips round the world, fourteen journeys across the Pacific, and ninety-four across the Atlantic Ocean. Many and thrilling were his experiences throughout these years. Many of his journeys were made in tramps and freighters, the only boats calling then at the ports he desired to make. He survived fierce storms, fire aboard ship, and epidemics in the Philippines and in China. In the former place, he put in two months nursing his companion infected with smallpox while trying there to escape the black plague at Hong Kong, China. In 1892, while exercising his horse, Mr. Wright met with an accident which cost him his left foot, cut off just below the knee, a disability which has never been allowed to handicap him in his energetic career.

In his own locality, Mr. Wright began to busy himself in 1901. He organized the Durham Traction Company and as its president furthered the electrification of the street railway system of Durham and built a light and ice plant. His interest in this company was sold in 1912 to H. L. Doherty and Company, after these public utilities had definitely proved their worth to the community by contributing to its upbuilding. Mr. Wright is owner and president of the Interstate Telephone and Telegraph Company of Durham, which operates 5,000 telephones in the place of seven hundred instruments in use when he bought the concern. It is equipped with one of the most modern plants in the country, with all instruments of the automatic dial type. Mr. Wright is a director of the Tomlinson Chair Company of High Point, North Carolina, of the Lock Cotton Mills at Concord, North Carolina, the Yarborough Cotton Mills at Durham, and a stockholder in many other enterprises. Believing in the future of Durham, he has become a large property owner, and is president of the Duke Land and Improvement Company of Durham. Also, he is president of the Wright Automatic Tobacco Packing Machine Company, of which he bought the patent rights in 1892, and carries on energetically the sale of its product as well as that of the Wright Cigarette Packing Machine, which he owns. The Southern Fire Insurance Company and the Public Hardware Company are other concerns which he heads; and the Wright Coal and Coke Company, at Prince, West Virginia, and the Stonewall Coal and Coke Company, at Stonewall, West Virginia, are enterprises of which he was formerly a director. He has aided in the perfection of many patents, notably a machine for making crip laps on cigarettes instead of using paste, a machine for wrapping and boxing laundry soap, one for packing tobacco, and one for packing cigarettes. He is now working on a machine to pack the tea bags which have come into general use in the restaurants and hotels of this country. In fact, Mr. Wright is always busy at some constructive activity, which takes the place of recreation with him. He constantly looks toward the future, making

plans for occupying himself in the years to come in ways which will prove directly beneficial to his fellow-men. He keeps in touch with all current events and progress.

A true Christian, Mr. Wright is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. His business preoccupation and frequent travel have prevented his participating as actively in church work as he would like to, but he has tried to make up by giving very generously to all good and worthy causes. He was the founder and continues the benefactor of the Wright Refuge, of Durham, an institution for sheltering, feeding, clothing and educating destitute orphans. To it he has given money and property in excess of $100,000 as as endowment fund, and the "Refuge" owns twenty-three acres of land given it by Mr. Wright and located on the outskirts of Durham. He also saw to it that the size of the old house was doubled, so that it now accommodates fifty children. His benefactions to Louisburg College have amounted to $100,000 for a scholarship endowment fund and the Pattie Julia Wright dormitory, which cost $80,000. Mr. Wright said of this building, at the time of making the gift:

> It is intended to be a temporary home for poor but talented and promising girls, while they are earnestly striving for an education which will make them useful members of society and State, good wives, good mothers, as well as ornaments to their future households.

A reception commemorated the affair and showed to the generous donor the community appreciation. The president of the college in his speech paid a beautiful tribute to Mr. Wright and said "he has lived a great life and made a great name."

In June, 1884, in Wayne County, near Goldsboro, North Carolina, Richard Harvey Wright married Mamie Exum, daughter of a prosperous farmer of that neighborhood. Mrs. Wright died in June, 1885, survived by a small daughter, Mamie Wright, who died at the age of four. Mr. Wright has given a father's love and care to the orphaned children of his brother, who make their home with him on his fine estate of two hundred and seventy-five acres on the outskirts of Durham.

INGRAHAM, Charles Anson, M. D.,

Physician-Author.

Practically his entire career has been devoted by Dr. Charles Anson Ingraham to literature, and having become adept in many fields, prose, poety, biography and essay, he has written prolifically and with broad purpose in each, and received the well-deserved praise of the press and his many readers. Formerly a physician in New York State, he then had a call to engage in journalism, and thence it was but a step to the field of independent authorship and his pronounced popularity as a writer.

A descendant of Elisha Ingraham, who came from Leeds, Yorkshire, England, about 1725, and settled in Monmouth County, New Jersey, Dr. Ingraham is a son of Anson and Margaret Ann (McMurray) Ingraham; Anson Ingraham, who was born April 23, 1811, and died April 21, 1894, was a farmer, merchant, and manufacturer; he held all leading offices in the town of Cambridge, New York, where he spent his life, and he served his county one term in the State Assembly.

Dr. Charles Anson Ingraham was born

April 23, 1852, at Center Cambridge, Washington County, New York, and after attending the academies at Greenwich and Cambridge, New York, he spent the year 1869-1870 at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and was graduated at Albany Medical College with his degree, Doctor of Medicine, in 1878. During the summer of that year, he was assistant of Dr. Reed B. Boutillon, at Troy, New York, an eminent physician and surgeon in his day. He began his own practice at Quaker Springs, Saratoga County, in the fall of 1878, and he also practiced at Schenectady and Mechanicville, New York, until 1890, when he joined the staff of the Troy "Press." He was later assistant editor on the New York "Witness," but his health failing him, he returned to his native place, Cambridge, in 1892, and he has since devoted himself mostly to literature. Residing in the house where he was born, Dr. Ingraham has contributed many verses, stories, and essays to leading periodicals, mostly religious, historical and reform.

Dr. Ingraham has published five books: "Songs of All Sorts," 1902; "Steps up Life's Ladder," essays, 1905; in 1909, a book of miscellaneous prose, entitled "Fact, Fiction and Reflection;" in 1915, he issued a collection of his essays and poems, under the title "Rout, Rhyme and Remedy;" and in 1922, he published the book "Washington Irving and other Essays." In 1925, appeared the book "Elmer E. Ellsworth and the Zouaves of '61." The State Historical Society of Wisconsin had published, in 1918, "Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth: First Hero of the Civil War;" and in 1927, he published his autobiography, "The Years of My Pilgrimage." Dr. Ingraham was brought into considerable prominence by his pamphlet "The Birth at Moreau of the Temperance Reformation," read before the New York State Historical Association, at Lake George, New York, August 23, 1905, and before the World's Temperance Centennial Congress at Saratoga Springs, New York, in June, 1908; and this pamphlet became historic as marking the beginning of a nation-wide temperance agitation. All of his books and pamphlets have been highly commended by individuals and the press.

Dr. Ingraham is a member of the New York State Historical Association, National Geographical Society, New York State Museum Association, Alumni Association of the Albany Medical College; and he is lecturer on sociological and other topics.

Dr. Charles Anson Ingraham married, September 16, 1880, at Center Cambridge, New York, Anna M. Ashton, daughter of Dr. John Ashton, a physician who served in the Civil War. They have three children: Donald Ashton, Margaret McMurray, and Charles Hamilton Ingraham.

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von BOECKLIN, August,

Manufacturer.

One of the most prominent and best-loved citizens of Tacoma, Washington, and an outstanding figure in the development of the lumber industry of the Northwest, was the late August von Boecklin, president of the Washington Manufacturing Company and the Washington Door Company. His business success was only one phase of his value to his community. He stimulated general prosperity by his constantly growing de-

Eng'd by Campbell N.Y.

Arnold Boecklin

mands on the lumber market and by his ever expanding plant, which utilized the services of more and more workmen. The same farsighted activity was applied to encouraging civic development and to furthering intellectual advancement. He was even broadminded and alert enough to secure a European market for the Pacific Northwest. All his life-work was built on his firm faith in the future greatness of the city and State he loved. Of a noble German family, August von Boecklin's ancestry shows appropriate background for his life of accomplishment.

The family Boecklin von Boecklinsau belonged to the oldest families of the city of Strassburg where many of them occupied high place. It is recorded that during the three centuries covered from 1450-1737, thirteen members of this noteworthy family occupied the office of townmaster. The same descent and coat-of-arms is shared with the Bock family and many notable events are recorded regarding the members of the family in the carefully preserved memoranda of them. Johann Boecklin, son of Symund, had issued to him a certificate of his coat-of-arms by Claus Zorn von Bulack, mayor; Fritschmann Schott; Gosso Schaub; Henselin von Muellinheim the Older, Knight; Johann Gruenwald-Lenzelin and Johann Bleuckelin, noble pages. Willhelm and Ludwig Boecklin were knighted in 1486 by Emperor Maximilian at the coronation in Aachen.

The sons of Claus Boecklin, Wilhelm and Caspar, Knights; the son of their deceased brother Bernhard, Wilhelm; and Wirich, R., Hanmann and Balthasar, sons of Hans Boecklin, made a family entail agreement concerning their fiefs, May 7, 1500. Emperor Maximilian I granted at Weissenburg i. E., February 2, 1513, to Wolfgang, provost at St. Peter the Younger in Strassburg, and to Nicholas, his councillors, as well as to Wirich, Ludwig, Claude, Balthasar and Hanmann the Boeckhle, the right to call and sign themselves "Boeckhle von Boeckhelsaw," and two days later, allowed them to collect certain moneys, called "Ohmgeld," in the market-towns and villages owned by them. Emperor Charles V granted at Brussels, August 9, 1555, several privileges, including liberty of traveling, freedom from taxes, exemption from Westphalian and Imperial Courts, etc., to the following: Wilhelm Boecklin von Boecklinsau, his Privy Councillor and Cathedral Provost of the Magdeburg Foundation; his brothers, Claudi and Wendel; their nephew, Rudolph Wilhelm; and their cousins, the brothers Ulmann, Wolfgang and Jacob Boecklin von Boecklinsau. He also granted to Wilhelm for his own person the little Palatinate, the latter being the dignity and rank of a count of the Palatinate. In the various patents issued by the latter, Wilhelm von Boecklin, he gives the date of this honor as August 20, 1555. Emperor Rudolph II confirmed these privileges, originally granted only to the younger branch of the family, to the entire family, with the exception of the dignity of a Count, this confirmation being dated, Prague, February 27, 1601.

The family, owning estates in the Ortenau as early as the end of the thirteenth century, was matriculated in the lists of the immediate imperial nobility in Swabia, Canton Ortenau, and in Lower Alsace, and was recognized as baronial by King Louis XVI of France of Compiègne, August 6, 1773. The family held fiefs from the Empire, the Bishops of

Strassburg, Abbeys of Gengenbach and St. Stephan in Strassburg, the Count of Württemburg, the Count of Mors-Saarwerden, the Master of Rappoltstein, the Master of Hohengeroldseck, and others.

Arms—Gules, a ram (he goat) rampant argent.

Crest—The ram of the shield, issuant from a helmet crowned.

Mantling—Gules and argent.

(*Oberbadisches Geschlechterbuch*)

(The von Boecklin Line).

(I) Ulrich von Boecklin is recorded as a householder in Strassburg in 1266 and 1283. He had two older brothers, Heinrich and Johannes.

(II) Ulmann von (Rulmann) Boecklin, youngest of the three sons of Ulrich Boecklin, died about 1350. He acquired in 1299, from the master of Geroldseck, a fourth part of the villages of Kork, Sundheim and Yeringheim. He married Odilia Hetyel, daughter of Symund Hetyel. They were the parents of: 1. Nicholaus, of whom further. 2. Gisela. 3. Ulrich, who was a preaching monk in Strassburg in 1350. 4. Johannes. 5. Symund. 6. Heintzo.

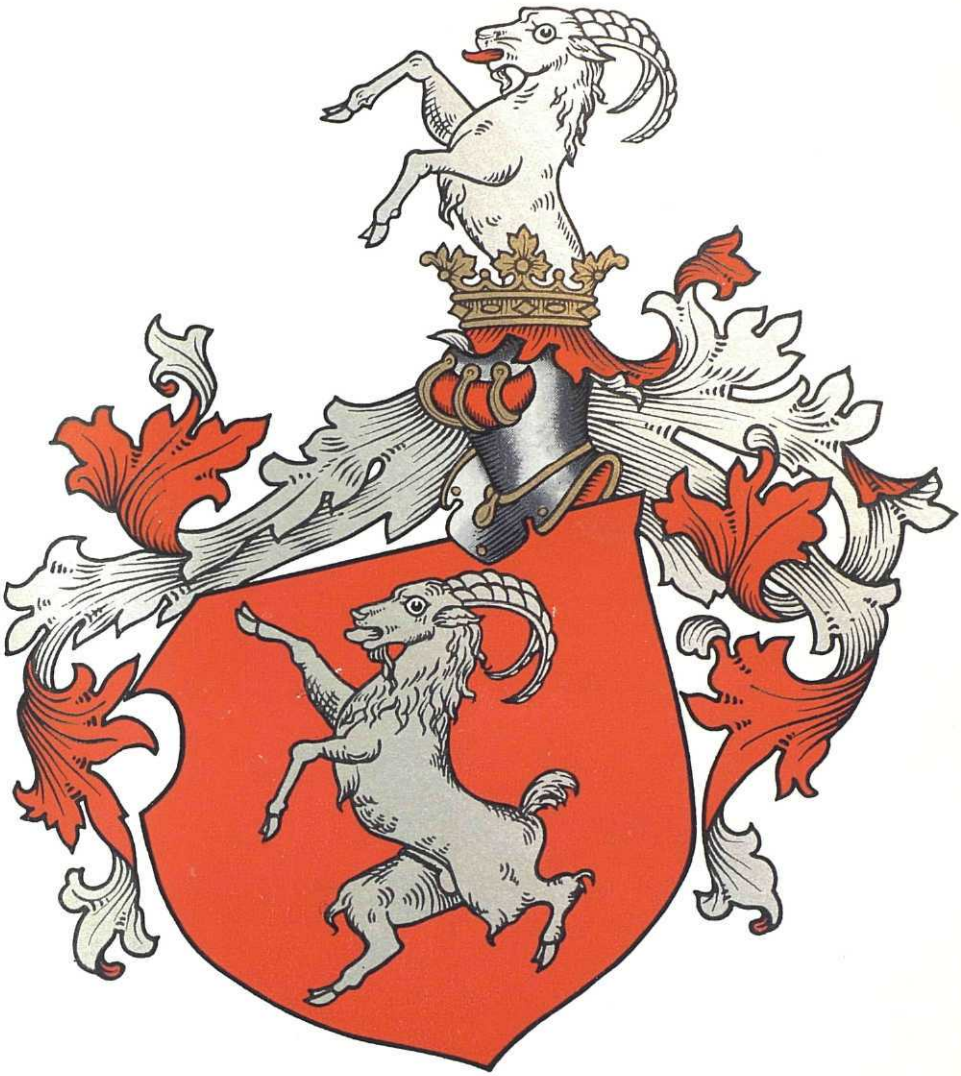
(III) Nicholaus von Boecklin, son of Ulmann and Odilia (Hetyel) von Boecklin, died in 1372. He married (first) Gertrud (surname unknown); (second) Anna Schwarber. Children: 1. Bernhard, of whom further. 2. Wilhelm. 3. Kaspar.

(IV) Bernhard von Boecklin, son of Nicholaus von Boecklin, died about 1448. His name appears in records as Boecklin in 1418 and as Bock in 1431. He acquired as fiefs from the Bishops of Strassburg, the village of Bischheim in 1411 and the village of Obenheim in 1419, from the Masters of Geroldseck, the Castles of Moersburg in the Schutterwald, Wibolsheim and Gysenburg in 1412; from Emperor Ruprecht the imperial fief of Ebersheim in 1403; from the Masters of Geroldseck, the Castle Berghaupten; and from the Bishop of Strassburg the fief of Rust in 1442, being apparently the first of the family to hold property at that place. Bernhard Boecklin married Elsa Maus. They were the parents of: Casper, Hans, of whom further; Heinrich, and Claus.

(V) Hans von Boecklin, son of Bernhard and Elsa (Maus) von Boecklin, was born about 1393, and died some time in 1483 or 1484. He owned estates at Rust, Bischheim, Obenheim, Wibolsheim and Gisenburg, sold his share of Castle Rohrburg, in 1435, sold the farm at Niederwilr in 1440, was knighted during a pilgrimage to Rome in 1481. He married (first) Agnes (or Clara) Lentyel; (second) Clara Sturm, widow of Erhard von Muellenheim, called Hildebrand. Of the first marriage there were five children, of whom the third oldest, Wirich, was town-master in Strassburg in 1497 and in 1507. Of the third there were: 1. Balthasar, of whom further. 2. Martha; married Adam Zorn von Plobsheim.

(VI) Balthasar von Boecklin, son of Hans and Christina (von Muellenheim) von Boecklin, was born in 1454 and died in 1520. He married Eva Magdalena von Muellenhein, daughter of Walter von Muellenheim of Offenburg. They were the parents of five children, of whom was Philipp, of whom further.

(VII) Philipp von Boecklin, son of Balthasar and Eva Magdalena (von Muellenheim) von Boecklin, is recorded as having owned estates at Huettenheim and having sold estates at Niederschopfheim in 1520. He died in 1548. Philipp von Boecklin married Symburgis Pau



von Boecklin

von Rüppur, who died prior to 1550. Children: 1. Jacob, born prior to 1520 when he is recorded as a minor. In 1542 he was a judge at Markolsheim and again in 1550, at Russach. He died between 1550 and 1555. He was the builder of Castle Rust so intimately connected with the history of the family (probable date). 2. Hans, who in 1550 founded an entail in Illkirch and Brenschivickersheim. 3. Ursula. 4. Hans Christof (Christoffel). 5. Baschen. 6. Martha. 7. Barbara. 8. Hans Ludwig, of whom further.

(VIII) Hans Ludwig von Boecklin, son of Philipp and Symburgis Pau (von Rüppur) von Boecklin, was the founder of the Bischheim branch of the family. (Authorities differ as to Hans Ludwig, others making him a descendant of Claus of the fourth generation, but the preponderance of evidence seems in favor of the line as here given.) Hans Ludwig married Martha von Kageneck. They were the parents of: 1. Philipp Dietrich, born in 1567, died in 1632. 2. Balthasar, of whom further. 3. Hans Ludwig, died in 1629, town-master of Strassburg, 1622-1629.

(IX) Balthasar von Boecklin, son of Hans Ludwig and Symburgis Pau (von Rüppur) von Boecklin, was born in 1570, and died in 1623 (other records say 1519). He bought Castle Rust from his brother, Philipp Dietrich. Balthasar von Boecklin married (first) Maria Salome von Hagenback, and he married (second) Anna Margaretha Wurmser Schafftolsheim, who died in 1655. Children: 1. Jacob Christof, of whom further. 2. Maria Salome, who died unmarried in 1645.

(X) Jacob Christof von Boecklin, son of Balthasar von Boecklin, was born in 1609, and died in Strassburg in 1682. He was town-master of Strassburg, 1660-1682, and imperial Governor of Strassburg in 1668. He married Anna Rosina Boecklin von Boecklinsau, daughter of Claus Friedrich and Dorothea (Horneck von Hornberg) Boecklin von Boecklinsau, a member of another branch of the family. They were the parents of four children, all of the three sons of which bore the name Philipp, namely: 1. Philipp Ferdinand. 2. Philipp Christof. 3. Philippine Jacobine, who married Wolf Heinrich Zorn von Plobsheim. 4. Philipp Christian, of whom further.

(XI) Philipp Christian von Boecklin, son of Jacob Christof von Boecklin, was born at Obenheim in 1651, and died in 1728. In 1675, he was marshal of a Count Johann. Children: 1. Jacob Christof, of whom further. 2. Philipp Christian. 3. Johann Friedrick. 4. Franz Jacob. 5. Wilhelm Richard. 6. Maria Johanna, who married a von Weyer.

(XII) Jacob Christof von Boecklin, son of Philipp Christian von Boecklin, was born November 21, 1679, and died at Strassburg, March 11, 1736. He married, in 1703, Maria Magdalena Salome von Kippenheim, born in 1685, died in 1765. Children: Franz Jacob Christian, of whom further; of three other sons, born in 1716, 1717, 1718, all three of whom died in Bohemia in 1742 and 1743; two daughters, one of whom, born in 1719, died in 1744; the other married, in 1748, Franz Ernst Ludwig Reich von Platz.

(XIII) Franz Jacob Christian von Boecklin, son of Jacob Christof von Boecklin, was born June 10, 1704, and died at Obenheim, June 10, 1762. He was town-master of Strassburg, 1731 to 1755, and gentleman-in-waiting to the Count of Nassau-Usinger. Franz Joseph

Christian von Boecklin married, in 1744, Charlotte Franziska Sophie Eleonore von Dungern, who was born in 1720 and died at Diersburg, in 1778. They were divorced in 1750. They were the parents of: Franz Friedrich Sigmund August, of whom further.

(XIV) Franz Friedrich Sigmund August von Boecklin was born at Strassburg, September 28, 1745, and died at Ettenheim, January, 1813. He was a member of the Strassburg Council, 1771-81; gentleman-in-waiting to the Duke, later King of Württemburg; Privy Councillor of the Margrave of Brandenburg; and a colonel in both the Imperial Russian Army and in that of the Prince of Anhalt. He married, at Wittenweyer, in 1765, Charlotte Luise Wilhelmine, Baroness Rveder von Diersburg, born in Strassburg in 1743, died in 1820. They were divorced in 1798. There were eleven children of this marriage, ten of whom are specified: Friedrich Wilhelm Karl Leopold, of whom further. The second, ninth and tenth were girls; the oldest of whom married Perruquet, Comte de Montrichard, a French general; the next to the youngest married Johann Friedrich Franz Zenobius von Weitersheim; and the youngest married Baron Massias, Imperial French ambassador at Karlsruhe. There were in addition, four sons who died in infancy or childhood; another, Karl Friedrich Christian Ferdinand, was a lieutenant in the Imperial Austrian Army and fell at the battle of Friedberg in 1793. Another who reached maturity was Franz Karl Johann Siegmund, who was a captain in the Imperial French Army under Napoleon I, and died at Busacco, Portugal, in 1811.

(XV) Friedrich Wilhelm Karl Leopold von Boecklin, son of Franz Friedrich Sigmund August von Boecklin, was born at Rust, June 1, 1767, and died there March 4, 1829. He was major-general in the army of the Grand Duke of Baden. He married (first), March 23, 1798, Christiane Luise Friedrike von Rathsamhausen-Ehenweyer, who was born at Nonnweyer, September 17, 1768, and died April 1, 1799. His second marriage took place at Nonnweyer, October 1, 1799, and was to Christine Wilhelmine Caroline von Rathsamhausen, sister of his first wife. She was the mother of his five children: 1. A daughter, who married Joseph Jodocus von Closemann, a captain in the Badensian Army. 2. Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig, married Franziska, Baroness von Gamminger-Hornbert, and was the owner of the entailed family estates at Rust, which is a village of Baden, situated near the Rhine near the ancient town of Offenburg. 3. A daughter, married Charles, Baron de Massias, an officer in the Imperial French Army under Napoleon III. 4. Leopold August Alexander, a colonel in the Prussian Army. 5. Emil Karl Ernst Eberhard Alexander, of whom further.

(XVI) Emil Karl Ernest Eberhard Alexander von Boecklin, son of Friedrich Wilhelm Karl Leopold von Boecklin, was born July 1, 1807, and died June 1, 1872. He was gentleman-in-waiting to the Grand Duke of Baden and chief forest inspector at Offenburg, Baden. He married (first), in 1834, but the name of his wife is not given. He married (second) Maria Franziska Josephine August, Baroness Neveu von Windschlaeg, who was born June 13, 1814, and died April 5, 1853. Children: 1. Son, who was an officer in the Prussian Army, retiring with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. 2. Son, also a Prussian officer, also re-

tiring with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. 3. Leopold Karl Friedrich Anton, of whom further. 4. Son. 5. Daughter, who was a canoness in the Alberto-Carolinen Foundation for Noble Ladies at Freiburg in Breisgan, Baden.

("Oberbadisches Geschlechterbuch," Vol. I, Section 2, 1894, pp. 131-135.)

(XVII) Leopold Karl Friedrich Anton von Boecklin, son of Emil Karl Ernst Eberhard Alexander von Boecklin, was born December 21, 1842 or 1843. He engaged in the hotel business in Waldkirch, Baden, Germany, and about 1879 emigrated with his family to America. He was the father of August, of whom further.

(XVIII) August von Boecklin, son of Leopold Karl Friedrich Anton von Boecklin, was born in Waldkirch, Baden, Germany, November 17, 1876. He came with his parents to America where, in the early eighties, they settled at Jamestown, North Dakota, whence they moved to Tacoma, Washington, in 1887, when August von Boecklin was eleven years old. He was educated in the Tacoma public schools, at the Academy of the Sisters of St. Francis, and by home reading and study supplemented by night courses in business college. He began earning his own living at an early age. His first position was with the London and Liverpool Clothing House, in a general utility capacity for which he was paid ten dollars per month. He soon decided that he was ready to advance and took a place as clerk at the "want ad" desk of the daily "Ledger," a position at which he came in contact most directly with a varied and busy public. This early training in detail and understanding of people, stood him later in good stead. Well-deserved promotion came and he advanced to a position in the accounting department of the same newspaper. In 1893, however, August von Boecklin entered the employ of the Metropolitan Bank as messenger and stenographer from which place he worked up to the position of receiving teller. Again his close association with all kinds of men and women, brought to this eager and alert personality, the educating force and development that laid the basis for the executive force later to bring such marked success to this keen-minded man, and it is indeed worthy of note that the banking institution which once had employed him afterwards listened to the wisdom of his decrees; for August von Boecklin, at a later period, was a member of the board of directors of this same Metropolitan Savings Bank. Following this period of work for the bank, Mr. von Boecklin went to Europe with his mother, and returning after a visit of several months, he was again offered a position with the "Ledger." A few days' serious consideration of the matter culminated in his declining the position, and he decided to invest his small capital. He purchased the Washington Manufacturing Company, a woodworking plant, owned by George L. Frier. This was in 1901, and in the same year Mr. von Boecklin incorporated the business, and associated with himself therein, J. D. Hasbrouck and M. J. Callahan. This was located on St. Helen's Avenue.

Executive skill and industry began to reap its most just reward. The business grew, the factory called for enlargement and increased facilities; accordingly a larger plant was built. When, in 1903, in addition to other manufactures, the concern took over the making of porch

columns as its most especial feature, it was well equipped to handle a growing volume of business. The manufacture of high-grade hollow columns known as the "Samson columns," made of the finest quality of Douglas fir, was an innovation and soon found a ready market among those seeking a high-grade article. In 1923, August von Boecklin organized the Washington Door Company and built another large factory for its accommodation next door to the parent concern.

Mr. von Boecklin was also president of the Manley-Moore Lumber Company, and a director of the Tacoma Savings and Loan Association. Large property interests were his. Wise direction and skillful management brought him success and redounded to the advantage of the city whose ultimate benefit was always his objective.

His participation in civic progress took various forms. He was in 1902 and 1903 a member of the city council under the administration of Mayor L. D. Campbell. During the World War he gave his wholehearted support to patriotic and humanitarian drives, whose progress he furthered by personal effort and generosity. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Tacoma, the Chamber of Commerce, the Lumbermen's Club, the Union Club and the Tacoma Country and Golf Club, and the Fircrest Golf Club. A lover of music and the arts, he was a member of the Fine Art Studio Club. His membership in the American Philatelic Society gave him much pleasure, for his hobby was the collecting of stamps, a wide variety of which from remote foreign countries formed his own collection. His very sincere interest in social welfare led to his active membership in the Social Hygiene Society. He was a member of St. Patrick's Church, to all activities in which he liberally subscribed.

On June 22, 1904, in Cowlitz, Washington, August von Boecklin married Marie Georgette Grenier, daughter of Louis and Mary (Henriot) Grenier. Her father came to the United States from Canada, and later located in Washington. There he married Mary Henriot, a descendant of one of the pioneer French families to America, who crossed the plains from Iowa with ox-teams to the State of Washington. Children of Mr. and Mrs. von Boecklin: 1. August Richard Bernhard, born January 20, 1912, a student at St. Leo's High School. 2. Mary Elizabeth, born August 8, 1914.

Mr. von Boecklin's death occurred in the prime of his manhood and at the height of his success and usefulness. He died at home on May 8, 1926, at the age of fifty, and was interred in Calvary Cemetery. Those who had known him longest and most intimately were quickest with words of praise and just estimate of his high value as a man and citizen. Paul H. Johns, regent of the University of Washington, said in part:

> Mr. von Boecklin was an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact, and he was generous towards the men identified with him as minority stockholders in his enterprises as well as believing in paying his employees fair wages and treating them as he would like to have been treated if his position were reversed with theirs.
>
> But above all, he was blessed with an abundance of what there seems to be too little of in this world, and that is tolerance. He was tolerant with his business associates and employees, and with others in the same line of business. He was extremely tolerant of the other man's views, no matter whether social,

religious or political; and while he was pronounced in his views of what was right and wrong, he did not expect everyone to see things just as he did.

Appreciation of his character and community value is expressed in the eloquent words of Ralph Metcalf, quoted below (a letter to Mrs. von Boecklin):

Realization of your loss, that in a less degree is a loss to all of us, has stunned me. I knew August as a young boy, when I came here thirty-six years ago. I saw him frequently for a few years. Of recent years it so happened that I had no business contact with him, but we met occasionally and it was always a real pleasure, a real satisfaction, to talk with him of matters of interest to the community and the State. Since my recent return from a long absence, I sought an opportunity to have a long talk with him, but it chanced that the opportunity was lacking. And now it will never come. That is a loss for which there is no compensation. I have written hundreds of pages, thousands of words, but words fail me now. I cannot tell you of my heart-ache, of my appreciation of his character, of his life. Sweet, earnest, tolerant, clear-thinking, fine living, it seemed to me always that day by day he more and more developed into that type of the true American that makes America what it is, that makes us proud of our country and of its citizenship. There is once in a while, not often, a man, a citizen, a fellow townsman, whose passing leaves his place empty, a void that cannot be filled. August was one of those rare men. His going is a personal loss to everyone of the hundreds upon hundreds who knew him. To know him was to respect, to trust, to love. I feel that what I have tried to say, what I have said, is utterly inadequate. Words are futile. You will know that we, too, loved him, that our sympathy is from the heart.

The funeral sermon delivered at the time of Mr. von Boecklin's death is also a beautiful testimonial to a beautiful character; by Rev. Mathew S. Beglin, a boyhood friend:

My dear friends, we are come today to this House of God, with hearts bowed in sorrow, to pay a last tribute of esteem and love and prayer to the memory of one near and dear to us. It is well, too, that we do so; for a devoted husband and father, a loyal friend, a noble Christian character, a highly esteemed citizen of this community, August von Boecklin, has passed from our midst to eternity.

Forty-nine years, in Baden, in Southern Germany, of noble parentage, August von Boecklin was born. When still an infant, with his parents, he came to America, and nearly forty years ago to Tacoma, which has ever since been his home. As a boy he was the leader and inspiration of his companions, not only for his physical and mental talents, but especially for his high religious and moral qualities. His reverential respect for and devotion to his parents was most striking and beautiful; never have I seen such devotion by a son to his parents as August von Boecklin displayed. Even in youth, too, he manifested that high sense of righteousness and prayerful dependence on Almighty God, which then and later characterized and ennobled his life.

Devoted also to the public weal, he was elected twice to the office of City Councilman, by the citizens of Tacoma, an office that he creditably and conscientiously filled. He was the youngest incumbent of that position this city has ever had.

Twenty-two years ago he married Marie Georgette Grenier, a daughter of one of the old pioneer families of this Northwest, who, after God, in all his undertakings has ever been his inspiration, as a faithful wife generally is to a man who accomplishes things in this world. God blessed them with two children, who, with his devoted wife, remain to mourn him.

Often it has been said that business success is unattained unless one leaves God and conscience out of it. Too many there are today who work on this principle. They would have us believe that righteousness, scrupulous honesty, and all those lofty Christian teachings and principles which the Savior enunciated in His sermon on the Mount, cannot be followed in business. Such are all right for a man's private or social life, they declare; August von Boecklin's life proves the falsity of those declarations. He had God and conscience ever

as his guide every day and in his every business thought and act, and in his private and social life as well.

God expects man to employ all his natural prowess and abilities in all his endeavors; and certainly no man ever applied himself so prodigiously and energetically to work as did August von Boecklin. Yet together with this he always, daily, in all his undertakings, prayerfully sought the help and guidance of Almighty God. On his last trip to the National Capitol, upon which so much depended materially, he evidenced notably this deep sense of dependence on God. His last words to me before his departure were ones asking my prayers that his mission would succeed. I may be pardoned if I read here an excerpt of one of his last letters to his son relative to his business at Washington:

"I am glad to have your love—and above all your prayers. I need thee, my son, as everywhere it is a contest of wits—so it was at Washington, at the conferences, and then one needs inspiration and guidance. And as in Washington, where the points are so very fine, and it is up to the other parties to rule in your favor or against you—and it all means so much—sometimes just a vague "something" will throw the decision to us. Sometimes, too, Almighty God may not deem it to our best interest that our way should prevail. He knows best and surely if we do not appeal to Him, we could hardly expect His help and without it, oh, we are drifting in an uncharted sea of uncertainties and worries. But when we have done our level best and kept our minds open to receive His guidance—what more could we do? He wants us to work and work hard and to remember Him always, and then we are just bound to travel on the right path, and the efforts we make will bring us out at the desired point."

Noble words of a noble soul. And how beautiful, how inspiring!

August von Boecklin never sought worldly gain for its own sake. Often he gave expression to the conviction that he was only God's custodian, God's steward, God's administrator of whatever properties with which he might be blessed; and his many benefactions, most of them known only to his own family, were attest of this conviction.

His pressing business cares did not prevent him from practicing his religious duties regularly, and faithfully. He never missed Divine services, Holy Mass, culpably on Sundays, nor any other services of the church. He was foremost in all that concerned St. Patrick's parish, and he was the outstanding Catholic of the Northwest. His joy was ever to be here in this House of God and to participate in all its services.

Greatness does not consist in the acquisition of this world's goods, nor in material achievements. Truly great is the man who lives daily an exemplary Christian life, one free from sin and doing good, one reflecting those beautiful virtues that should adorn a follower of Christ. Such a man was August von Boecklin.

This life is but the preparation for eternity. We should live daily, lives so conformable to the rules and laws laid down by the Master that we are ever ready to meet the final summons which will come for each of us. August von Boecklin was ever prepared.

His death is indeed a deep loss to his beloved wife and children, a loss to St. Patrick's parish which has lost its pillar; a loss to this community which has lost a most exemplary citizen, and I have lost my dearest friend.

That he was indeed loved by you is evident by this vast gathering which has come here to honor him, and by the tributes that have been paid him throughout your city.

He indeed was an inspiration, an inspiration to all of us. He was ever kind and considerate, ever temperate and pure, ever the soul of honor. He never forgot a friend, in fact everyone was his friend; if he had an enemy, I never heard him make mention of it. He was ever a great power and influence for good, a great moral power, rising up above this whole community like Mount Tacoma rises majestically and towers over this Commencement Bay. His countenance, his demeanor, his bearing ever reflected all these virtues. And I am certain that no man ever heard even the faintest intimation of an impure word or story fall from his lips. I am certain that no one ever heard him take the name of God irrever-

ently or profanely. Truly, he was one of God's noblemen.

Our hearts go out in deepest sympathy to his bereaved wife and children in this trying hour. But be consoled, by dear Mrs. von Boecklin, be consoled, my dear children, your good husband and father still lives; he will always live in the prayers and the memories and hearts of all his friends. His noble life and the memory of it will be a source of encouragement and consolation to you, and God will give you strength to bear your heavy loss. He is not dead, but still lives. We know on the infallible work of God that our departed ones are not gone forever. He still lives before the throne of God. "In My Father's home there are many mansions," said our Savior, "I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am you also may be." Your dear husband and father still lives. God has called him from this world to reward him and crown him. You will see him again and be re-united with him before the throne of God.

But while we feel sure that our dear departed friend is in Heaven, yet we know that only those who are absolutely perfect can enter immediately into God's presence, and possess that mansion which is prepared for those who serve him faithfully. The Holy Bible tells us that "It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins," so in our charity let us daily breathe forth a prayer for the soul of August von Boecklin, that if he is not already in God's immediate presence, that day may be hastened. That we should pray for him would indeed be his wish; our prayer for him will be the most beautiful flowers we can lay on his tomb and offer to his memory.

May God bless you, August von Boecklin, may God speed your entrance into that eternal home, which was ever your goal in life.

Eternal rest, grant to his soul, Oh Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him. May his soul and all the souls of the faithful departed, through the mercy of God rest in peace, Amen.

The same high praise came from a friend, E. J. Barry, in a letter to Mrs. von Boecklin:

I have just returned from the service to your late husband and want to add my little tribute to the wonderful public one this morning. August, I am glad to have called you my friend, but indeed he was the friend of everyone and so by comparison we can measure your loss by ours.

August was an honest, upright, truly Christian gentleman, loved by all for his kindliness and nobility of character. I was fortunate to be associated with him to the extent of acting as his electrical engineer and always felt it was an honor to work for him in that he brought out all that was best in a man. It is hard to imagine anyone not doing his best for August, if he had a spark of manhood in him. I cannot imagine a higher tribute, in that one felt that to measure up to August's standard of what was right left no greater goal.

I have a letter which I shall always prize, a letter of appreciation for work we carried out for him at the Washington Door Company, truly typical of the great-souled man he was. He left his world better and fairer for having lived in it, and the pity of it is such men as he cannot be replaced. They leave a void no time can fill. I think God sends them from time to time to show us what we ought to be, but fall so short of.

. . . I am of different Faith and race to August, but such as he do not seem to belong to any, but to all, and so we mourn him; for in the lives of men like August von Boecklin lies one great hope of the immortality of the soul. As you know, his kindness of heart among other things made him a loyal brother of the Order of Elks, and there can be no irreverence in applying the descriptions of the Master's work to August. "He went about doing good."

Ray F. Carter wrote:

It was a terrible shock to learn of your husband's death this morning. I knew him and loved him. I have always deeply appreciated his loyal support and his friendship to me in the days when I served in the Community Service in this city. In this hour it must be a comfort to you to know that your husband was one of the best-liked and most highly respected men in the city. . . .

It will be a long time until I recover from the shock of the passing of my good friend August. He attended the meeting at the Commercial Club and urged me to come to Ta-

coma. He was always my personal friend, kind, courteous, helpful and thoughtful. His passing is to me a great personal loss.

If he was such a lovable character to us, I can only imagine what a wonderful husband and father he was. No words of mine can soften the grief and loss that his family feels. The finest thing about August was his faith in God and that is where we now must derive our comfort. We are all more interested in the other life as our treasures are transferred from Earth to Heaven.

My heart goes out in loving sympathy to you, Mrs. von Boecklin, and to your splendid children.

Thus are recorded the opinions of those who best knew August von Boecklin, and through their inscribed word, those who follow after may well read that his were indeed the virtues and achievements which endure and last, even though he of whom they are written no longer lives.

ROBINSON, Judge Silas Arnold,

Jurist.

Steady advancement in the realm of law and its application over a period of sixty-three years placed the late Judge Silas Arnold Robinson, of Middletown, Connecticut, very near the top of his profession. After spending two decades on the Superior Court bench, Judge Robinson served a brief term as Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. He proved altogether suited to the high standards of the judiciary of his State. Of him Chief Justice George W. Wheeler spoke thus:

In professional eminence, in high character, in fairness of view, in public spirit, and in devotion to duty under all circumstances, Silas Robinson was splendidly fitted for the exceedingly exacting and important duties of a judge of our highest trial Court. The bar of his county had unanimously recommended him to Governor Bulkeley for this position, and leaders of the bar throughout the State had joined in the recommendation. Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley did many notable services to the State of Connecticut, but I venture to say that no public action of his was of greater benefit to the State and its people than his appointments to the Superior Court bench of Samuel O. Prentice, John M. Thayer, and Silas A. Robinson.

The man who merited this praise was a leader of the Middlesex bar, long president of its bar association, and a devoted and constructive citizen. He was, moreover, a handsome and dignified man of pleasing appearance and manner and of great intellectuality and wide culture.

Silas Arnold Robinson was born in Pleasant Valley, New York, September 7, 1840, son of a Baptist minister, Rev. Daniel Robinson, and his wife, Ursula M. Robinson. Soon after his birth he was brought to Connecticut to live by his parents and received his early education at Lewis Academy in Southington and subsequently at the famed Bacon Academy in Colchester. He completed his education and began the study of law at the Collegiate Institute at Sand Lake, New York, and finished his law course in the office of Gage and Alden, well-known lawyers of Troy, New York. After three years of exhaustive study and practical work in their office, he was admitted to the New York State bar in 1863.

It was in 1864, a year after his successful passing of his law examinations, that Judge Robinson settled in Middletown, where he began the practice of law. His rise was steady. Meeting all the requirements of a good general lawyer, he ranked with the best of his contemporaries and stood out with particular prominence because of his judicial disposition. Of the old school of lawyers,

a gentleman always, a profound student, and a thoughtful rather than a shrewd or eloquent man, he was still able to rise above the recognized limitations of his school. Though interested in local affairs, he was never very active in politics. In addition to his judicial service, his public offices included that of judge of the probate court in the Middletown district from 1878 to 1880; that of mayor of Middletown from 1880 to 1882; and a place on the School Board for many years.

At the General Assembly session of 1889, when the late Morgan G. Bulkeley was governor of Connecticut, the name of Judge Robinson was suggested as one which would bring to the Superior Court bench recognized judicial qualities of a high order. The Governor made the appointment for the term beginning in 1890. Reappointments in 1897 and 1905 retained Judge Robinson on the bench as the senior judge, and advancement to the Supreme Court in his final year before his attainment of the age limit was due to the desire of the Governor and the people of Connecticut to do honor to the man who had given the State such long and honorable service. Governor Lilley appointed Judge Robinson to succeed Chief Justice Simeon E. Baldwin, and he took his seat in February, 1910, serving until September, 1910. During this long period the Judge was noted for his careful and conscientious interpretation of the law, and it was in part his disapproval of the law permitting default in accident cases to avoid trial by jury which ultimately brought about a repeal of this pernicious law. His judicial days over, his ripe experience and excellent judgment were still further to be utilized for public affairs, however, at an age when most men are retired. Judge Robinson was in 1915 appointed one of the receivers with John B. Dower of Hartford for the Middlesex Banking Company and the Realty Investment Company, and continued to direct their affairs to the time of his death. He was a man of great learning, a scholar in the true sense of the word, deeply read in all literature: the law, science, history, and art.

On June 13, 1866, Silas Arnold Robinson married Fannie E. Norton, of Otis, Massachusetts, a descendant of George Norton, one of the three brothers who came from England in 1629, settling in Salem, Massachusetts. She died April 22, 1923. Of the four children born of this union, three survive: 1. Charles M. Robinson, a lawyer of New Haven; he is the father of one daughter, Anne. 2. Mrs. Winnifred R. Rymer; she has one daughter, Dana Robinson Rymer, and one son, Ralph Willman Rymer, residing in Middletown. 3. Lucy Norton Robinson, who resides at home.

The long and honored record of Judge Robinson came to a close with his death at his home on College Street, Middletown, January 13, 1927. His former associates and members of the Middlesex County Bar Association attended his funeral rites in a body, and the justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the Superior Court acted as his honorary pallbearers. The finest tribute to him came from Chief Justice Wheeler, who continued the encomium, begun in the first paragraph of this record, in the eloquent terms below:

> Judge Robinson served as a Superior Court judge for twenty years and in every year the quality of his service increased. He looked the part, his fine featured face was crowned with

a full head of white hair, a distinguished man in any presence. They found from the first day of his service that he fitted the part, intellectually and professionally. He was a ripe lawyer, a hard student of the law, of keen intellect, having behind him a long and valuable experience at the bar, sound judgment, an innate sense of justice, and a determination under all circumstances to do his public duty and see nothing before him but the goal to a right decision.

Judge Robinson was a gentleman on the bench and off the bench, kindly in act and thought, never effusive, nor given to expression which had not behind it the sincere thought and feeling of a true man. He did not love pomp and show, he despised littleness and insincerity. In the great things of life, truth, justice, faith, charity and love, he had an abiding conviction, and he lived in their service. He tried many noted cases, and his memorandums of opinions as a trial judge often won the praise of lawyers and judges. One of these, the Shepang Voting Trust case, was tried by Judge Robinson at the beginning of his service. His decision was so excellent, and upon so exceedingly difficult a subject, that the Supreme Court ordered it printed in Volume 60 of the Connecticut Reports.

His few months upon the Supreme Court bench were sufficient to indicate his qualifications for the bench. During the service I recall he spoke for the bench of Connecticut at a dinner given in their honor by the lawyers of the University of New York in 1910. Those of us who listened to his picture of the bench and bar at their best will not forget his address.

The generation which lived with Judge Robinson has, except for a few, passed beyond, else there would be a host to remember and acclaim this fine lawyer, just judge, true citizen, and noble-minded and noble-hearted man.

We are all debtors to his public service; to me in addition came the priceless privilege of his friendship.

Life! We've been long together,
Thro' pleasant and thro' cloudy weather,
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning—
Choose thine own time;
Say not good night,—but in some brighter clime,
Bid me good morning.

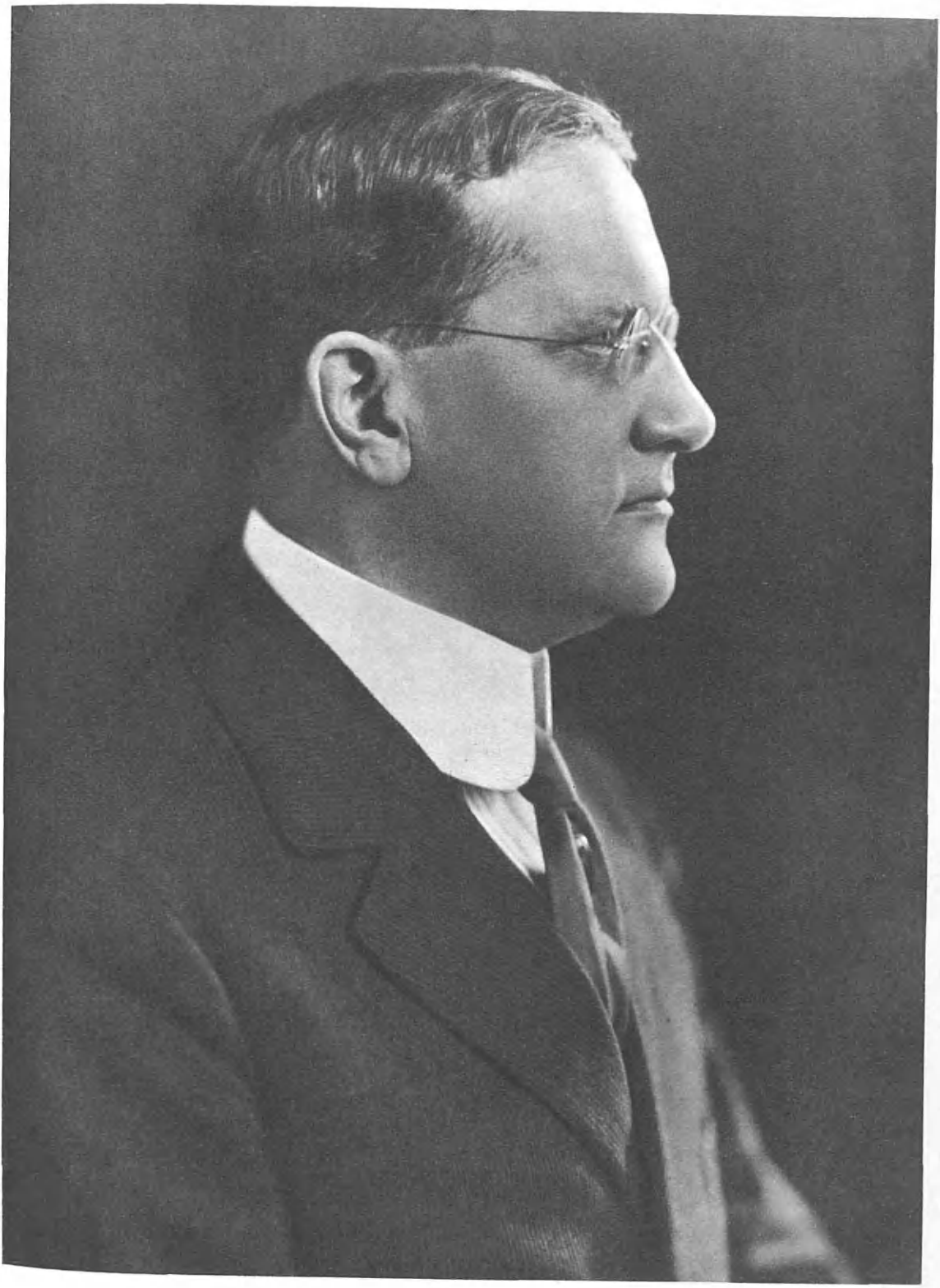
MOSES, Hon. George Higgins,

Writer and Political Leader.

Long recognized as one of the ablest thinkers, writers, and political leaders of New Hampshire, Hon. George Higgins Moses, of Concord, is now nationally known as a brilliant and progressive member of the United States Senate. He was born in Lubec, Maine, February 9, 1869, son of Rev. Thomas Gannett and Ruth (Smith) Moses. Educated at the Phillips-Exeter Academy and Dartmouth College, he received from the last-named institution the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890, and Master of Arts in 1893. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him in 1921 by George Washington University.

In the beginning his bent was toward journalism, and immediately after his graduation he entered the office of the "Monitor and Statesman," of Concord, as reporter, advancing to the position of news editor, editorial writer, and editor.

From 1898 he was president of the Monitor and Statesman Company, until 1918, when he was elected to the United States Senate. His political rise has also been gradual, by merit rather than other sort of influence. He began as private secretary to the governor of New Hampshire, 1889-1891; was secretary to the chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1890, to the New Hampshire Forestry Commission, 1893-1907, delegate-at-large to the Republican National conventions of 1908 and 1916, president of the New Hampshire Republican State Convention in 1914. From April, 1909, to November, 1912, he was United States



Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece and Montenegro. Throughout these busy years, which included lectures and campaign orations, magazine contributions, and a book, "John Stark," published in 1890, Senator Moses was also on the Concord Board of Education, 1902-3, 1906-9, and 1913 to 1916. So well known was he that by November 5, 1918, when there was occasion for an election to fill an unexpired senatorial term, no one was surprised that the people's choice fell on George H. Moses. He was reëlected in 1921, and again in 1926, which term he is now filling.

Senator Moses is a member of many clubs: the Athenian in Athens, Greece; the University, Army and Navy, and National Press in Washington, District of Columbia; the Sotos and the Republican in New York; the Wonalancet and Passaconoway of Concord. He is a member of Capital Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Concord, and an attendant of the Congregational church.

On October 3, 1893, George Higgins Moses married Florence Gordon, of Franklin, New Hampshire, and they are the parents of a son, Gordon, born October 5, 1900, graduate in 1918 of Phillips-Exeter Academy.

SUMMERALL, Charles Pelot,

Major-General, Chief of Staff, United States Army.

The comforts and luxuries of modern civilization in America did not spring overnight out of miracles, but had their foundation and development in the pioneering exploits of the soldier of the type of Major-General Charles Pelot Summerall, now stationed at Washington, District of Columbia, as Chief of Staff of the United States Army. General Summerall was born in Columbia County, Florida, just south of the Georgia line, in a romantic, wild setting of lakes, palms and pines, and in the flat, swampy country immortalized by Sidney Lanier's "Marshes of Glynn." It was in such a region as this that Ponce DeLeon sought the Fountain of Perpetual Youth and perished from a Seminole's poisoned arrow; somewhat to the South penetrated Narvaez the Bad; and hereabout was the point from which Ferdinand DeSoto led his Spanish cavaliers in 1541 into the Creek and Cherokee Indian country now known as the State of Georgia. Here and there stood the ruins of a fort where Scott and Jackson had made rendezvous in their campaigns against the Seminoles, whose power was feared by the young Government at Washington as long as the warlike Osceola kept the trail; and far below were the impenetrable Everglades, that last refuge of the Redskin and the convenient spawning ground of snakes, alligators and wild beasts of all kinds. The father of General Summerall, an industrious farmer, busied himself in a fertile hummock, but the occasional freezes and loss of crops in that belt drove him farther south to Astatula; here fortune favored them and enabled them to send Charles, then twelve, away to school. It is small wonder that the imagination of the lad should have been fired with the spirit of adventure, proceeding as he did from such an environment and with the noble deeds of pioneers of an earlier age held constantly before him.

Charles Pelot Summerall was born March 4, 1867, near Lake City, Florida, son of Elhanan Bryan and Margaret Cor-

nelia (Pelot) Summerall, representatives of the best in the old Southern aristocracy. The earliest paternal American ancestor, Thomas Summerall, prominently identified with Florida affairs, was of English descent; while on the maternal side General Summerall proceeded from the French.

After having attended the public schools in Florida, General Summerall entered the Porter Military Academy in Charleston, South Carolina, which institution he finished in June, 1885. He was then eighteen years of age; at twelve his parents had moved to South Florida and established a home at Astatula. On returning to his native State, he assisted his father in the field; but he was soon lost to agriculture as he determined to fit himself for other pursuits. In 1886, he taught school at Astatula, and progressed so satisfactorily that he was appointed principal of the public school at Leesburg in the following year. During the Christmas holidays came a real opportunity: having heard of an opening for appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point from the Second Florida Congressional District, he stood a competitive examination at Jacksonville, and won the appointment. During the same week he passed the examination for a State certificate to teach, but the glories of the pedagogue soon faded as he fixed his mental gaze upon the arching spires of the institution up the Hudson. On June 16, 1888, after passing the entrance examination, he entered West Point. During his four years as a cadet his class standing varied from nine to twenty-three, the latter being his standing at graduation, June 12, 1892. His military standing was such that he became a color corporal during his second year, senior first sergeant during the third year, and first captain during the fourth year.

Upon graduating, he chose as his command the First Regiment of Infantry, and was assigned to Company C, at Benicia Barracks, California, September 30, 1892, and served there as a second lieutenant until March, 1893, when he was transferred to the Fifth Artillery at the Presidio of San Francisco. His service was first with a heavy battery that manned the Coast Defenses of the Golden Gate, and here started his unusual career as an artillerist. During the railroad strikes of July and August, 1894, when President Grover Cleveland took his stand for the transportation of mail, he was quartermaster, commissary, and adjutant of the troops operating between Truckee, Nevada County, and San Francisco, with headquarters at Sacramento. In October, 1894, he was assigned to Light Battery D of the Regiment, with which he served capably for three years. During this period he became noted for his long and strenuous marches over difficult terrain; these marches and maneuvers carried him over different parts of the State; during a march of five hundred miles in 1896, he acted as engineer officer and prepared a reconnaissance map of the country traversed. In October, 1896, the Fifth Artillery was transferred to the defense of the harbor at New York. He proceeded with his battery to Fort Hamilton, where he remained until 1898. Early in April of this year he was appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General William Montrose Graham. Although he was anxious for more active duty, some of the officers had to remain behind in the Spanish-American War, and he was among them. He was detailed to duty at

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Georgia, and then at Headquarters, Second Army Corps, Camp Alger, Virginia, and Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, until October, 1898, while General Graham exercised these commands. An important assignment during this period was that of recorder of a Court of Inquiry at Camp Alger, Virginia, convened upon the request of the commanding officer of the Third Virginia Infantry.

Upon the retirement from active service of General Graham the last of October 1898, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General A. C. M. Pennington, who commanded the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at Atlanta. Now was to come his first opportunity for fighting service. When the insurrection among the natives began in the Philippines as a protest against transfer of the islands to the United States from Spain, Captain Henry J. Reilly, of the Fifth Artillery, requested the assignment of Lieutenant Summerall to his Battery F, which was under orders to proceed at once to Manila. Lieutenant Summerall joined the battery en route at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and sailed from San Francisco with it, April 20, 1899. As soon as the battery landed at Manila, Lieutenant Summerall's platoon of two guns was sent to a detached position on the south line near Pateros. In September, his platoon was sent to Calambra on the Laguna de Baye, where it participated in various expeditions and engagements with insurgents until June, 1900. He was three times recommended for brevet for gallantry in action. President McKinley twice cited him for gallantry in action — in an engagement against insurgents at San Cristobal River and at Binyng, in December and January, 1900. In 1902, he was recommended to Congress for brevet, and in 1900 was advanced to first lieutenant; he has since passed through the grades to major-general.

When the Boxer Rebellion in China assumed grave proportions and the foreign legations were besieged, Reilly's battery was ordered to Taku with the Allied China Relief Expedition. The battery sailed from Manila, July 15, 1900, and on August 4, it marched with the relief columns of the Allies from Tientsin. Lieutenant Summerall took part in the assaults upon the Chinese positions at Peitsang, August 5, and at Yangtsun, August 6, in both of which engagements Reilly's battery was conspicuous. When the assault on Peking was made, August 14, Lieutenant Summerall's platoon was ordered to fire successively on the south wall of the Chinese city and on the west wall of the Tartar city to cover the advance of the infantry. During the assault and capture of the Imperial City and the Forbidden City on August 15, Lieutenant Summerall's guns accompanied the storming troops. He blew open the Imperial City gates of the four successive walls and the Forbidden City gate, and in consequence of these actions was recommended to be a brevet-major by the commanding general of the American forces. He was cited for gallantry in action against the Chinese forces at Yangtsun, on August 6, 1900, and for gallantry in action while storming the Imperial City of Peking, August 15, 1900. He remained in Peking until May, 1901, when he returned with his battery to Manila.

In June, 1901, he sailed with his battery for San Francisco, where he ar-

rived June 30. Next he was stationed at Walla Walla, Washington, at which place he was promoted to the rank of captain and assigned to command the One Hundred and Sixth Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Lawton, near Seattle. In April, 1902, he went with his company under orders to Skagway, Alaska, where a serious situation had arisen. While here he located and planned the construction of Fort William H. Seward, at Haines Mission. In October of the same year he was transferred with his company to Fort Flagler, Washington, and here served with the coast defenses of Puget Sound. In August, 1903, he proceeded to Chickamauga, Georgia, and assumed command of the Third Battery of the Field Artillery. Immediately after joining this battery he marched it more than seven hundred miles to Fort Myer, Virginia, one of the longest artillery marches on record. Here they engaged in extensive maneuvers at Thoroughfare Gap and made long marches for target practice each year. From September, 1905, to April, 1911, he served at the United States Military Academy at West Point as senior instructor of Artillery Tactics. On being transferred to the command of the Second Battalion, Third Field Artillery, Maneuver Division, at San Antonio, Texas, he was advanced to the rank of major. Thence, in August, he returned to Fort Myer, and in the summer of 1912, marched the battalion to New Haven, Connecticut, for maneuvers, after which he proceeded with it to Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania, for target practice. Here he located and afterwards purchased for the Government the Artillery Range and training camp of Tobyhanna. In September, 1914, he was assigned to duty as assistant to the chief of the Militia Bureau in the War Department, in charge of the Field Artillery of the National Guard. While here he located and negotiated the purchase of the artillery training reservations at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama, and near Monterey, California. He performed notable services in the Militia Bureau until September, 1917. Between 1911 and 1917 he was at various times lecturer at the Army War College; member of the board for testing cannon; member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification; member of the Congressional Board for determining a policy of the Government as to the manufacture of munitions; and recorder of the Board for Determining the Organization of the Field Artillery. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in June, 1916, and colonel in April, 1917, simultaneously with the entrance of the United States into the World War. In May, 1917, he served on a military mission to study the organization, training and operations of the British and French armies. He proceeded on this duty to England and France, where he remained to the end of July, when he returned and reported the result of his studies to the War Department. He was appointed a brigadier-general of the National Army in August, 1917, and assigned to the command of the Sixty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade of the Forty-second Division. He joined this brigade September 5, and sailed with it October 18, for France, on the transport, "President Lincoln," which was struck by the torpedo of a German submarine on July 1, 1918, in the Bay of Biscay, and sank early the next morning. On arrival at St. Nazaire, Quiberon Bay, France, the brigade proceeded to Camp Coetquidon for training. On December 20, 1917,

General Summerall was ordered to Gondrecourt to take command of the First Field Artillery Brigade of the First Division. He joined December 22, and found the Division preparing to enter the lines and take over the sector held by the First Moroccan Division north of Toul. After further training preparations the relief was executed in the middle of January, 1918. As the first American troops to hold a sector of the Allied battle line, grave responsibilities rested on the command, and it was severely tested. When the first of the great German drives of 1918 began on March 21, the First Division was sent to the danger point in Picardy, where it took over the Cantigny Sector, April 21. Here it experienced heavy fighting, including the assault and capture of Cantigny on May 28, which was the first real American offensive. For his services in these operations, General Summerall received from the French Army the Croix-de-Guerre with palm in a citation which read:

> General Summerall has developed the technical knowledge and the valor of his Brigade to a degree which makes this organization able to perform all the missions that could be incumbent upon it. By his energy, his courage and his indefatigable activity he has shown himself to be a leader of the first order.

In June, 1918, General Summerall was appointed a major-general of the National Army and was assigned to the command of the First Division to succeed General Robert Lee Bullard, who had been promoted to the command of the Third Army Corps. He assumed his new duties on the eve of the Aisne-Marne offensive, July 17, 1918, and led his men at the terrific fighting at Soissons, July 18 to 22, where, after the most heroic efforts the Division captured all its objectives and contributed abundantly to turning the course of the war at this decisive battle. He commanded the First at the St. Mihiel offensive, where it occupied the marching flank of the right wing and joined the forces from the north, thus cutting off the salient. He commanded it in the first phase of the Meuse-Argonne, where it entered a critical part of the line and drove with unexcelled heroism and terrible sacrifices to its objectives against elements of seven German divisions, some of which were their best. On the night of October 11, 1918, he was promoted to the command of the Fifth Army Corps, which occupied the center of the American line. This corps was distinguished for its rapid and overwhelming advance in the assaults which occurred from that time until the Armistice, November 11. On November 1, when the last phase of the battle began, the artillery and machine-gun units of this corps enabled the advancing legions to advance steadily, and cross the Meuse on the night of November 10, on a front of two divisions. Such momentum had this advance developed that it was impossible to stop it until an hour after the Armistice had become effective. The corps front had extended from the south of Sedan to Stenay, with the First, Second, and Eighty-ninth divisions pushing forward.

After the Armistice, General Summerall commanded successively the Fifth and Ninth Army Corps in France, with headquarters at Nogent-on-Dassigny and St. Mihiel, and the Fourth Army Corps in Germany, with headquarters at Cochem Castle on the River Moselle. He was one of the American generals invited to be present at Versailles at the signing of the treaty of peace. In July,

1919, he was appointed a member of the Allied Mission of Generals at Fiume, then attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in Paris. He accompanied General John J. Pershing on his tour of Italy, where the party was conducted along the battle lines and entertained by King Victor Emmanuel. In September, 1919, he returned to the United States with General Pershing, remained with him for the parades of the First Division at New York and Washington, and was a member of his party when he was received by the joint committees of Congress. He was then assigned to command the First Division at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, where he served until September, 1920. Meantime, in January, 1919, he had been appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army, and in May, 1920, a major-general in the same. While in France he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, decorated as a Commander of the Legion of Honor by France, as Grand Officer of the Crown of Belgium, as Commander of the Order of the Crown by Italy, with the Order of Prince Danilo I by Montenegro, and with the Military Medal by Panama. In March, 1923, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. General Summerall's quality of service was fittingly epitomized in the citation accompanying the Distinguished Service Medal:

For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded in turn a brigade of the First Division in the operations near Montdidier, the First Division during the Soissons and St. Mihiel offensives and in the early battles of the Argonne-Meuse advance, and the Fifth Army Corps in the latter battles of this advance. In all these important battles his calm courage, his clear judgment and his soldierly character had a marked influence in the attainment of the successes of his commands.

The citation accompanying the Distinguished Service Cross goes into more detail concerning his splendid courage and disregard of his own safety in the face of heavy enemy fire. In September, 1920, the First Division was ordered to Camp Dix, New Jersey; General Summerall said goodbye to his fighting men, June 30, 1921, when he went to command the Hawaiian Department. On October 4, 1924, one of the dreams of his life was realized when a handsome memorial shaft was raised south of the War Department Building at Washington to the 5,496 members who gave their lives in battle; he wrote a history of this splendid fighting unit and served as president of the Memorial Association which raised the $165,000 fund for the monument.

Hawaii has assumed added importance as a military outpost since the Washington Conference, and it fell to General Summerall to exercise rare tact and judgment in harmonizing American interests with the incongruous fortunes of a mixed population in the islands. His success was attested by Frank C. Atherton and other prominent men of the Archipelago, who carefully watched his work during three years. At the conclusion of his Hawaiian detail he assumed command of the Eighth Corps Area, comprising the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arizona and New Mexico, with headquarters at San Antonio; and on January 16, 1925, he was assigned to command the Second Corps Area, comprising the States of New York, New Jersey and Delaware, with headquarters at Governors Island, New York City, succeeding again General

Bernard Samuels

Robert Lee Bullard. President Coolidge appointed General Summerall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army on the recommendation of Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis, on September 21, 1926, succeeding Major-General John L. Hines, and this new duty was assumed November 20, 1926. General Summerall is not only extremely popular in the army but among civilians as well, a circumstance that formerly meant less than it does today. He is a member of numerous clubs and organizations, but principally of the Army and Navy Club at Washington, the Phi Beta Kappa honorary college society, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Huguenot Society of South Carolina.

General Summerall married, in 1901, Laura Mordecai, daughter of the late Brigadier-General Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Department, United States Army, and they have a son, Charles Pelot Summerall, Jr., graduate from West Point, June 12, 1924, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to duty with the Sixth Field Artillery of the First Division.

SAMUELS, Dr. Bernard,

Surgeon.

A cultured gentleman, ranking among the most distinguished surgeons in the particular branch of medical science to which he has devoted himself from the beginning of his career, the name of Dr. Bernard Samuels is found not only on the staff of the leading hospitals of New York, but also among the members of the city's important societies and clubs, both professional and social. The family which Dr. Samuels represents in his generation was established on American soil in 1698, its progenitor being one Heinrich Paennebacker, who came from Holland and settled at Germantown, Pennsylvania, founding there the well-known Pennybacker family of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Born at Front Royal, Virginia, June 29, 1879, Bernard Samuels is the son of the late Green Berry and Kathleen (Boone) Samuels. His father, a graduate of the University of Virginia, fought in the Confederate Army under Lee and Jackson, with the rank of lieutenant. His grandfather, Green B. Samuels, attained distinction as a lawyer, rising to the eminent position of Justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia. Dr. Samuels' early education was obtained at private schools and at Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal. He then began his medical preparation at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1907. Having decided to become a specialist on the eye, he then began a course of intensive study in that department, pursuing his research and acquiring wide experience in post-graduate work in Philadelphia, New York, Vienna, Berlin, and Prague. Before going abroad, he had some practical experience as an interne at St. Mary's Hospital, Pueblo, Colorado. Returning from his sojourn in foreign countries in 1914, Dr. Samuels became associated in practice with Dr. Robert G. Reese, continuing with him until 1918. In 1917, he was appointed senior assistant surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Since that time, his services have been sought by other institutions and he has accepted the following appointments: Professor of clinical surgery, Department of Ophthalmology of Cornell University Medical College in 1927; attending ophthalmist at the New York

Institute for the Education of the Blind; assistant ophthalmist at the New York Lying-In Hospital; and surgeon-pathologist of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. With the rank of major, he served in the Medical Corps of the United States Army during the years 1918-1919, and was stationed at Camp Dix.

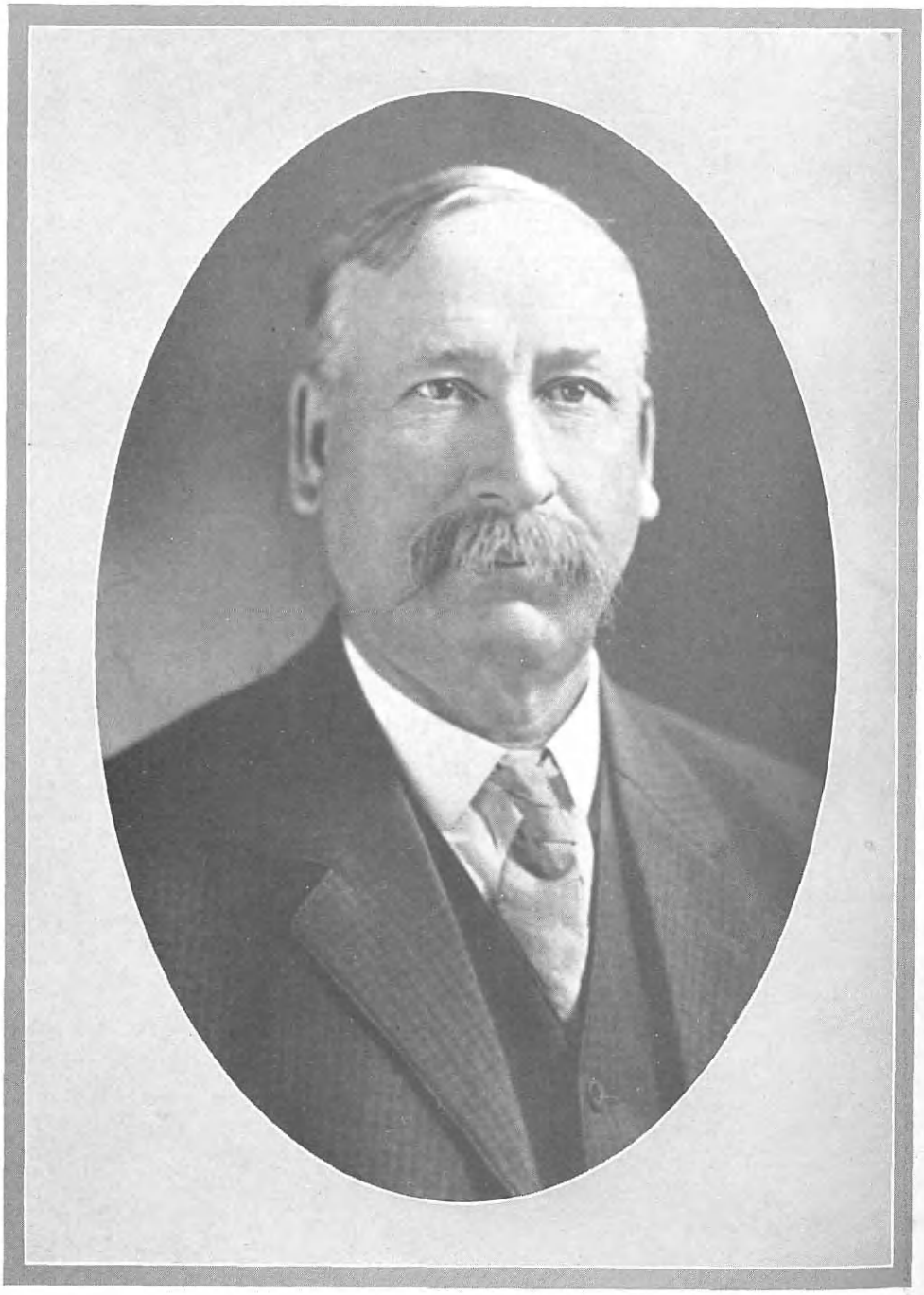
Despite the exacting duties of these many professional connections and his own private practice, Dr. Samuels does not permit himself to be absorbed by them to the exclusion of all other interests. His fraternity is Alpha Kappa Kappa, and the professional organizations with which he is affiliated are: The American Medical Association; the New York Academy of Medicine; the New York Ophthalmological Society; the American Medical Association, Vienna; and he is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He also belongs to the Army and Navy Club of New York, the Historical Society of Virginia, the New York Southern Society, and the Military Order of Foreign Wars. His political support is given to the Democratic party, and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Dr. Samuels, who resides at No. 258 Riverside Drive, has his offices at No. 35 West Fifty-second Street, New York City.

MEBANE, Frank Carter,

Attorney.

Colonel Alexander Mebane came from Scotland or the North of Ireland shortly after 1702, so the family record runs, and settled in Pennsylvania. Later, one of his descendants went South and made his home in the "Haw Fields" of North Carolina. It is from this branch of the family that Frank Carter Mebane is descended. He was born near Wentworth, Rockingham County, North Carolina, August 30, 1872, a son of William Nelson and Lettie Wilson (Carter) Mebane. The name is one of the most honored and historic of that State, for William Nelson Mebane was not only an able lawyer, but was prominently identified with its public life for many years. During the dark days of the Civil War, he served valiantly as an officer of the Confederate Army. Surviving the years of strife, he gave himself with equal devotion to public service, sitting as a member of the State Legislature for two terms—1874-5 and 1876-7. During his terms of office, he successfully wrote and sponsored a bill which reëstablished the State University. He became a member of its board of trustees and held this position until his death. In 1894, he was appointed a justice of the State Superior Court, but his useful career closed not long after he had won this honor and he passed away on April 21, 1895.

Frank Carter Mebane was prepared for the University by private tutors, and entered the institution in which his father had played so important a part with the class of 1892. The father lived to see this son graduate, taking his degree, Bachelor of Arts, *summa cum laude*, the first in his class, with a record in scholarship that ranks one of the two or three highest in the history of the institution. His general college education was followed by a course in the law school of the same university, and upon its completion, he was admitted to the bar of his native State, in 1896. Almost immediately he left North Carolina, and returned to that State which had been the choice of the first American Mebane. Settling in



P. P. Gillespie

Wilkes-Barre, he conformed to the necessary preliminaries and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1897, but a year later found him making another change, and in 1898 he moved to New York City, where he took a course of special work in the New York University Law School. In 1899, he became a member of the New York State bar, and opened his offices in New York City. More than a quarter of a century has passed since Mr. Mebane began his career in the financial district of the metropolis and he has made himself an authority on corporation and real estate law. He has frequently been appointed receiver by the Federal Courts, and the State Supreme Court has named him to act as Referee and Commissioner in Condemnation Proceedings.

During Mr. Mebane's residence in Wilkes-Barre, he joined Company D, Ninth Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and did active duty in the suppression of the coal strike riots at Hazleton, in September, 1897. When our country called upon all her sons and daughters for assistance following the declaration of war in 1917, Mr. Mebane offered his services and was appointed a member of the Legal Advisory Committee to the United States Draft Board, 1917-1918.

During his student years at the University of North Carolina, Mr. Mebane joined Zeta Psi and was elected a member of Gimghoul, a junior and senior honor society. Professionally, he is identified with the New York County Lawyers' Association and the Richmond County Bar Association. He belongs to the New York Real Estate Board and maintains his contact with his native Southland through membership with the New York Southern Society and the North Carolina Society of New York. His clubs are the Zeta Psi of New York and the Staten Island. His favorite recreation is motoring.

At Hillsboro, North Carolina, December 20, 1900, Frank Carter Mebane married Alice Ruffin Collins, daughter of Major George P. Collins, a Southern planter, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Ruffin, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of North Carolina for many years, whose opinions were often cited in England as well as in America. Mr. and Mrs. Mebane are the parents of a son and a daughter: 1. Frank Carter, Jr., born May 30, 1906, graduated from Princeton University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 1927, and is now a student at Columbia Law School. 2. Alice Ruffin, born December 17, 1910, a student of Vassar College, class of 1931.

HILLERMAN, Phineas Parker,

Lawyer.

Phineas Parker Hillerman, now deceased, at one time a lawyer and one of the most prominent men in the State of Oklahoma, had the distinction of being the first County Attorney for Lincoln County, Oklahoma. Mr. Hillerman was, indeed, very much of a pioneer in this State, and he made and lost considerable sums of money during the various land booms which occurred when the land was first thrown open to settlers by the United States Government. Rugged of body and strong of heart, the memory of Mr. Hillerman will long stand as an example of fine citizenship for future generations to see and endeavor to live up to. Beginning with an humble start,

this man worked his way steadily upward until he stood as one of the foremost men in his community, beloved by those who knew him well, and keenly respected by all with whom he came in contact.

Born on April 25, 1852, at Elizabethtown, Indiana, Mr. Hillerman was a son of Edwin and Rebecca (Parker) Hillerman, and a direct descendant of George Hillerman who was born on January 16, 1749, in Germany, and who came to this country shortly afterwards, settling in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he died on April 9, 1792. Edwin Hillerman, the father, was born during the year 1821, and he died during the year 1896. He followed farming all of his life, and he was noted as an ardent and faithful member of the Quaker church. He was the father of Phineas Parker Hillerman and John A. Hillerman, who were twins, and Nathan D. Hillerman.

The first of these, Phineas Parker Hillerman, received his early education in the public schools of the community in which he was born, and he later attended the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas. As it turned out, Mr. Hillerman did not actually complete this course of training by some three months, for he was forced to leave school because of illness. He was, however, well equipped with everything but his actual graduation papers, and he accordingly set forth to make his own way in the world. His first work was in a law office, for his whole ambition lay along legal lines, and he accordingly read law for some time under the competent preceptorship of Judges C. N. Sterry and T. N. Sedgwick, at Emporia, both of whom were, at that time, counted among the most prominent men in the legal profession in Kansas. Mr. Hillerman meanwhile taught school for more than three years in order to gain the means to carry on with his legal studies, but at the end of that time he removed to western Kansas, where he prudently took up three separate claims during the land boom which ensued shortly after his arrival. Prices of land soon took an appropriate jump, but an unexpected drought brought everything tumbling downwards once more, and Mr. Hillerman decided to seek his fortunes elsewhere. He accordingly journeyed southward into Oklahoma, which was, at that time, but newly made a State. He settled first in Stillwater, during 1881, and there he began the practice of his profession. This proved to be a much more successful venture than the first, and Mr. Hillerman remained to become one of the leading citizens of that township. And on May 21, 1900, he was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Payne County, a position which he filled with ability and dispatch until the following year, 1901, when, by Governor Steele, the first Governor of Oklahoma, Mr. Hillerman was appointed as the first County Attorney for Lincoln County, Oklahoma, an office which he filled for the usual two-year term. This work, as a public attorney, was not wholly new to Mr. Hillerman, however, for on December 9, 1898, he had been appointed by L. B. Kellog, Attorney-General of Kansas, to the office of Assistant Attorney-General, in and for, the county of Seward, Kansas, to secure the enforcement of the State Prohibition Law by prosecuting all persons who attempted violation. After the year 1902, Mr. Hillerman removed from Stillwater to Chandler, Oklahoma, where

after practicing for some four years, he voyaged southward, during the month of August, 1906, to the Panama Canal Zone, and he remained in this interesting region for a period of three years, during most of which time he was active in the interests of national prohibitory laws; for it is a point of some interest in connection with the career of this indefatigable man, that he was an ardent prohibitionist, a strong supporter of national and constitutional prohibition enforcement. During the year 1907 he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, and it was there that he tried one of the early and quite interesting cases of prohibition violation. Upon his return from Panama, in 1909, Mr. Hillerman and his family removed to the historic town of Sapulpa, Oklahoma, where he remained until the time of his death, September 26, 1925, which sad event occurred at his home at No. 1305 East Lincoln Street, in Sapulpa.

Mr. Hillerman had always taken the keenest possible interest in all civic affairs and all movements which tended toward the welfare and general betterment of his community. In his political preferences he was strongly inclined toward the Republican party, and as such he always took a prominent part in all local elections. He was also active in his club and social life, for he was affiliated fraternally with the Sapulpa Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he had held all offices in the Improved Order of Red Men. His wife, Mrs. Abbie B. (Rich) Hillerman, has always taken a prominent part in the organization and work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and she has served as the honorary State president of this society for six years. And it is a point of no little interest that Mr. Hillerman made his last public address at the Oklahoma State Women's Christian Temperance Union Convention of 1925, his subject then being "Law Enforcement." Federal Judge F. E. Kinnemer gave the night address, and he and Mr. Hillerman returned to Tulsa together, the latter seemingly in good health. This was on Thursday, September 24, 1925. He was in Bartlesville at the exact moment he first discovered that all was not well, but he did not think it was serious. Shortly after arriving home in Sapulpa he became much worse, and in due course of time his wife was notified, coming straight from the Convention to his bedside. He soon lapsed into the final coma, however, and never regained consciousness again. The cause of his death was given as uremic poisoning.

Phineas Parker Hillerman had married, September 5, 1878, at Emporia, Kansas, Abbie B. Rich, a daughter of Phineas Rich, a carpenter and mechanic of Emporia. Mr. and Mrs. Hillerman became the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters: 1. Ollie Hillerman, who later became Mrs. Elkins. 2. George C. G. Hillerman, now deceased. 3. Earl E. Hillerman. 4. Esther H. Hillerman, who is now Mrs. Beardsley.

Mr. Hillerman and his twin brother, John A. Hillerman, who resides at Stillwater, had spent their last mutual birthday together, and on September 5, 1925, Mr. and Mrs. Hillerman celebrated their forty-seventh wedding anniversary and were even then making plans for a golden wedding celebration to take place three years later, when death came and ended further hopes. Funeral services were held at the First Methodist Church, South, in Sapulpa, the Reverend Charles

Brooks, pastor, officiating, assisted by the Reverend C. P. Zenor, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Reverend R. Frank Mitchel, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Following the services, the body was lowered to its last resting place at the Rose Hill Cemetery, at Tulsa, Oklahoma. It is said of Mr. Hillerman that he was a loving husband, a kind father and a consistent Christian. He was reared a member of the Friends Church (Quaker), but later both he and Mrs. Hillerman joined the Methodist church of which Mr. Hillerman was a faithful attendant, both of the church and of the Sunday school in which he attended a class of approximately one hundred men. This fact alone bespeaks an earnest, upright man, a citizen whose passing was a loss to the community and a bereavement to his friends.

WARD, Thomas Edward,

Financier.

Of English birth and education, Thomas Edward Ward is one of the prominent men in investment and financial circles who came to the United States from the other side of the Atlantic Ocean and quickly established themselves in positions of authority. As president of the Oilfield Equipment Company, Incorporated, Mr. Ward is recognized as an expert in his particular line and his views and opinions are sought and valued both by prospector and inventor.

Mr. Ward was born in Preston, Lancashire, England, August 30, 1889, the son of Thomas Edward and Susannah (Barker) Ward. His father, born August 12, 1860, and died November 25, 1894, was a printer and publisher in Preston, and a great-grandson of John Goodair, one of the founders of the cotton industry in England. Mr. Ward's education was obtained at the Preston Classical and Commercial School and at the Harris Institute, both situated in Preston, England. He entered upon a professional career in 1907, taking at that time a position with a firm of chartered accountants. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that Mr. Ward is a certified public accountant, although not in practice at the present time. In 1910, Mr. Ward went to Trinidad, British West Indies, where he became affiliated with the firm of Trinidad Oilfield, Limited. Later he formed connections with the Royal Dutch Shell Oil interests, and in 1918, was appointed controller of the Island Oil and Transport Corporation. In 1919, he entered the export business of that corporation in New York City, where, in 1923, he established the Oilfield Equipment Company, Incorporated, and became its president. In addition, Mr. Ward is a director in other important companies connected with the oil industries. He is a member of the British Schools and Universities Club, of New York, and a member of the St. George's Society, of which he was assistant secretary in 1924. Mr. Ward is very fond of travel which is, indeed, his favorite recreation, and is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society (England).

On September 15, 1920, Thomas Edward Ward was married, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Edith Nevill Smythe, daughter of J. L. Nevill and Amy Dennison (Butler) Smythe, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are the parents of two children: Amy Nevill, born December 27, 1922; and Thomas Edward, born January 5, 1925.

CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas,

Realtor and War Veteran.

Twice gassed in France during the World War, and further weakened by an attack of pneumonia, Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Campbell passed away May 9, 1927, at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City after an illness of but three weeks. Colonel Campbell won his military rank on the field of battle, for he went to France as a captain of the 308th Machine Gun Battalion, a part of the famous Seventy-seventh Division. He distinguished himself in the fighting along the Vesle River and was advanced to the rank of major and designated Divisional Machine Gun Officer of the Seventy-seventh. He took part in all the engagements of the Seventy-seventh Division, winning his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, together with a citation from General Pershing for exceptional bravery in evacuating wounded under heavy fire.

Colonel Campbell was born in Newport, Rhode Island, December 19, 1875. His father was a famous soldier, Brigadier-General John Campbell, who had served his country with distinction. Colonel Campbell had five brothers, some of whom have brilliant military records. They are: Colonel Archibald Campbell, of the Adjutant General's Department, United States Army, who is stationed on Governor's Island, New York Harbor; Gordon Campbell, of York, Pennsylvania; Donald Campbell, a patent attorney of New York City; Grant Campbell, former Major of Ordnance, United States Army; and Duncan Campbell, of New York City, who was at one time a lieutenant in the 167th Infantry. Colonel Campbell received his education in the public and private schools of the various cities where his father, Brigadier-General Campbell, was stationed. Having finished his scholastic courses, Colonel Campbell made his home in New York City, and before the outbreak of the World War, had been an official of the Columbia Refining Company, the New York Car Wheel Company, the New York Central Railroad, and the Havemeyer Oil Company. After the World War, Colonel Campbell was engaged in realty developments in Westchester County, New York.

Colonel Campbell served for many years in the New York National Guard and received a taste of real campaigning on the Mexican border in 1916. He attended two of the training camps at Plattsburg and received his commission as captain. As stated, he went to France with the Seventy-seventh Division, and there fully bore out the military traditions of his family and name. It was from Colonel Campbell that New Yorkers received first-hand news of the bravery of the Seventy-seventh Division, when he returned to America in March, 1919, as head of an advance group to prepare for the homecoming of the New York troops. Colonel Campbell was a splendid athlete in his younger days. He played a fine game of squash, and pulled stroke oar in the New York Athletic Club crew.

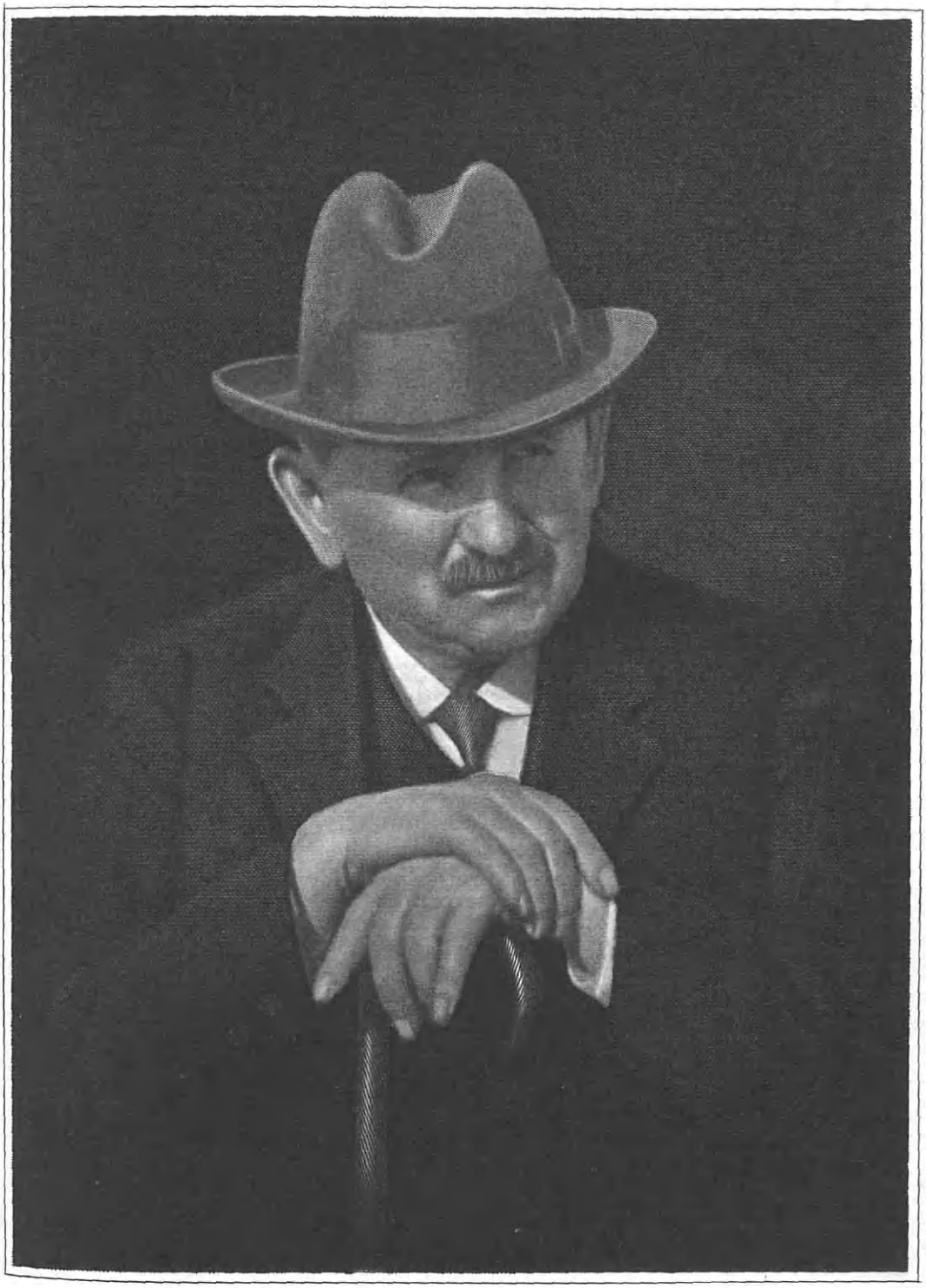
It was on May 9, 1927, that Colonel Campbell succumbed to an illness, complicated by the effects of two severe gassings on the battlefields of France. His passing was a matter of deep and sincere regret to the comrades who had learned to know and love him for his personal qualities and to admire him for his un-

doubted bravery. The funeral service was private, and he was interred in a beautiful mausoleum at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson.

YOST, Henry,

Produce Merchant.

Marcus Aurelius says in his "Meditations," "Nothing has such power to broaden the mind as the ability to investigate systematically and truly all that comes under thy observation in life." This quotation seems admirably to fit the late Henry Yost, president of the Yost Produce Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who was a man of great soundness of judgment, of wonderful poise, and an intuition that enabled him to penetrate the mists obscuring future events, and with "second sight," as the Scotch say, predict what was coming to pass. Mr. Yost never took action without first having weighed the factors in a situation carefully by informing himself from every quarter; then having made up his mind to back a proposition, he put his whole strength behind it, and pushed it through to a successful conclusion. Circumstance now and then placed him in the way of undesirable situations in business; he did not become irritated, but met these crises with the calm of a philosopher, and after making a detour continued on the road toward his goal. More than once fortune thrust him into businesses that he did not like, yet he worked his way out and into the sunshine of a better day, until at the end he had what he wanted and in most generous measure at that. He was not swayed by the popular pastimes and opinions of the moment, but when pressed for a quick decision repaired to his library and began to read his books, his daily paper or a trade magazine. Being in the produce business where his products were vitally affected by rising and falling markets, he had great need of being well informed, and so accurate was his information and unerring his judgment that he seldom failed to forecast correctly the swing of the pendulum, and in financial circles he won the reputation of being among the leading market forecasters of the entire country. The accountant studies mathematical tables in order to attain exact accuracy, and the tool makers' delicate instruments measure to the thousandth of an inch; and in his own way Mr. Yost gave as much attention to detail, the difference being mainly that he studied men, and the things that influence them, and he had a way of getting behind the scenes so that he could visualize economic forces, taking shape to create some big movement which to the casual observer would never be understood. Maybe this power of observation came from the fact that he was a close student of the works of Shakespeare, which represent the collective wisdom of the ages, from which there can be no appeal that present-day mortals can frame, and which possess such practical applications that the most successful business men, like Mr. Yost, make a substantial investment in them. Outside of the office he was the most genial and kindly of mortals, devoted to family, home and friends, so that when his last earthly balance had been struck and he was borne away by sympathetic spirits to the rendezvous of the just and the good, he was sorely missed, and the only consolation a wide circle of friends could



Henry Ford

find, was the thought that his example must shine among them as a beacon light to guide their uncertain footsteps, until it came their own time to go.

Mr. Yost was born on a farm near Caldwell, Noble County, Ohio, November 24, 1853, the son of Philip Yost, who was born February 10, 1821, and died July 23, 1894, and Caroline (Seebach) Yost, born July 5, 1828, and died April 13, 1872. His father, a native of Germany, settled at New Orleans, Louisiana, on reaching this country. After a short stay there he proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, then went to Pittsburgh, but presently returned to Ohio and settled on a farm, where he planted a crop. Ordinarily a German farmer would have made it through his first year of planting, but the hard June frost of the year 1857 destroyed his crop and forced him to seek steady employment immediately. Remembering old friends in Pittsburgh, he repaired to that city and obtained employment in the foundry of Robinson and Rea, where he worked the balance of his life, and made his home in the Mount Washington Section of Pittsburgh. At this time Henry Yost was four years of age, and he and his mother remained on the farm until the father could get himself established and make a place for them to come. At six years of age he went to his parents at Pittsburgh, and took up his residence in Mount Washington and there resided until some years later the family removed to the South Side. His education was limited to attendance upon the public schools, for when he was still in his teens his services were needed to supplement the modest family income. He took the first thing offered, being a position in an unimportant capacity in a glass factory, and was gradually advanced until at twenty-five he had mastered the details of chimney glass blowing, a hazardous calling but one which paid very well. In the hope of bettering his condition he entered the retail meat business at the age of twenty-six with his brother, David. The brothers set themselves up in the South Side Market House, a concern owned and operated by themselves on their earlier savings, and here they conducted the business until 1900. This line was never entirely to the liking of Mr. Yost, and while carrying it on with vigor, he decided to establish an allied line more to his liking. Having married in the meantime and reared several sons, he established in 1900, the Yost Produce Company, in a building on Fifteenth Street, where they enjoyed a gratifying success until fourteen years later, when a greatly expanded business made larger quarters necessary. They then moved to a site at Twelfth and Bingham streets, where they erected their own commodious and modern structure. This business had a small beginning, but through the years has prospered until the Yost Produce Company is recognized far and wide as one of the most important firms handling this line of merchandise in the city of Pittsburgh, their principal products being butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, and grocers' specialties, in a territory embracing the greater Pittsburgh area. Mr. Yost's decision to enter the produce business was quickened by his desire to create an opportunity for his sons, who early gave promise of exceptional business ability and the attainment of the realization of the fond ambitions of their father, who instilled in them the highest sentiments

of honor, patriotism and civic service. At the age of twelve, Mr. Yost had been confirmed in the faith of the German Evangelical Church of the South Side, and he remained a consistent supporting member of this denomination until he died. In political affairs he became a member of the old City Council and represented the Twenty-eighth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh. In 1922, the Yost Produce Company was incorporated and he became its president. He was a director of the Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank of the South Side of Pittsburgh. He was one of the organizers of the Progressive Mutual Savings Fund and Loan Association, and for many years served as its honored treasurer, holding the office until his son, William, became secretary of the company, when he resigned as treasurer but remained on the board of directors and was an active worker in this post until he passed away. He was a leading spirit in the Butter and Egg Exchange of Pittsburgh, the South Side Board of Trade, and the Credit Men's Association of Pittsburgh, in all of which organizations his wise counsel and kindly interest proved of great benefit to those who often turned to him for advice on matters of policy and action.

Henry Yost married, at Pittsburgh, June 17, 1877, Elizabeth Kathleen Stofft, born at Fayette City, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1857, daughter of John and Louisa (Cleis) Stofft. John Stofft was born in Germany, May 13, 1828, and died at Pittsburgh in 1876. He engaged in the baking business for years at Fayette City, after which he removed to Pittsburgh and entered the coal trade in which he made quite a success. Louisa (Cleis) Stofft, wife of John Stofft, was born in Alsace (then a French possession, in 1871 returned to Germany, and in 1919 back to France by the World War peace treaty of Versailles), July 24, 1830, and died at Pittsburgh, December 23, 1899. The children of this union were nine: John, Elizabeth Kathleen, wife of Henry Yost; George W., Josephine, William, Teressa, Louisa, Frederick, and Edward. Henry Yost was the eldest of the three sons of Philip and Caroline (Seebach) Yost, the other two having been Frederick Yost, who died at the age of nineteen years, and David Yost, adverted to above, who married Mary Alstadt, and they reside in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Yost became the parents of three children: 1. Edward David, who married Helen Huntington, and they have a daughter, Frances Elizabeth. 2. Lula Elizabeth, who married Frank R. Phillips. 3. William George, who married Katherine Flinn, and they have four children: Lula Elizabeth, Henry James, Katherine Adelaide, and William G., Jr.

In a review of this man's career, we note determination as an outstanding characteristic, frugality and industry as another. For instance, going back a bit, his father worked hard and saved enough money in Germany to bring several brothers, sisters, and his parents from the old country to New Orleans. Misfortune attended him, but still he did not give up; his aged father fell off the steamer on the trip up to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was drowned in the Mississippi River. Cold weather destroyed his first crop, as related above; he pressed on in the face of circumstances and changed the scowls thereon into smiles, so that the way was then paved for

him to give the world an exceptional son, who did his full duty to city, family, friends and State. Henry Yost used to take great pride in telling how he helped as a boy in knee breeches to win the Civil War for the Union Army. When his father was working with the Robinson and Rea Foundry, he was assigned to assist in building the fortification known as Fort Robinson on the hill known as Mount Washington, overlooking Pittsburgh and dominating the approaches to the city. In 1863, General Robert E. Lee's successes in Virginia had enabled him to march into Pennsylvania, and it was supposed that his objective was the city of Pittsburgh, where great quantities of war munitions and many guns were being manufactured for the Federal side. Although the Southern tide was rolled back at the battle of Gettysburg, and General Lee never seriously threatened the Western Pennsylvania metropolis, Mr. Yost never ceased to take credit for sustaining his father in this important work of building fortifications by carrying him his lunch every day.

The death of Mr. Yost occurred at his home, No. 332 Bailey Avenue, Mount Washington, Pittsburgh, August 30, 1926, and so passed from mortal gaze the figure of a man who served his day and generation well, and whose passing proved a considerable loss which was felt throughout the entire business structure of the section.

COLLIER, William Wallace,

Manufacturer.

A long, active and eminently successful career was closed when, in 1925, William Wallace Collier quietly "crossed the bar" and passed to "that bourne from which none may return." As secretary and treasurer of the American Harrow Company, he was well known in Detroit and vicinity, while as president of the National Association of Agricultural Implements and Vehicle Manufacturers of the United States he was known to the hardware trade throughout the country.

Stephen Collier, grandfather of Mr. Collier, was born in Kinderhook, New York, about 1794, but removed to Ontario County, New York, and later, still following the steadily westward-moving line of the frontier, he again removed, this time to Bedford, Michigan, finally settling in Battle Creek. He married, at Burlington, Connecticut, Abigail Emeline Phelps, and among their children was Victory Phelps Collier, of whom further.

Victory Phelps Collier, son of Stephen and Abigail Emeline (Phelps) Collier, was born in Victor, Ontario County, New York, April 25, 1820, but removed with his father's family to Michigan and settled in Battle Creek in 1835. Later, he removed to Johnstown, where his family was the first to settle. From the beginning he took an active interest in local public affairs, and in 1842 was elected sheriff of Barry County. Later he was elected school inspector and town clerk. In 1885, he founded and became a member of the firm of Collier and Coy, of Battle Creek, the concern which later was well known by the firm name of Collier and Wallace. He was also engaged in the hardware business from 1861 to 1876. Meantime, Mr. Collier had served so well in local affairs and won so fully the esteem of his associates that, in 1864, he was elected to represent his district in the State Senate, where he served as

chairman of the Finance Committee. He was reëlected in 1866, and again served in the important Finance Committee. When his second term in the Senate was completed, he found that his associates were expecting of him important local service. He served as alderman from the Fourth Ward of Battle Creek during the first four years of its organization as a city, and in 1875 was elected mayor, which office he filled with marked ability for one term. He was a member of the Republican State Committee for a number of years, was elected State Treasurer in 1870 and reëlected in 1872, and in 1875 was appointed minister to the Netherlands by President Grant, but declined the nomination. In 1876, he served as United States centennial commissioner from Michigan, and in the spring of that same year, the president offered him the position of consul to The Hague, which he also declined. It is said that "some men are born great; some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." Assuredly Mr. Collier was one of those upon whom his colleagues persistently thrust responsibility. In 1877, he was elected regent of the State University, at Ann Arbor. Governor Baldwin appointed him one of the inspectors of Jackson Prison, and he discharged the duties of that office with ability and faithfulness. Meantime, he had also been achieving success in the business world and had become interested in banking activities. In 1867, he became president of the First National Bank of Battle Creek, one of the leading financial institutions of Western Michigan. A man of pronounced ability and integrity, he won in a high degree the confidence and esteem of those with whom he was associated.

Victory Phelps Collier married (first), October, 1849, Minerva Pew, of Battle Creek, Michigan. She died in 1861, and he married (second), March 8, 1866, Mary Fitzgerald. To the first marriage five children were born, of whom one was William Wallace, of whom further. One child was born to the second marriage.

William Wallace Collier, son of Victory Phelps and Minerva (Pew) Collier, was born in Battle Creek, Michigan, November 19, 1850, and died in Chicago, Illinois, December 2, 1925, while on a trip. After attending the public schools of Battle Creek he completed his training at Highland Military Academy, at Worcester, Massachusetts, and then, in 1870, a young man of twenty years, came to Detroit, where he entered the employ of DuCharme, Fletcher and Company, wholesale hardware dealers. Thus from the beginning he was identified with the field to which most of his business career was devoted. Later, he engaged in the iron commission business for a time, and he was also president of the Duplex Printing Press Company of Battle Creek, but his connection with the hardware business was continuous. A man of versatile gifts, preëminent executive ability, and exceptional tact, he was recognized as a leader among his colleagues, and as president of the National Association of Agricultural Implements and Vehicle Manufacturers of the United States, rendered valuable service to the trade throughout the country.

Along with his numerous business activities, Mr. Collier found time for other interests. He had early removed his family to an estate of one hundred acres at Bloomfield Hills, a beautiful suburb situated about eighteen miles north of

Detroit. Here they resided during the summer season, but, like many successful men, he longed for the abiding and satisfying interests of the all-year-round farm, and as proprietor of Elmdale Farms, he devoted his attention to the raising of horses and cattle of the very best breeding and always of the highest possible individual excellence. He built a beautiful Colonial residence on the hill at the corner of Square Lake Road and Woodward Avenue, and made his estate one of the show places of the district. Always interested in the development of the interests of Detroit, the city of his adoption, he was for many years an active member of the Detroit Board of Commerce and of the Pontiac Board of Commerce. He was also a member of the official board of the State Fair Committee appointed to purchase the Michigan State Fair Grounds and to erect the fair buildings, on the outskirts of Detroit; and was president of the Michigan Trotting Horse Breeders' Association at the time of his death. He was also a member and an official of the Detroit Driving Club. During the World War Mr. Collier was a contributor to all of the various "funds," and two of his sons were enlisted and ready for service at the time of the signing of the Armistice. Though not a member, Mr. Collier was an attendant and a liberal contributor to the work of the Detroit Unitarian Church. To have achieved material success, to have rendered useful civic service, and withal to have given a helping hand and an encouraging word to one's fellow-travelers on life's road, is success, and the death of Mr. Collier left many witnesses who testify to the sterling worth of his character as well as to the genial, friendly spirit which made him a welcome associate in all of life's relationships.

William Wallace Collier married (first) Ella Badgley, of Battle Creek, and they were the parents of two children who died in infancy. He married (second), February 4, 1891, in Detroit, Michigan, Virginia Wright, daughter of Philo Elizur and Frances (Pettibone) Wright. Mrs. Collier is a descendant of Jesse Lambert, who came from England to Milford, Connecticut, in 1636. He married Deborah Fowler of Milford; their son, Jesse, married Mary Gillette of Milford; their son, David, married Esther Northrop, their son, Benjamin Lott Lambert, married (first) Anna Tomlinson, by whom he had one daughter, Anne; (second) Sarah Birdsey, great-grandmother of Mrs. Collier, who died when her daughter, Sarah Birdsey Lambert, was an infant; (third) Eunice Hemingway, by whom he had four children: David Dennison, Charlotte, Louise, and Benjamin Lott, Jr. In all, Benjamin Lott Lambert had six children.

Sarah Birdsey Lambert was born in Orange, Connecticut, attended school in New Haven, Connecticut, but later went to the Western Reserve, where she purchased land. She married Sherman Pettibone, and on her wedding tour westward, came by way of the Erie Canal. Their daughter was Frances Pettibone, who married Philo Elizur Wright, and became the mother of Virginia Wright, who married William Wallace Collier.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Collier became the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter: 1. Wright, who is a civil engineer. He married Margaret De Laughtis, of St. Louis, Missouri, and they reside in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. 2. Stephen Phelps, who

is a civil engineer. He married June N. Leverette, and they reside at Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. 3. Harriet, died in infancy. 4. William Wallace, Jr., who is now attending school and resides at home.

HECKLE, John David,

Manufacturer.

Born in Fisherville, Tennessee, June 10, 1881, the son of W. C. Heckle, John David Heckle located with his parents in Memphis, Tennessee, at the age of nine, and after his preliminary education in the public and grammar schools of that city and a short experience of factory life, entered into business as a manufacturer of beltings. Mr. Heckle was possessed of fine business ability, and in a very few years his belts achieved a reputation for excellence of quality which spread throughout the Southern States.

Shortly after completing his schooling, Mr. Heckle entered the factory of the Heading Company, where he remained for a few months. He then took a position with the firm of Reed and Duecker, there obtaining a very thorough knowledge of the belting business. He remained with this concern until the year 1910, when he established the firm of J. D. Heckle and Company, manufacturers of leather belting, of which he remained the head until his death. Mr. Heckle's brothers then assumed control of the business which continues under the old name. Through Mr. Heckle's guidance this concern had come to be recognized as one of the most reliable and dependable enterprises throughout the country.

Mr. Heckle was very prominent in Masonic circles in Memphis, having attained some of the highest offices in the Order. His Blue Lodge affiliation was with Stonewall Lodge, No. 723; he was a member of the Tennessee Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons; and of Al Chymia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he was a Democrat, and for three years served as deputy sheriff of Shelby County. During the World War he was most active in all the local drives and was prominent in all projects for rendering aid and comfort to the men overseas. In 1923, he built a very handsome residence on Tutwiler Avenue, and he also erected a splendid three-story building at No. 130 North Front Street, where he had his business premises. Mr. Heckle was a member of the Baptist Church and was very active in his religious duties, particularly in those having a charitable trend. His wife and family were affiliated with the Lutheran church. He was not a member of any of the local clubs or similiar organizations, as he found that his Masonic affiliations took all the time he cared to spare outside of his family circle.

On June 9, 1901, in Memphis, Tennessee, John David Heckle married Josephine Duecker, daughter of William and Lena (Kass) Duecker, the former a member of the firm with which Mr. Heckle learned the belting business. Mr. and Mrs. Heckle were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Elsie, died when but two years of age. 2. Estelle, married to Pete Falsone, of Memphis, Tennessee. 3. Madeline, married to Richard Young, and they are the parents of a son, John Richard, Jr., aged four years. At the time of this record (1927), Mr.

J L Heckle

Heckle is survived by his widow, his two daughters, his father, W. C. Heckle, and the following brothers and sisters: City Detective G. M. Heckle, L. H. Heckle, Mrs. W. R. Rogers, Mrs. I. H. Neel, Mrs. R. W. Wells, of Memphis; Mrs. R. C. McCracken, and Miss Bessie Heckle, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Reginald Cartlige, of El Paso, Texas.

After an illness of several months Mr. Heckle passed away at his home on Tutwiler Avenue, November 3, 1925. His body was interred in Elmwood Cemetery, and the funeral cortege consisted of a large number of the prominent residents of Memphis, gathered to pay their final tokens of respect to a man they admired and respected for his many splendid qualities.

BUXTON, G. Edward, M. D.,

Physician and Genealogist.

The death of Dr. G. Edward Buxton in the early days of 1925 brought to a sudden close an unusually active and useful life; upheld by the strictest of ethical codes in his own conduct, but filled with human sympathy and toleration in his relations with others. The ramifications of his career, however, were legion, and were not solely confined to his medical practice. He had many diverse interests, the greatest of which was undoubtedly genealogy and family history. His tireless and able research led to a complete establishment of his paternal lineage, and a great majority of the genealogical items which will be presented herein were gleaned from "The Buxton Family in America," a compilation of Dr. Buxton's, representing years of interested and indefatigable work. Before we enter into an historical survey of the family, however, a review of the derivation of the patronymic will be found interesting.

The surname Buxton, as well as its variant "Buckston," is officially classified as a local or place name, meaning "of Buxton," which is the name of parishes in the dioceses of Southwell and Norwich, England. The name as a family appellative appeared in Norwich when surnames first began to be used in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, having come over from Normandy in 1066 A. D. during the Norman Invasion in the person of Seneschal Bertram de Buxton. Ancient registers and records abound in instances of the name, for instance, "The Hundred Rolls" (1273 A. D.), giving Warner Buckston and Andreas Bucston, both of County Hunts. The name seems to have been variously spelled with the *c*, *x* and *s* up to the end of the sixteenth century. Its proper and original form, however, is Buxton. The heraldic device borne by one of the main branches in England, and the one to which the American descendants of Anthony Buxton, the American ancestor, are entitled, is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant the tail elevated, and turned over the head sable, and on a chief gules thirteen mullets argent.

Crest—A pelican or, with wings expanded, vulning her breast gules.

Supporters—Dexter and sinister, a stag.

Motto—"Do it with thy might."

At the eighth reunion of the Buxton family, held at Douglas Camp Ground, Massachusetts, on August 11, 1913, Dr. Buxton read an interesting paper entitled "Our English Ancestor, the Pioneer," from which the following is an excerpt:

I purpose to say something of our English ancestor, and of the first Buxton to set foot

on the shores of the New World, Anthony, the pioneer. Do you expect me to present the picture of a panoplied knight in gilded armour, entering the lists on a prancing steed amid the flutter of ribbons and banners, with the fanfare of trumpets, making his obeisance to the king and receiving the plaudits of the noble company and the approval of the ladies fair? Then prepare for disappointment, our immediate ancestor was not such a one. This glittering spectacle would apply to his forebears, for the family to which he belonged had for a thousand years been favorites at court. Seneschal Bertram de Buxton, coming over with William the Conqueror from Normandy, had participated in the Conquest of England in his day; but our pioneer ancestor was just a plain, blunt, honest, healthy, self-respecting and respected man. Such a one as you would like to know and call your friend. Some questions now naturally arise:

1st Who was our ancestor?
2nd What was he?
3rd Why did he come to New England?
4th When did he come?

And our answers in brief would be:

1st Anthony Buxton, of Norfolk County, England.
2nd An English gentleman, a farmer, a Puritan.
3rd For liberty to worship God.
4th In 1637, to Salem.

To amplify the first question, "Who was he?", as I have already said he was not a lord; he had cousins who were: one, Robert, married a descendant of King Edward III and that he came of an ancient and noble family we have ample knowledge. Anthony's father was William B., son of Francis, who was a younger son of Anthony's great-grandfather, John B., who lived on the estate at Shadwell Lodge, Tybenham, Norfolk, during the reign of Henry VIII. He, John, died in 1572, aged eighty-four years, and there on the same estate the descendants still live; Sir Robert-Jacob B. being now, or was some years ago when I visited England, member of Parliament from that section.

The second question, "What was he?", has been partly answered; a gentleman, a farmer, he was a Puritan and to properly understand the man we must look a little into the period and inquire what it meant to be a Puritan. Anthony B. was born two years after Oliver Cromwell and his whole life was spent in parlous times and yet he lived to the age eighty-three years.

A genealogical survey of the Buxton family in America follows, much of which forms the fruit of Dr. Buxton's personal research:

(I) Anthony Buxton, of England, born in 1601, came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637, and took one of the original town lots of five acres. He died in 1684, when eighty-three years of age, and his will is still to be seen among the old records of Salem. He left a large farm which joined that of Governor Endicott, and the will mentions the hay, grain, cattle, working teams, wagons, ploughs, and farming tools, besides sums of money the neighbors owed him—one of pounds, shilling and pence that Governor Endicott was owing him he gave to his youngest child and daughter, Hannah. With considerable property to dispose of, the first item therein deserves attention, not that it should have been given to the oldest son but that it should be of such trivial import; "I will and bequeath unto my son John the great Bell-metal mortar I brought out of England with me;" but on investigation, this, it seems, would be in those early times the family grist-mill, in which was ground or pounded fine the parched corn for their bread. His wife was named Elizabeth, and they had the following children: John, Elizabeth, Mary, Lydia, Sarah, Hannah and Joseph.

(II) Joseph Buxton, son of Anthony, was born in Salem in 1663, and died in 1745. He and his wife, Esther, had children: Elizabeth, born in 1689; Samuel, of whom forward; James, born in 1693; and John, born in 1696.

(III) Samuel Buxton, son of Joseph, was born in Salem in 1691, and on November 25, 1741, then aged fifty years, bought of Samuel Verry, a tract of land of two hundred acres in Smithfield, Rhode Island, in the northwest corner of the town, "the homestead where Verry had lately dwelt." He brought at least two grown sons with him, all being enumerated in the Road District No. 1 list in 1748, as Samuel, Benjamin, and Samuel, Jr. Samuel died in Smithfield in 1753. His wife Elizabeth

survived him, and married a Mr. Lapham. Samuel Buxton's children were: Benjamin, of whom forward; Samuel, Jr., who married Martha Thompson, and died June 15, 1777; Caleb; Ann; Joseph, who married Sarah Guild in 1752; and Lydia, who married a Mr. Colburn, in 1752.

(IV) Benjamin Buxton, son of Samuel, was born in Salem in 1715, and came with his father to Smithfield, being made freeman in 1744. He belonged to troops raised for the French and Indian wars in 1746. When he died, in 1781, he willed lands in Smithfield, Gloucester and Uxbridge. His children were: James, of whom forward; John, born in 1760; Esther, who married a Mr. Ellet; and Betty.

(V) James Buxton, son of Benjamin, was born in 1745 in Smithfield, where he died in 1817. He married, in 1773, Esther Southwick, of Uxbridge, and their children were: Jonathan, Rufus, Otis, Ruth (Mrs. Mann), David, of whom forward, Elizabeth (Mrs. Albee), Hannah (Mrs. Elliot), and Charity (Mrs. Goldwaite). James Buxton enlisted as ensign on the Worcester Rolls (Vol. 48, File 349), Third Company, Massachusetts Regiment, Fifteenth Regulars, Captain Noah Littlefield, Major Andrew Peters, Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Tupper, Colonel John Baily; served on the "Hudson" under General Lee, and on January 1, 1781, received a captain's commission.

(VI) David Buxton, son of James, born in 1777, married Philadelphia Darling, and died in 1861. He was engaged in farming in North Smithfield, but later, meeting with reverses, moved to Slatersville, where he was employed in the mill. His children were: Pliny, Eliza, Clarissa, James, Sally Ann, Esther, William (a resident of Worcester, Massachusetts), Emily, George (a resident of Togus, Maine; he served in the Seventh R. I. V. I. during the Civil War); Edward, of whom forward, Lewis, and Albert.

(VII) Edward Buxton, son of David, was born in Slatersville, Rhode Island, February 19, 1826. Died January 26, 1908. His father, David Buxton, following the example of nearly the whole neighborhood, had sold his farm and taken his large flock to the factory village, where they were led to believe that they could soon acquire a competence; but this change only marked the decline of many a good family, for while their associates were only of the native stock, a foreigner at that time being unknown in the community, still influences were at work that soon brought deterioration. Among its causes might be mentioned child labor, close confinement in poorly ventilated and lighted rooms, insufficient or inappropriate food, slavish dependence upon overseers, little or no schooling and easy access to the tavern with its allurements of drink, cards and the dance hall; all these were potent for evil. These causes combined with others soon brought about a corruption of those sturdy freeman and yeomen, a weakening of those sterling qualities which had been for generations their chief characteristics.

When a young boy, Edward Buxton came under the influence of a good man who helped him and encouraged him in many ways. Mr. Lockwood was at that time business manager for Mr. Slater and lived in the village. By his advice and example the boy was led to Sunday school, kept out of bad company, taught to save money and directed in some schooling, which was followed later by a course in the Worcester Academy. For when he had scraped together a little money from his savings with what he could borrow, having the approval of his good friend, he left the village forever. He remained at the Academy long enough to be qualified as a teacher and was given a certificate reading: "To whom it may concern! This certifies that Mr. Edward Buxton possesses suitable qualities both moral and intellectual for an instructor in our common schools. Eli Thayer, Worcester Academy, August 12, 1847."

Mr. Buxton married a most excellent girl from a good family. She had good looks, good health, and a rare good sense that proved her worth as a true helpmate for more than fifty years. He left his teaching to try a number of business ventures, with varying success. With a partner who had little money he started a small cotton mill in Holden, Massachusetts, which for a time was quite successful. Then hard times and limited capital caused failure. He tried a milk route and a farm. So that now with quite a family on his hands, he had struggled along, reached forty years of age, and accumulated one thousand dollars. About this time he contracted with the Washburn, Moen Company, or Charles Washburn & Son Company, to supply them

with one particular kind of scrap iron for their rolling mill at Worcester, Massachusetts. Acting as their agent he traveled over New England and the Middle States and at one time went abroad to secure carloads and cargoes to be converted by these mills into merchantable iron. For nearly forty years he was a business man of Worcester, with interests in iron mills, foundries, machine shops, real estate, etc., retiring with a comfortable fortune.

Mr. Buxton was married, May 1, 1848, to Julia C. Coburn, who died in 1900. They had four children: 1. G. Edward, of whom forward. 2. Azro L. D., married Eva Smyth, and has four children: Walter, Philip, Edward, and William. 3. Augustine A., is a graduate of Amherst (Bachelor of Arts) College and Columbia (Bachelor of Laws) University, is an attorney in Kansas City, where he married Nora Lewis, and has one son, Lewis. 4. Clara J., married Professor Robert Fulton, of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

(VIII) G. Edward Buxton, M. D., of whom this biographical record was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, on February 18, 1849, the eldest of the four offspring of Edward and Julia Clarinda (Coburn) Buxton, and a representative of the eighth American generation of the family. His early education was received in the public schools of his natal city, following which he took a special course at the Kentucky University. In January, 1872, he commenced the study of medicine under the expert tutelage of Dr. Walter Burnham of Lowell, Massachusetts, matriculating at the Harvard University Medical School in September of that year for a three years' course. In June, 1874, he successfully passed his second and part of his third year examinations, and in the following September he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City, from which he was fully graduated with the class of 1875, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served his interneship at the Long Island College Hospital, but in the latter part of May received the appointment of resident physician and surgeon of St. Francis' Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in which capacity he served for one year. In June of 1876, he returned to Harvard University, completed his examinations, and took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Following this he went abroad and took a four months' course at the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital of Dublin, Ireland, as a resident. Upon the completion of this course he spent several months of study in various London and Paris hospitals, returning to America and engaging in practice in Kansas City, Missouri, in the winter of 1878. In 1883, he once more went abroad, completed his course in Dublin, receiving the degree of Licentiate in Midwifery, and spent the remainder of that year in Europe. Upon his return to his native land in 1884, he settled at Pawtucket, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1888, during which year he removed to National City, California, where he was a successful practitioner until 1895, when he returned to Providence, Rhode Island, and where he made his home until his death.

Dr. Buxton was a member of the American Medical Association, and read an interesting paper before the San Francisco meeting; member and one-time vice-president and president of the San Diego County, California, Medical Society; was a member of the Missouri State Medical Association; Kansas City District Medical Society; Jackson County, Missouri, Medical Society; Rhode Island State Medical Society; Providence, Rhode Island, Medical Association; one-time adjunct professor of ob-

stetrics in the medical department of Kansas City University's hospital dispensary staff; and a member of the National City, California, Board of Health. Many of Dr. Buxton's medical papers were published in medical journals and society transactions, and he was a frequent contributor to the press upon matters relating to public health.

Fraternally, he held active membership in Harmony Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons; Pawtucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Knights Templar, having been a Past Commander of San Diego Commandery; Palestine Temple, Mystic Shrine; Ancient Order of Foresters; Improved Order of Red Men; Sons of St. George; and Knights of Pythias, of which he was a Past Chancellor Commander. Politically, Dr. Buxton cast his lot with, and his ballot for, the Republican party; while his religious affiliations were given to the Congregational church.

Dr. G. Edward Buxton was married, at Worcester, Massachusetts, on January 10, 1878, to Sarah A. Harrington, a daughter of Benjamin and Lucretia (Flagg) Harrington, of Worcester, Massachusetts. Dr. and Mrs. Buxton were the parents of two sons: G. Edward Buxton, Jr., and Bertram Harrington Buxton. The following notabilia of his sons was compiled by Dr. Buxton, and is herewith given inclusion:

(IX) G. Edward Buxton, Jr., son of Dr. G. Edward Buxton, was born May 13, 1880, in Kansas City, Missouri, and was prepared for college in the Highland Military Academy, at Worcester, Massachusetts, where he graduated captain of the battalion and valedictorian of his class, 1898. He entered Brown University in the fall of that year, and graduated with his class in 1902, taking the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He was a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, the Pi Kappa Society, and president of the Sock and Buskin Club during his last year in college. After finishing his course at Brown University, he was engaged for one year on the reportorial staff of the "Providence Journal." He then entered Harvard Law School, and graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He served nearly eleven years as an officer in the Rhode Island National Guard, entering as a second lieutenant in 1900, and resigning as a major in 1916, to accept a commission as major, infantry, United States Army Reserve. Lt.-Col. G. Edward, Jr. In service during Great World War. Major, 82nd Division, 328th Regiment Infantry, with his battalion in Toul Sector, Marbache Sector, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Was later promoted lieutenant-colonel. Was on commission in Paris that organized American Legion. Was treasurer of Providence Journal Company for eight years and is now vice-president of B. B. & R. Knight Co., Inc., which operates a number of cotton mills in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Married Aline H. Armstrong, of Louisville, Kentucky, 1910, and has one son, Coburn Allen. Member of Masonic Fraternity; of following clubs: P. C. American Legion, Hope, University, Art, Turks Head, and Agawam Hunt.

(IX) Bertram Harrington Buxton, son of Dr. G. Edward, was born June 11, 1883, in Worcester, Massachusetts. His preparation for college was made in the Classical High School of Providence, where he graduated in 1900, and the same year he entered Brown University, taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts with his class in 1904. While at the university he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity and Pi Kappa Society, and in his junior year he was made a key man by election to the Phi Beta Kappa. He entered Harvard Medical School in 1904, graduating in 1908.

Dr. Bertram H. Buxton, specialist in Obstetrics and Gynecology, serving on the Staff of Rhode Island Hospital, of Providence Lying-in Hospital, and of Providence City Hospital. Served in Great World War. Surgeon, rank Captain, 26th Division, 103rd Machine Gun Battalion. Wounded, Chateau-Thierry. Member American Medical Association, Fellow of Rhode Island Medical Society, Providence Medical Society, Boylston Medical So-

ciety, Aesculapian Medical Club. Is a member of Masonic Fraternity and the following clubs: American Legion, University, Agawam Hunt. Married Sarah Alice Elliott, of Hartford, Connecticut, 1912.

(X) Barbara Harrington, Bertram H. Buxton, Jr., and Elliott Anthony, are children of Dr. Bertram H. Buxton.

(X) Coburn Allen Buxton, born 1912, son of G. Edward Buxton, Jr.

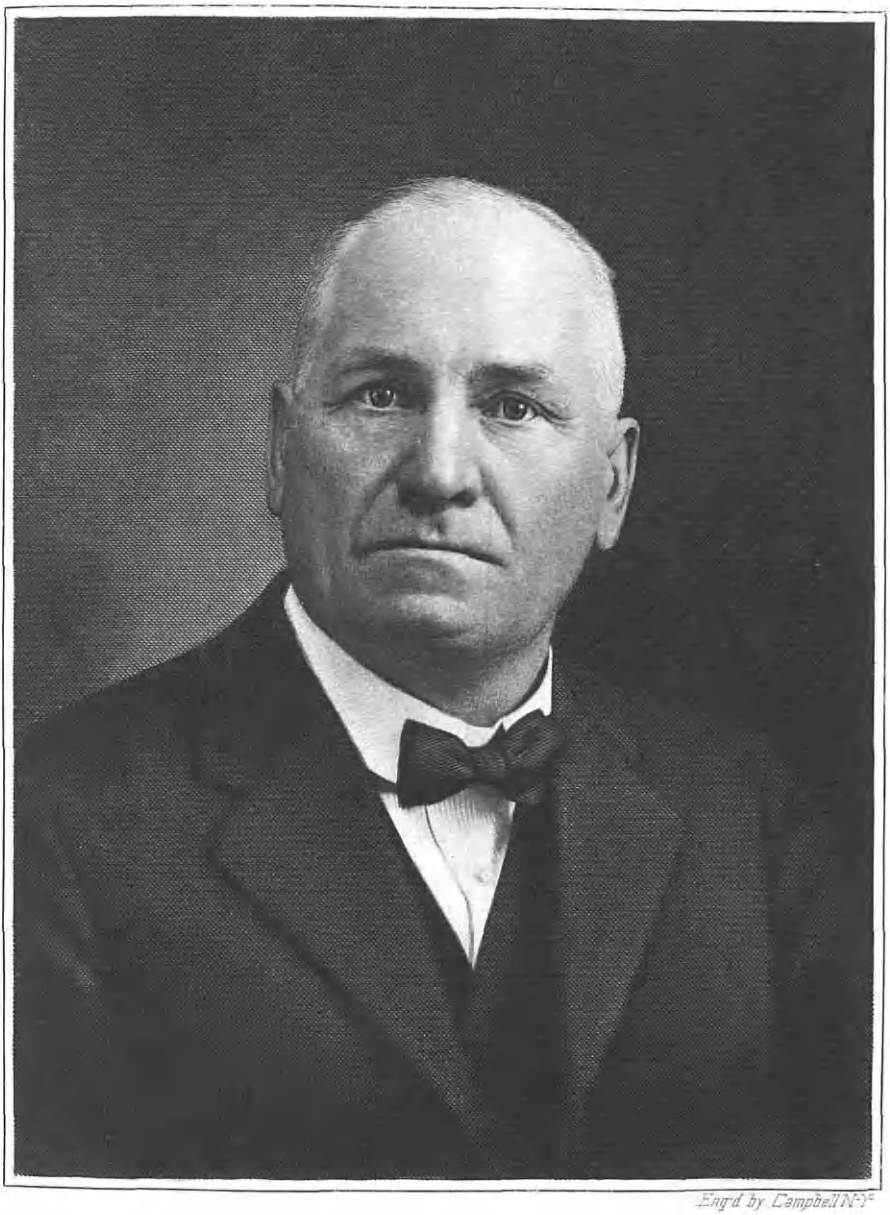
The death of Dr. G. Edward Buxton occurred at his home in Providence, Rhode Island, on January 25, 1925, a few days before his seventy-sixth birthday. His passing lost to America's great medical fraternity a well-known and talented member, to charitable and philanthropic circles a sincere and generous giver of aid, to the civic life of the various communities in which he had lived an upright and valued citizen, and to the Buxton Family Association one of its protagonists, prime movers and most loyal and noteworthy members. The ancient motto of the Buxton family most aptly expresses Dr. Buxton's work and life: "Do it with thy might."

FALCK, Frederick Lawrence,

Soap Manufacturer.

America has certain sons of whom she is justifiably proud; men handicapped by foreign birth and the necessity of making a living in a new country, where they are without influence or capital, but who triumph over all obstacles and make themselves invaluable to the community as successful business men and progressive citizens. Such was the late Frederick Lawrence Falck, prominent soap manufacturer and business man of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. To his conception of service to the public and to his enterprise and perseverance in broadcasting his ideal was due the plant which produced "Old Honesty," a soap which lives up to its name in the estimation of countless housewives.

Frederick Lawrence Falck was born in Bolbrunn, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, April 14, 1870. His father died when he was very young, but his mother lived to be seventy-seven years of age. Mr. Falck supported her for many years, in fact, from the time of her arrival in America, he sent her money regularly until the time of her death. When Mr. Falck emigrated to America, he landed in Pittsburgh, with sixty-five cents as his entire capital, in December, 1884, when he was a mere boy of fourteen. For a short time he found refuge with his sister, who lived in the Spring Garden section of old Allegheny City, now the North Side of Pittsburgh. Though the boy had no money, he had certain inherent traits which were outstanding throughout his business career: namely, his honesty in dealing with all mankind, untiring energy, unswerving devotion to whatever task he had in hand, and the imagination to conceive of better ways of doing tasks and better objectives toward which to work. His education had been completed before he left his native country. His first employment in the new land was as assistant to Henry Beckert, a truck gardener in the Mount Troy district of Allegheny, at a wage of one dollar a week. Mr. Falck soon became a valuable worker at truck gardening. He next secured work as a driver for the Pittsburgh Provision Company, which was in the nature of promotion, whence he passed to the employ of the Central Soap Company, manufacturers of pure laundry and toilet soap, at No. 3018 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh. Here he learned the rudiments of soap making and with his



Engr'd by Campbell N.Y.C

F. L. Falsh

usual aptitude and thoroughness developed shortly into one of the most efficient workers in the establishment. He was very thrifty and far-sighted, saving his money steadily. Opportunity arose for him to purchase a one-fourth interest in the company. In 1897 he was able to take over the entire plant, and he changed the name of the company to F. L. Falck & Company. During the long years of his struggle to put the business on a sound and profitable footing, he had the able assistance of his wife, whom he laughingly called the "and Company" of the firm. Much competition slowed up the progress of the enterprise. Never discouraged, Mr. Falck evolved new ideas in soap manufacture, establishing a brand of soap known as "Old Honesty," which he proposed to distribute direct to the consumer. This product went straight to the homes of residents in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, where the brand became a household word, and Mr. Falck's reputation securely established. "Old Honesty" stamped on a piece of soap, together with the trade name—F. L. Falck & Company—insured the user of the excellent quality of his purchase. The factory, for many years located in the Spring Garden section of Pittsburgh, grew steadily, employed a large group of workers, and some forty field representatives. Mr. Falck was the first soap manufacturer to sell soap chips, now most popular in the whole industry throughout the country. He trained his sons to carry on the business, which was virtually turned over to them in 1923. Mr. Falck then turned his own attentions to real estate and to his other financial interests. He was a director and trustee of the Dollar Savings and Trust Company, to which he was appointed January 18, 1921, and director of the North Side Real Estate Company. He was vice-president of the Pittsburgh Tinware Manufacturing Company, and was joint owner with George Meyer of the Republic Building at the corner of Sandusky and Ohio streets, North Side, Pittsburgh, an eight-story office and store building. His estate, built up solely by his energy and ability, amounted to $600,000 when he died. Death came suddenly to this vigorous and constructive man while he was on a pleasure trip with his wife in Los Angeles, February 10, 1926, when he was still in vigorous middle age.

Keenly alive to the general welfare of the community, Mr. Falck followed the progress of the Republican party with keen interest, although he never sought office. Prominent in the Allegheny Lodge, No. 339, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the North Side of Pittsburgh, of which he was a life-member, he served on the building committee of that body which put through the erection of the new temple. He was also a member of the William Blum Council, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious affiliation was with the Grace Lutheran Church, North Side, Pittsburgh.

In Pittsburgh, November 17, 1895, Frederick Lawrence Falck married Annie Lewandofske, born in Wittenburg, Germany, March 14, 1875, daughter of Joseph and Rosena (Hauck) Lewandofske. She came as a little girl of seven to Pittsburgh with her parents on Christmas Eve, 1882, and was educated in the North Side public schools. Her father was a valued employee for many years with the Standard

Manufacturing Company and later with the Westinghouse Electric Company, dying July 16, 1911, at the age of sixty-nine. Her mother died on April 17, 1923, in her eighty-first year. To Mr. and Mrs. Falck were born: 1. Lawrence J., who married Ida Fisher, by whom he has two children: Ida May, and Lawrence J., Jr. 2. Harry W., who married Minna Lintelman, by whom he has a son, Harry, Jr. 3. Irwin J. 4. Ewalt P. 5. O. H. Samuel, who resides at home with his mother.

Of Mr. Falck, E. R. Baldinger, president of the Dollar Savings and Trust Company, in a memorial to the director so suddenly taken from them, said, in part:

> He was conservative and conscientious in all that he did and was always willing to do what he could to promote the success of the company. His courage and ambition enabled him to overcome many obstacles in his early years, which gained for him a good measure of success in life and the confidence and respect of his associates.

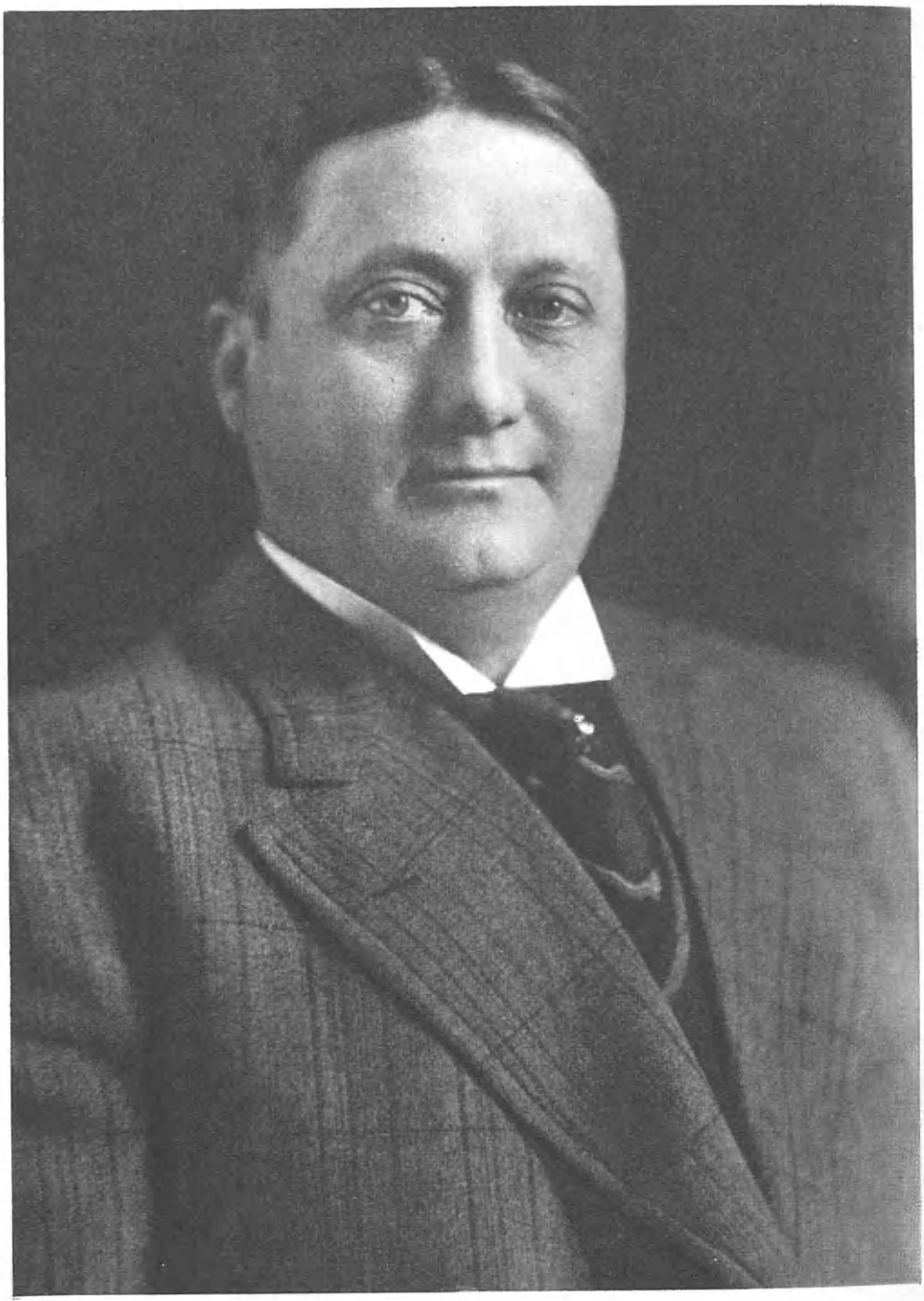
This ably describes a man who always stood ready to do his full duty; who was on the alert to add a wide variety of other responsibilities to his burdens; and who never forgot the difficulties confronting young and ambitious men, a memory which made him a most generous and helpful friend to all he met. He imparted his own courage and faith to those with whom he worked. Fair-minded, he attributed praise where it belonged, giving his wife no small share of the credit for his own success, and recognizing the merit of his own workers. His life-story is an inspiration to young men throughout the country and will extend to them the encouragement which in his life he was so ready to give.

MOORE, John James,

Insurance Executive.

Progress in Chicago, Illinois, owes much to the achievements of such public-spirited citizens as John James Moore and his noted father, James Hills Moore. For his profession the former chose that of insurance, instrumental above all others in humanizing a community and in developing in individuals a sense of responsibility. His own example, that of a man whose happiness was moored close to home, whose character was high and honorable, whose heartiest support was given to institutions like the church, which strengthens and leavens a community, his whole personality, and his entire plan of life inspired many to a nobler conception of life. The firm of Moore, Case, Lyman and Hubbard, with which both men were connected, stood high in the roster of business concerns of which Chicago was proud.

The family is of New England origin. The father, James Hills Moore, was born in Windham, a town of New Hampshire, July 4, 1840, son of Silas and Hannah Moore. Educated in the public schools of Windham and Chester Academy, in 1856 he moved West and continued his studies at Mendota, Illinois, College, until 1859. After two years of employment in the Elgin Bank, in Elgin, Illinois, from 1859 to 1861, he answered the call of his country and took up arms in defense of national unity. He enlisted as a private in the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in July, 1861, was promoted to the rank of quartermaster and first lieutenant of the Seventy-first Illinois Volunteers, and was forced to resign on account of ill health, in September, 1863. Coming then to Chicago,



A. A. Frauenheim

Mr. Moore took a position with the insurance firm of L. D. Olmsted and Company. His ability and application soon brought him a partnership in the firm, which was afterward known as S. M. Moore and Company, later as Moore and James, and finally as Moore, Case, Lyman and Hubbard. The senior partner, Mr. Moore, was president of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association for two years, a member of the Illinois Commandery, Loyal Legion, and an organizer and vice-president of the Union League Club. He particularly enjoyed horse-back riding and stock-farming. James Hills Moore married (first), in Chicago, October 10, 1865, Nancy A. Warner, and (second), April 15, 1889, Julia St. Clair Tuthill.

John James Moore, son of James Hills and Nancy A. (Warner) Moore, was born in Chicago, Illinois, October 27, 1872. He was prepared for college in the Chicago public schools and at the West Division High School, and graduated from Beloit College in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His entire business career was bound up with insurance. His apprenticeship was passed in the general offices of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in Chicago, where he worked for some two years. He then became an insurance broker in the firm of Moore, Case, Lyman and Hubbard, where he built up a large independent clientele and established a reputation for integrity and service which brought him preëminence in the insurance world.

To Mr. Moore, his church was as important as his business. To its varied activities he gave the most whole-hearted and constructive support. After long-continued membership in the First Congregational Church on the West Side of Chicago, he associated himself with the Union church at Glencoe, Illinois, after his removal to that village, and he was a deacon of that organization. He was secretary of the Chicago Congregational Mission and Extension Society for the two years preceding his death and for twenty years treasurer of the Congregational Club of Chicago. He belonged also to the University Club of that city and to the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. His favorite form of diversion, away from home, was his farm at Harvard, Illinois, which bore the name of "Winham Farm." He enjoyed also quiet domestic pleasures, his family, its wide hospitality, his children, his books, and motoring.

On January 11, 1899, at Titusville, Pennsylvania, John James Moore married Jessie Booth, daughter of William and Eugenia (Benedict) Booth, members of a Pennsylvania family. Mrs. Moore survives her husband, as do their children: James Hills Moore (2); Eugenia Booth Moore; and William Booth Moore.

Death came to this gentle and lovable man at the early age of fifty-five, January 11, 1927. He was a man with whom no one could come in contact without feeling better for the meeting and more kindly disposed toward his fellow-men and his own status in life. His very presence compelled friendship. His sunny smile and friendly manner were outward manifestations of an inborn and ingrained kindly nature. He was of that admirable group of Americans who better a community by living and working there.

FRAUENHEIM, August Amandas,

Manufacturer.

Through his constructive association

with important Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, manufacturing enterprises, August Amandas Frauenheim won for himself a place in the economic and industrial history of his country. He was president of the Iron City Sanitary Manufacturing Company and an executive in other outstanding institutions, both financial and civic. His rare combination of enterprise and conservatism proved most useful to his fellow-directors and most beneficial to the community as a whole. He was, moreover, broadminded, far-sighted, and public-spirited.

His father, Edward Frauenheim, was born in Osnabrück, Germany, October 1, 1820, and was well educated, being a school teacher before migrating to the United States, and also employed as a banker in Osnabrück. He arrived in this country on July 4, 1840, in New York City, and found it a land of opportunity. He traveled to Pittsburgh on the old Ohio and Pennsylvania canal. His first work was as carpenter, which soon gave place to a clerkship, and later to association with the grocery business. In 1861 he and Leopold Vilsack engaged in the brewing industry, their holdings becoming the old Iron City Brewing Company of Pittsburgh, which was remarkably successful. Mr. Frauenheim was also president of the Keystone Pump Works, now called the Epping-Carpenter Company, president of the Pittsburgh Commercial Company, and one of the founders of the German National Bank, of which he was a director. Keenly interested in municipal affairs, he represented his ward in council for many years, and for a term or more was treasurer of the Sixteenth Ward School Board. He died June 16, 1891, survived by his widow, Mary (Meyers) Frauenheim, whom he had married in Pittsburgh, in 1851. She was the daughter of Joseph Henry and Anna Mary Meyers, and was born in Germany, September 28, 1832, dying in America on November 22, 1904. Her father, born in Germany, April 13, 1800, died November 4, 1882, having lived in America from November, 1836, until his death, briefly in Baltimore, then in Pittsburgh. His wife was born in Hanover, Germany, December 17, 1809. Their daughter was educated at St. Philomena's School, Fourteenth and Penn streets, and subsequently pursued higher branches of education, and was a sister of Mother M. Evangelista, a learned and famous religieuse, mother-general in the United States of the Sisters of Notre-Dame. It was a devout and charitable household into which Edward Frauenheim married. To him and his wife were born: 1. Florence. 2. Aloysius, who married Catherine Heyl, and they had children: Joseph A., Camille Marie; Harry T.; May Florence; Aloysius; Edward; and Anna Katherine; he was a banker and manufacturer. 3. Mary, who married W. A. Heyl. 4. Rose. 5. Clara Josephine, who married J. J. O'Reilly. 6. Edward J., who married Marie Antoinette Vilsack. 7. August Amandas, of further mention. 8. Clementine, who married William N. Epping.

August Amandas Frauenheim, son of Edward and Mary (Meyers) Frauenheim, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1866. His early education was received in the St. Augustine Parochial School of the old Lawrenceville Section of Pittsburgh, at Duquesne University, in the same city, and at St. Vincent's Academy, at Latrobe, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with honors. His first activity in

the business world was in connection with a grain concern. He soon entered his father's office and later became a member of the Iron City Brewing Company, of which his father had been an original founder. When, after the death of the father, the company was consolidated with others to form the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, August A. Frauenheim was elected one of its active directors.

Many other enterprises flourished with the advice and assistance of Mr. Frauenheim, whose business ability won broad recognition. He was president of the Epping-Carpenter Pump Company for many years until 1920, when it was consolidated with the Worthington Pump Company. He was a member of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania National Bank of Pittsburgh, of the East Williston Land Company of New York, and, after his resignation as president, was director of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh. One of the organizers of the Iron City Sanitary Manufacturing Company, with factories at Zelienople, Pennsylvania, and offices in the Oliver Building in Pittsburgh, Mr. Frauenheim was elected vice-president and later president of the company, thus serving until his death. He was also a director of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company and of the Duquesne Fire Proofing Company. A great nature-lover, Mr. Frauenheim owned a beautiful stock farm, known as "Rosemount," situated on the Kittanning Pike, on Squaw Run Road, in O'Hara Township, Allegheny County, where fine blooded stock was raised. It was on his farm that Mr. Frauenheim died on August 10, 1921, at the age of fifty-five. He was a director of the Pittsburgh Hospital, a member of the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Pittsburgh Country Club, and the Field Club of Aspinwall. His fraternal affiliations were with the Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 11, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Duquesne Council, Knights of Columbus, in both of which he was a life-member. A staunch Roman Catholic, he was at various times a communicant of St. Augustine Church, St. Joseph's Church, SS. Peter and Paul Church, and at the time of his death, of St. Paul's Cathedral in Pittsburgh.

In that city, on September 11, 1890, August Amandas Frauenheim married Marie A. Dietrich, born in Pittsburgh, November 22, 1869, daughter of Francis S. and Barbara Dierk (Kiefer) Dietrich. The father, born in Moosch, France, June 17, 1836, was for many years engaged in the wholesale and retail meat trade on Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, and is now living in that city at the age of ninety. His wife, whom he married in Pittsburgh, was born in that city August 15, 1842, and died August 15, 1884, survived by three daughters: Margaret, married to Joseph M. O'Donnell, of Pittsburgh; Marie A., widow of Mr. Frauenheim; and Annie Elizabeth, married to Charles H. Dixon, of Pittsburgh; he is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Frauenheim no children were born, but they welcomed into their home and reared with great warmth of devotion Marie L. Moorhead, who is residing with Mrs. Frauenheim now.

Mr. Frauenheim's was the sort of personality and life which cannot be described with meaningless words. His character was strong, yet gentle. He gave untiringly of himself, of his means, of all that was in him, to others. But

more than that, he had the gift of inspiring, for the nobility of his ideals and habits was contagious. He was a part of every constructive movement in Pittsburgh, every upbuilding plan, every common effort to make a bigger and wealthier city, a better country, and happier world.

CAPSHAW, Hulon,

Lawyer.

The Tennessee Society of New York numbers among its membership some of the leading men and women engaged in constructive endeavors in the Metropolis; in the world of the law it includes Hulon Capshaw, a native of Cookeville, Tennessee, who has made notable progress in his profession and taken a highly commendable place in civic affairs since his graduation from the Columbia University Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1916. Few of the States possess more local pride than Tennessee, and wherever her sons go they form themselves into associations for the glorification of the Volunteer State. Thus the Tennessee Society of New York used to bring into its forum such leaders as Robert L. Taylor and Luke Lea, whose discourses on Andrew Jackson, John Sevier, Sam Houston, Andrew Johnson, and other Tennessee leaders regaled large audiences and sent them forth determined to emulate the deeds of these noted men. Older members of the society recall one of the last speeches made by "Fiddling Bob" Taylor early in 1912, shortly before his death, in which he sang the praises of his native "Happy Valley," and exhorted his hearers to carry high through life the proud banner of Tennessee. To men like Hulon Capshaw has fallen the duty of obeying this admonition, and ably have they responded. Although Tennessee, like the other Southern States, pays the price of adherence to the Democratic party principles through forms of proscription imposed by the Republican majority of the East, although in offices where merit rules over politics, she still maintains her position, as witness the fact, to cite only one instance, that two of her sons, James C. Reynolds and Edward T. Sanford, sit on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Hulon Capshaw was born June 2, 1891, at Cookeville, Tennessee, son of Robert Byrd and Alice (Whitson) Capshaw, representatives of an old-established family. His father, born October 13, 1855, attained merited prominence as a lawyer, having risen to the position of chancellor of the fourth chancery district of Tennessee under special appointment by the Governor. The earliest paternal American ancestor, Essex Capshaw, of Scotland and England, came to this country in October, 1740, and settled at Baltimore, Maryland, later immigrating to Virginia, and it is from him that the Tennessee branch of the family sprang.

Mr. Capshaw finished the Cookeville High School in 1909, and after a course of study of two years at the University of Nashville—Peabody College at Nashville—received a diploma in 1911. Matriculating at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, he graduated in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon thereafter, having decided to follow the law, he entered the Law School of Columbia University at New York City, and after his graduation entered the well-known law office of Cravath and Hen-

derson at No. 52 William Street, New York City, in September, 1916. His activities here were cut short, however, by the outbreak of the World War, for the service of which he enlisted as a member of the United States Naval Reserve Force. He first served in the office of Naval Intelligence at New York City, and presently was commissioned as an ensign and assigned to duty coding and decoding official World War radio messages in the Communications Office. After his discharge he became associated with the old New York law firm of Olney and Comstock. He made rapid progress in this connection, but eventually withdrew and went into the practice of the law for himself, where he has done unusually well. Taking an interest in politics, Mr. Capshaw was elected a delegate to the Democratic conventions of 1924, 1925, and 1926, for the election of New York Superior Court judges, and in other ways, principally as a member of the National Democratic Club, he has contributed to good government. He joined the Southern Order of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity in Tennessee, is president of the New York Alumni Chapter thereof, and a member of the board of governors of the New York Fraternity Club, No. 22 East Thirty-eighth Street, which is the headquarters for twenty-one of the leading Greek letter fraternities of the country. He is also a member of the Economic Club; the Southern Society, of which he is secretary; the Tennessee Society, of which he is a trustee; and the Columbia University Alumni Association. Professionally, he is a member of the Lawyers' Club. In religious affairs he is connected with the Laymen's Club of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine. In fraternal order circles he is a member of Roome Lodge, No. 246, of the Free and Accepted Masons. He is unmarried.

An interesting circumstance of Mr. Capshaw's career may be noted here, as a reminder of the filial friendship between Damon and Pythias. The father, desiring that his sons should be thrown constantly together for the mutual benefits to be derived from the association, held Coran P. Capshaw, the elder brother, in check by sending him into business a year or two so Hulon Capshaw could catch up with him in studies. When the boys were even, they attended college and law school classes together. This worked out particularly well in view of the fact that when Coran returned to academic halls he possessed the sobering influence of contact with the world, to which his younger brother reacted most favorably. Coran P. Capshaw practices law in New York City, resides here and is remembered by radio devotees through a number of talks he has made on legal subjects, particularly wills and estates.

LATHAM, William Gordon,

Industrial Executive.

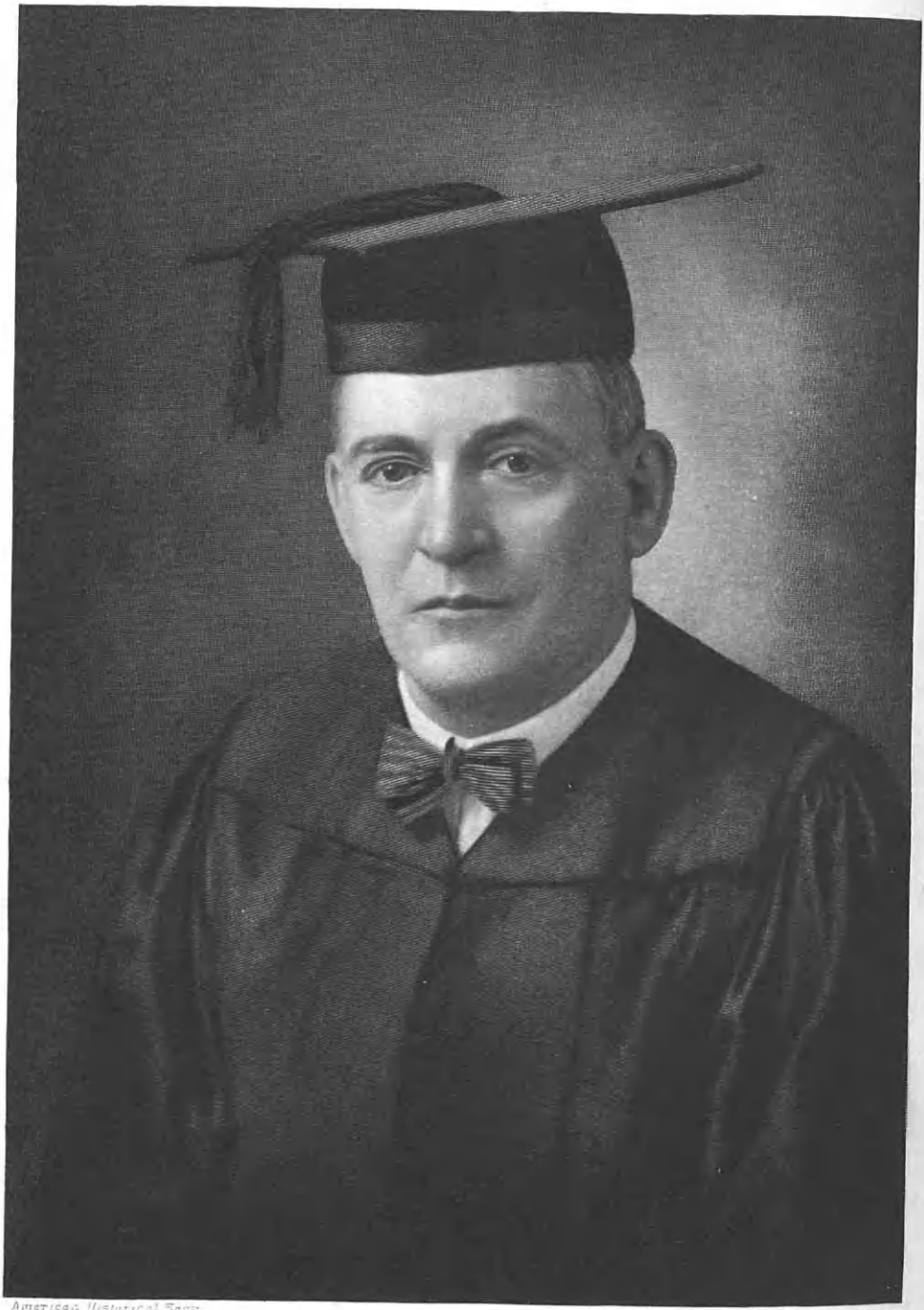
Conspicuous among that class of men who constitute one of the special assets of the industrial activities for which the Empire State, among other things, is famous, is William Gordon Latham, vice-president of the well-known corporation, the Fort Orange Paper Company, of Castleton on Hudson, New York, and who is also a leader in financial and social circles of Rensselaer County.

Mr. Latham comes of English ancestry, a direct descendant of Lewis Latham, who lived at the family seat in Lancashire, England. William Latham, son of

Lewis, was a passenger on the historic "Mayflower," and lived in Plymouth Colony until 1623, in Duxbury, Massachusetts, until 1637, and in Marshfield, Massachusetts, until 1648. Robert Latham, son of William, married Susanna Winslow, daughter of John and Mary (Chilton) Winslow. Susanna (Winslow) Latham's grandmother was the Mary Chilton, who is said to have been the first white woman to set foot on Plymouth Colony soil. Captain William Latham, son of Robert and Susanna (Winslow) Latham, married Mary Avery, daughter of Colonel Ebenezer and Dorothy (Park) Avery, of Connecticut. They were the parents of four sons: Robert, Thomas, John, and Dickey. The son, last-mentioned, removed to the northern part of New York upon attaining his majority, while the three other sons removed from New York to Virginia. Robert Latham became a Baptist minister in the South, and had sons, Thomas, John, and Robert. Thomas and John settled in Prince William County, Virginia, while Robert made his home in Culpepper County, in that State. The old Latham homestead, still occupied, was built at the time Thomas and John took up their residence in Prince William County, and where they remained. It was here that there was born John Wilbur Latham, son of Thomas, and father of William Gordon Latham.

John Wilbur Latham married Mary Hart, and they lived in the old family homestead in Prince William County. They became the parents of five children: Mabel, John, Edna, Carroll, and William Gordon, of whom further.

William Gordon Latham was born in Woolsey, Virginia, February 22, 1896. Having received his early training in public and private schools, he entered the Central High School of Washington, District of Columbia, from which he was graduated at the age of fifteen years. He then took a course of study at the Western Home School, Cazenova, Virginia, where he completed his education. He was an apt and thorough student, and was equipped beyond most youths of his age to go out into the business world and earn his own livelihood. Leaving school in 1912, at the age of sixteen, he went to Castleton on Hudson, New York, where he joined the employed force at the Fort Orange Paper Company. He had determined to make the paper industry his life-work, and he was eager to begin by binding himself as an apprentice to learn the different processes of manufacture. His persistence, and the encouragement given by his superiors, carried him through every department of the mill, so that it might be said that he actually developed, or grew up, with the business. On all sides he was looked upon as an unusually capable student of the paper-making craft, and he exhibited qualities which impressed the executives of the company so favorably that, at the end of five years' connection with the plant, he was appointed its superintendent. His rise had been most rapid, and was esteemed the more so because of the extremely young age at which he had arrived at so important a post. But he was destined to make still further progress, and to become a member of the company's organization. So efficiently did he discharge the duties of the superintendency, that three years after his assumption of that place, he was elected to the vice-presidency, to membership



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Talliessin C. Jenkins, M. D.

on the board of directors and in the executive committee of the Fort Orange Paper Company. It is needless to recount that he has become an influential figure in the operation of that concern, being classified as one of the best informed men in the trade in the country, and also enjoys a very wide and valued acquaintance among his contemporaries in the industry. In the Castleton community, Mr. Latham has assumed his place in its multiform endeavors in a truly coöperative spirit. He is a director of the Castleton Building, Savings and Loan Association, and is the president, treasurer, and a director of Ingalls and Company of Castleton.

With the entry of the United States in the World War, Mr. Latham at once began to train for participation in the service of the government in some capacity. He joined the Home Defense Reserve Company of Castleton, being elected first lieutenant, in which position he served for about one year. In March, 1918, he enlisted in the United States Army, and was assigned to the training camp at Oswego, New York, whence he was ordered to Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York. He was next attached to the Thirty-eighth Regiment, United States Heavy Artillery, at Camp Eustis, Virginia, and embarked for overseas at Fort Stuart, November 8, 1918. He was destined to suffer one of the greatest disappointments of his career, for three days after his ship sailed from the American port, the Armistice was signed, the war ended, and his period of service technically closed without his ever having been permitted to get into action in the theater of the struggle on foreign soil. The vessel was then in mid-ocean, and it was recalled to home waters by wireless from the United States Government. Mr. Latham received his honorable discharge at Fort Hamilton, New York, in December, 1918.

With the fraternal life of Albany and Rensselaer counties, Mr. Latham is prominently identified; a member and trustee of Sunnyside Lodge, No. 731, Free and Accepted Masons, of Castleton on Hudson; a member of the Sovereign Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; and of Cyprus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Albany, New York. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club, and the Albany Country Club. He has his religious fellowship with the Dutch Reformed Church at Castleton on Hudson.

William Gordon Latham married, February 28, 1920, Dorothy Morris, of Albany, daughter of William Tremaine and Jean (Davis) Morris. Mr. and Mrs. Latham are the parents of two daughters: Jean Greer, born January 24, 1922; and Lila, born April 13, 1925.

William Gordon Latham is helping to make one of the noblest of industries a powerful agent in the achievement of great strides in human progress; and by the same token he is a co-builder and patron of the interests in the community with which he is so closely and popularly concerned.

JENKINS, Dr. Talliessin C.,

Chiropractor.

To that honorable confraternity of physicians, who help humanity with the wisdom of their hands, belonged the late Talliessin C. Jenkins, M. D., noted chiro-

practor of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His boundless ambition led him to cultivate a natural gift for healing along various lines until he reached the pinnacle of the special branch of his profession known as chiropractic, where his knowledge was enriched by training in general medicine and bio-chemistry, as well as osteopathy. Likewise he cultivated his unusual gifts in music, oratory, and understanding of the out-of-doors. A man of rare personal charm and deep humanitarianism, he ranked as one of the foremost healers of his locality.

Talliessin C. Jenkins was born in South Wales, November 28, 1879, son of David and Mary (Davies) Jenkins, both natives of Wales. They came to America after their marriage in their native land, and both became prominent in the coal regions of Eastern Pennsylvania, near Scranton. The father, a mine superintendent, was a lay preacher of great popularity among the Welsh worshippers of his neighborhood. The mother was possessed of a healing power almost miraculous, and her ministering aid was constantly in demand by her suffering neighbors. From her the lad inherited this humanitarian trait. When only fourteen years of age, he substituted for his mother when she was unable to go on errands of mercy, and his curative power was equal to hers. Naturally he determined to become a physician. Brought to America in early infancy, he received his public school education near Scranton, in the anthracite coal regions. While he was employed as a young man in various capacities in order to earn a livelihood, he kept in sight the ultimate goal and attended night school regularly. He was employed for a time in Pittsburgh with the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, in their South Side mills. Later he became a typesetter on the Pittsburgh "Dispatch." He supplemented his night school work with correspondence courses with the Scranton Correspondence School, and entered the office of Dr. Beckham in Pittsburgh in order to learn chiropractic. Receiving his diploma, he established himself in an office on Liberty Avenue in the downtown section of Pittsburgh, whence he later removed to the East Liberty Section, with an office on the Baum Boulevard. After several successful years there, Dr. Jenkins opened an office in the Homewood Section, on Gerritt Street. He was one of the most widely known and prominent chiropractic practitioners in Pittsburgh, with a wide clientele. It was characteristic of Dr. Jenkins to continue his studies and the broadening of his spheres of usefulness. He took a course of study in bio-chemic medicine at the University of Arts and Sciences in Clairton, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in January, 1926, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He also completed a post-graduate course in the American School of Naturopathy, which acquainted him with osteopathic practice. When death so suddenly snatched him away, on September 16, 1926, at the early age of forty-seven, when he was just reaching the height of his professional possibilities and achievements, he was just ready to open a clinic for the extension of his practice. His inborn aptitude for healing, his long and arduous years of preparation for his profession, and his accomplishments in the way of helping others brought him a widespread fame and a constantly growing reputa-

tion. He was president of the Pittsburgh branch of the Bio-Chemical Medical Association of America at the time of his death, and for a time he served the American School of Naturopathy as State treasurer. His religious affiliation in later years was with the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he turned from his early membership in the Welsh Congregational Church. He loved nature and particularly enjoyed long, quiet walks alone in the country. Possessed of an excellent and well-trained voice, he sang well, loved good music, and was an eloquent orator, traits inherited from his Welsh ancestry. He studied oratory in Byron King's School of Oratory in Pittsburgh.

At Noblestown, Pennsylvania, Dr. Talliessin C. Jenkins married, August 25, 1922, Betty Jean Craig, who was a highly trained business woman, with a master's degree from the Naturopathy School in New York City, and who was an admirable assistant and helpmate to her husband. A daughter of Samuel Boggs Craig, son of James S. and Elizabeth (McConnell) Craig, and of Clara Mable (Davidson) Craig, daughter of Dr. James Edward and his wife, Celesta Augusta (Bailey) Davidson, she inherited her liking for medicine from her father, a druggist, and her grandfather, a prominent physician, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Jenkins was born in Noblestown, where she attended public school and graduated from the McDonald High School. She later completed a business course at Reno Business College in Pittsburgh, and later still, received her diploma from the Naturopathy School in New York when the graduating exercises were held at the Hotel Commodore.

Dr. Jenkins was liked, indeed, admired, for what he was: an efficient physician with a winning personality and a genuine talent for sincere sympathy and speech. He remained in touch with the patients of his earlier years, retaining their friendship along with his host of later clients and friends. He was generous with time and skill. His eloquence and musical gifts, moreover, added greatly to the happiness of those with whom he passed his leisure hours. He made the world the better and happier for his passing this way.

BRAYTON, Charles A.,

Manufacturer.

The Brayton family, of which Charles A. Brayton, deceased, president of the Standard Car Wheel Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, was a leading member, was established in America by Francis Brayton, who in 1643, was made a freeman at Portsmouth, Rhode Island. One of his descendants, Thomas Brayton, married Ruby Johnson, born in 1774, deceased at Cleveland in 1853, who in 1832 brought her two sons and a daughter to Cleveland from Welna, Jefferson County, New York. One of these sons, Dr. Charles David Brayton, was noted as a physician with offices at No. 27 Superior Street, Cleveland. The daughter, Mary Brayton, remained unmarried. The third child, Henry F. Brayton, became a bookkeeper for the Bank of Cleveland and a pioneer fire insurance representative there. He married Charlotte Gilbert, sister of Dr. Brayton's wife, and member of a New York family which originated in Brittany, France. He died in 1888, at the age of forty-five; his chil-

dren were: Henry Gilbert Brayton, deceased; Isabelle, deceased; Justine, married William Bryan, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Jean, married Harry Smith, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Charles A. Brayton, prominent in business, club and social life of Cleveland, was born in that city, September, 1875, son of Charles A. Brayton, Sr., and Caroline (Bingham) Brayton, both representatives of old and prominent Cleveland families. Charles A. Brayton, Sr., was a son of David Brayton, and his wife, a daughter of William Bingham, founder of the W. Bingham Hardware Company. Mr. Brayton became the founder of the Mahr and Brayton Foundry Company, which later became the Standard Car Wheel Company, of which he was president at the time of his death. He was a leading Clevelander, president of the Gentlemen's Driving Club and a typical gentleman of the old school. His widow died in 1921; they had two children: 1. William Bingham Brayton, who died in Buffalo, New York, August 1, 1926. 2. Charles A. Brayton, of whom further.

Charles A. Brayton, son of Charles A. and Caroline (Bingham) Brayton, received his early education at the Cleveland Military Academy, at Dr. Taft's School at Watertown, Connecticut; and University School, at Cleveland, Ohio. After these preparatory courses he matriculated at Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut, where he was a member of the Alpha Delta Psi, and a Key man, and from which institution he was graduated in 1899. Thereupon he entered the business of his father, and at the death of his father was elected president of the Standard Car Wheel Company, to the advancement of which he contributed much. He was a man of broad views, fine education, and deep human sympathy, whose efforts in life went far beyond mere money-making toward the advancement of his fellowman. He consequently made friends easily, like his honored father, and the news of his passing was received throughout Cleveland with keen regret. The family for many generations had been members of the Old Stone Church, and it was in this edifice that Mr. Brayton worshipped. He was a member of the Roadside Club, the Chagrin Valley Hunt Club, the Tavern Club, the Country Club of Cleveland, and the Union Club.

Charles A. Brayton married, in September, 1901, Alice Clarke, daughter of William E. and Caroline (Newton) Clarke, of Cleveland, and their union was blessed with three children: 1. Caroline Elizabeth, married Edward P. Prescott. 2. David Bingham, married Martha King. 3. John Clarke.

The death of Mr. Brayton occurred at Cleveland, October 15, 1922, and "Cleveland Topics" paid him this deserved tribute:

> Grandson of David Brayton and William Bingham, he represented two of Cleveland's oldest families and stood for what was best in each of them. His high sense of honor, quick sympathies, kindly judgments and gift of merry comradeship will make his memory immortal to all who knew him.

TEN EYCK, Peter Gansevoort,

Farmer and Consulting Engineer.

To the present-hour Nation-wide and multiplied project of expansion in all industrial concerns, of the phenomenal increase of public resource and utility, and of the abundance of enlightenment

in matters regarding general education and patriotism, Peter Gansevoort Ten Eyck has dedicated his commanding abilities; and through his active membership and official guidance in many societies and federations, he is widely recognized as a minute-man at the advancing front of American affairs of business and finance of the most practical type. Mr. Ten Eyck is one of those dynamic factors in public life that have been found most thoroughly fitted to herald the presence of progressive elements in business and educational matters, and leadership and directorship therein are his prerogative.

As one traces throughout the generations the surname Ten Eyck, its continuous association is discernible with foremost of the events that have secured the establishment of the American State, whether in the founding of pioneer settlement, in the adoption of patriotic causes and their defence, and through official guidance, in the maintenance of the civic standards of the National life. The line of descent from the first arrival in America possessing the paternal name is as follows:

(I) Coenradt Ten Eyck, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, about 1638. He settled at New Amsterdam, and was a tanner by trade. He died in 1687. He married Maria Boele, and they were the parents of eleven children, of whom was Jacob, of whom further.

(II) Jacob Ten Eyck, son of Coenradt and Maria (Boele) Ten Eyck, established the family homestead in Albany, New York. He married Gertruy Coeymans.

(III) Coenradt Ten Eyck, son of Jacob and Gertruy (Coeymans) Ten Eyck, was born in 1678, and died in 1753. He married Gertje Van Schaik.

(IV) Jacob Ten Eyck, son of Coenradt and Gertje (Van Schaik) Ten Eyck, was born in 1705, and died in 1793. He was mayor of Albany in 1748; judge of the Court of Common Pleas; was a patriot in the Revolution; commissioner of Indian affairs; and in 1775 was a member of the Committee of Safety. He married Katherine Cuyler.

(V) Abram J. Ten Eyck, son of Jacob and Katherine (Cuyler) Ten Eyck, was born in 1743, and died in 1824. He married Annetje Lansing. Abram J. Ten Eyck served in the American Revolution as lieutenant of the Third Company, of Albany.

(VI) Anthony Ten Eyck, son of Abram J. and Annetje (Lansing) Ten Eyck, was a member of the Fourth Regiment, Albany County, in the American Revolution; member of the New York State Senate eight years; judge of the county of Rensselaer; and a member of the Convention in 1787, which ratified the Constitution of the United States. He lived at Schodack, New York. He married Maria Egberts.

(VII) Coenradt A. Ten Eyck, son of Anthony and Maria (Egberts) Ten Eyck, was born in 1789, and died in 1845; he was sheriff, and later County Clerk of Albany County. He married his cousin, Hester Gansevoort, daughter of Jacob Ten Eyck, judge of the Albany County Court.

(VIII) Abraham Cuyler Ten Eyck, son of Coenradt A. and Hester (Gansevoort) Ten Eyck, whose death is recorded in 1897, was a gentleman farmer. He started for California in 1849, arrived there in 1850, was shipwrecked in Golden Gate Harbor, and was one of nineteen saved out of one hundred and twenty-five pas-

sengers. He served as city marshal of Albany, and was United States Marshal under President Grover Cleveland. He married Margaret Matilda Haswell, who was born in 1837, daughter of Henry Burhans and Elizabeth (Trowbridge) Haswell; granddaughter of John and Mary (Burhans) Haswell; and great-granddaughter of John and Mary (Holiday) Haswell.

(IX) Peter Gansevoort Ten Eyck was born November 7, 1873, in Bethlehem, New York, and he attended the district school at Normansville, New York, the public schools of Albany, and the Albany Boys' Academy; and during 1892-1895, he studied civil engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. He began his professional career as an engineer and was given charge of the designing of a layout for Beaver Park, Albany; and making a specialty of railway signalling, he was afterwards an expert signal engineer, continuing in that profession for fifteen years. From 1896 to 1903, Mr. Ten Eyck was variously employed in the signal department of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway, and he eventually received the appointment of signal engineer for the New York Central lines. He was successively chief engineer, treasurer, general manager, and vice-president of the Federal Railway Signal Company, at Albany, continuing in the joint capacity. At the same time, he invented many signal devices for this company, and which are now in general use throughout the country, among recent patents being one that covers the intricate circuits of an electric locking system. He is a member of the board of directors of the National Commercial Bank and Trust Company, and a trustee of the Albany City Savings Bank.

Mr. Ten Eyck's many business and public utility affiliations are inclusive of the following-named: he is vice-president of the New York State Agricultural Society; president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation; delegate from New York State in 1917 to Chicago Convention, which organized the American Farm Bureau Federation, of which he is a member; former trustee of the Experimental Station at Geneva, New York, and member of the Grange; past president and director of the executive committee of the New York State Automobile Association; director and past president of the Albany County Agricultural Society and Exposition; member of the executive committee of the Albany County Farm Bureau; director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; director Hudson River Navigation Corporation; and is a trustee of the New York State Agricultural School at Cobleskill. He served as representative in the Sixty-third Congress, from 1913 to 1915, from the Twenty-eighth New York District, and in that body he was a member of the roads, library, and accounts committees; and in the Sixty-seventh Congress, 1921 to 1923, He was a member of the committee on agriculture and a member of the joint Committee of Agricultural Inquiry. He was chairman of the Deeper Hudson General Committee, chairman of the Executive Deeper Hudson Committee, and he is a director of the New York State Waterways Association, of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, and the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, and a member of the New York State Canal Survey

Commission. In 1912, he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, in Baltimore, Maryland. He is prominent in urging the project to deepen Hudson River and to make Albany a seaport; and during his term in Congress he secured the insertion of a clause in the River and Harbor Act authorizing an estimate and survey for a twenty-seven foot channel to tidewater at Troy, in the Hudson River.

During the World War, Mr. Ten Eyck was a leader in all patriotic movements; he was a member of Draft Board No. 4, of Albany; was chairman of the transportation committee of Home Defense, at Albany; member of the executive committee of the Albany County Chapter of the American Red Cross; chairman of the war membership drive securing 36,000 members in Albany County; member of the executive committee that organized to promote enlistment in the United State Navy at the beginning of the war; chairman of the business Liberty Loan Committee of One Hundred, of Albany County; regional director of the National Highway Transport Committee in the State of New York; member of the Council of National Defence; and chairman of the highway transportation committee of the New York State Defence Council.

Mr. Ten Eyck is besides a member of the executive committee of the Albany Historical and Art Society; a charter member of the Saratoga Battlefield Association, Incorporated; Past Regent of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution; vice-president of the Holland Society of New York; director of the Hudson Valley Federated Chamber of Commerce; vice-president and trustee of the Memorial Hospital; past president and director of the Albany Chamber of Commerce; member of the New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association; member of the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards; member of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress; member of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Alumni Association; former president of the Albany Academy Alumni Association; American Railway Engineering Association; Old Guard Third Signal Corps, Third Brigade, New York National Guard; Railway Signal Association.

Fraternally, Mr. Ten Eyck is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Delta Phi College Fraternity; and of Albany Automobile Club, of which he is a former president; Albany and Fort Orange clubs, of which he is a director and past president; University Club; Albany Country Club; Wolfert's Roost Country Club; Albany Burns Club; Transportation Club; National Democratic Club; and the Albany Yacht Club. He is a communicant and a trustee of the Madison Avenue Dutch Reformed Church.

Peter Gansevoort Ten Eyck married, April 15, 1903, Bertha Floretta Dederick. (See Dederick VII.) She was born July 31, 1875, in Albany, New York, daughter of Peter Kells and Marietta (Michael) Dederick. They are the parents of one son, Peter Gansevoort Dederick Ten Eyck, born April 3, 1905, at Yonkers, New York.

(The Dederick Line).

Bertha Floretta (Dederick) Ten Eyck is descended from the following ancestry:

(I) John Christopher Dederick, married Anna Maria Winnegar.

(II) Christian (1) Dederick, son of John Christopher and Anna Maria (Winnegar) Dederick, married Sophia Reisler.

(III) Christian (2) Dederick, son of Christian (1) and Sophia (Reisler) Dederick, was born in 1752, and died in 1811. He married Katherine Tiel, who was born in 1751.

(IV) William Dederick, son of Christian (2) and Katherine (Tiel) Dederick, was born in 1778, and died in 1831. He married Cathrine Michael, who was born in 1782, and died in 1828.

(V) Philip Dederick, son of William and Cathrine (Michael) Dederick, was born in 1806, and died in 1887. He married Anna Maria Kells, who was born in 1810, and died in 1892.

(VI) Peter Kells Dederick, son of Philip and Anna Maria (Kells) Dederick, was born in 1838, and died in 1911. He was an Albany capitalist and an inventor. He married Marietta Michael, who was born in 1843, and died in 1923.

(VII) Bertha Floretta Dederick, daughter of Peter Kells and Marietta (Michael) Dederick, was born July 31, 1875, in Albany, New York. She married Peter Gansevoort Ten Eyck (see Ten Eyck IX).

VOSKAMP, John Rudolph,

Wholesale Grocer.

Illustrative of the high ideals of service inspiring the best American business houses, is a wholesale grocery firm of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which has for sixty-four years prospered there—B. H. Voskamp's Sons, Incorporated, its present title. Of this the late president was John Rudolph Voskamp, son of the founder. His forty years of active association with this line of business made him an authority on the wholesale merchandising of foodstuffs. He stood, as had all the members of his family, for stability, integrity, and genuineness, and he widely extended the patronage of his company through his indefatigable efforts, his splendid energy emanating from a strong and vigorous body, and a kindliness and affability which won him friends wherever he did business.

John Rudolph Voskamp was born at No. 2023 Centre Avenue, Pittsburgh, October 7, 1869, son of B. H. and Eliza (Wittop) Voskamp. The father, born in Bramsche, Hanover, Germany, April 11, 1827, came to America in 1848, the year so many German liberals sought freedom of action in the New World. He settled the next year in Pittsburgh, where, in 1853, he started a small retail grocery on Wylie Avenue and Chatham Street. Ten years later the prosperity which came to him through the exercise of efficiency and thoroughness and good judgment enabled him to establish, in 1863, the wholesale grocery and flour firm of Seghmeyer and Voskamp. In 1872, this concern became B. H. Voskamp and Company. The head of this enterprise was one of the staunch business men of the section, a director of the old German National Bank, and connected with other business concerns. He served two terms in the city council from the old Eleventh Ward and was one of the staunch members of the First German Lutheran Church, of Pittsburgh. He died October 13, 1899. B. H. Voskamp was the father of four children by his first marriage: Elizabeth, Mary, Anna, and William H. Voskamp. He married (second) Eliza Wittop, and they had four children:

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John R. Voorhees

John Rudolph, of whom further; Charles W., Harry A., and Regina.

A good grammar and high school education was afforded John Rudolph Voskamp, in the schools of his native city. After graduating from the old Central High School, at the age of eighteen he entered the wholesale grocery business of his father. The location was at Nos. 1011-13 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh. There the young man learned every detail of the business under the careful tutelage of his experienced father. He remained a wholesale grocer all his life and won recognition throughout the whole of Western Pennsylvania as a leader in that line. When the father died in 1899, Mr. Voskamp and his brothers succeeded to the business, the name of which was changed to B. H. Voskamp's Sons. This outgrew the Liberty Street quarters, and moved, May 1, 1903, to a more spacious position at Penn Avenue and Eleventh Street. Success over a period of fifteen years led, in 1918, to a consolidation of this long-established enterprise with another of equal age, that of Thomas C. Jenkins, founded in 1863. The new firm thus growing out of the two old ones was called the Thomas C. Jenkins Company, and located in the Terminal Warehouse on the South Side of Pittsburgh. In 1920, this firm was absorbed by B. H. Voskamp's Sons, Incorporated, with John R. Voskamp as president, and moving spirit. This corporation was one of the largest wholesale food merchandisers in the United States, growing out of two great enterprises, as it did. Mr. Voskamp's was the guiding hand that steered the large enterprise smoothly and successfully through the difficult years of the World War. His vigorous constitution and splendid health, his well-poised and kindly disposition, his sterling honesty and integrity — all these were factors, along with his intimate and comprehensive knowledge of his trade, in the success he enjoyed and that reflected by the company.

Such a schedule of life was too exacting to admit of many diversions. Mr. Voskamp was a director of the Homewood Peoples Bank and a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and also served as chairman of the marketing committee of the chamber; a member of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, and was keenly interested in all civic affairs, but he sought no public office. His clubs were the Pittsburgh Field, and the Iron City Fishing, of which latter he was a director. Mr. Voskamp was a member and a deacon of the Third Presbyterian Church at South Negley and Fifth avenues, Pittsburgh, active in all its endeavors, and particularly in the Oxford Bible Class. His fraternal affiliations were with Homewood Lodge, No. 635, Free and Accepted Masons; Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of Pittsburgh, with the thirty-second degree; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In Pittsburgh, June 16, 1897, John Rudolph Voskamp married Charlotte Beehner, daughter of Martin and Anna Marie (Repp) Beehner. Her father was one of the early settlers of the Squirrel Hill Section of Pittsburgh, in what is known now as the Greenfield and Hazelwood districts. Children: 1. Anna Marie, now the wife of Dr. Ray M. McNulty, of Pittsburgh, by whom she has a daughter,

Marcella McNulty. 2. John Beehner, of Selma, Alabama, a graduate of the Agricultural Department of the Pennsylvania State College, now engaged in the work he loves—of farming an eight-hundred-acre plantation.

Death came to Mr. Voskamp after a brief illness of two weeks, January 25, 1927, when he was less than fifty-eight years old. It is typical of a man of his generous public spirit and unquenchable energy that the illness, which proved fatal attacked him when he was working on a drive for the Presbyterian Hospital of Pittsburgh, an institution in which he took a keen interest. In his own line, Mr. Voskamp was of unique distinction, for he combined so many unusual personal excellencies with his fine business qualifications. His bodily vigor and perfect health, supplemented by great energy, enabled him to absorb more hard work than any other six men. At the same time he was a home-loving man who adored his wife, daughter, and son. As his affability and good spirits won the liking of all men, so his good sense and inflexible honesty won their respect. Pittsburgh and all that section of the State were fortunate to list among business leaders so exemplary a man.

DeKAY, James,

Merchant Marine Master.

One of the most picturesque figures in this country, a man who in his ninety-two years had participated in its marvelous development by sea and land, on the Atlantic, in California during the gold rush days, in the interior of the country during the railroad building days, was James DeKay, of Providence, Rhode Island. He came of a family of great maritime traditions. His grandfather, Henry Eckford, "the father of naval architecture in America," with Donald McKay designed and built the first great American clipper ships, at the time the fastest in world, which brought to this country its brief maritime supremacy. Among Eckford's ships were Colonel John Jacob Astor's "Beaver," a China tea clipper, and the "Ohio," built in 1820 for the American navy. Henry Eckford died in Constantinople in 1838, where he was naval architect for the Turkish government. The father of James DeKay, the late Dr. James E. DeKay, was internationally famous as a naturalist and the author of several authoritative books on botanical subjects.

James DeKay was born in New York in 1834. In that city he spent his early boyhood and acquired a preliminary education. In 1848, when he was nearly fifteen, he signed as cabin boy on the steamship "California" for a voyage 'round the Horn to San Francisco. The ship reached port just after the gold rush of '49. Mr. DeKay remained there for several years, returning to New York ultimately by way of the Isthmus of Panama. For nine years thereafter, he sailed the seas as mate on sailing vessels engaged in the Atlantic trade. Among his charges were the "William Tell" and the "White Squall." At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the United States Navy as an acting master, serving on the monitors that maintained the blockade outside Jamestown. At the close of the war, in 1865, Mr. Dekay resigned from the navy and retired from the seas. Again he sought adventure, this time in the West, where he was employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee &

St. Paul Railroad in constructing its first road through Wisconsin. Wisconsin held him for fifteen years. He once owned a mill there, then a farm. In 1880 he returned to New York, where he served as superintendent of the State trade schools for several years. In 1887, he retired from active life, and for the last forty-five years of his eventful career lived during a large part of the year at his summer place on Buzzards Bay, near New Bedford. He died November 2, 1925.

James DeKay married Laura Tompkins, granddaughter of Daniel D. Tompkins, former governor of New York State, and vice-president of the United States. He is survived by the daughter with whom he resided, Mrs. James Richardson, and two sons: James E. and William W. DeKay.

DITTMAR, Otto Louis,

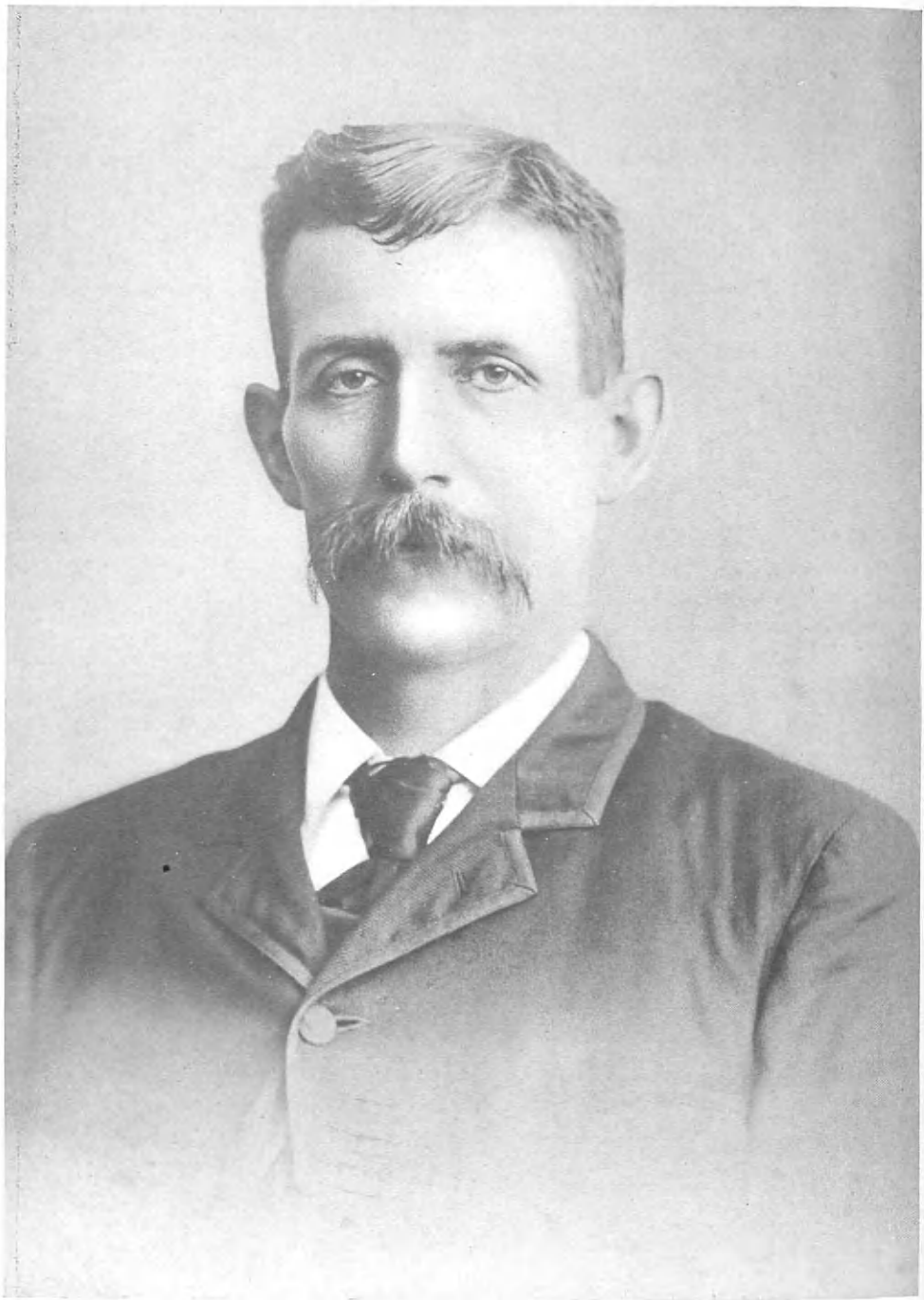
Successful Business Man.

The late Otto Louis Dittmar, whose death occurred late in the year 1925, was for many years one of the most prominent and successful business men of the city of Saginaw, Michigan. He was a man of many achievements, and had that enviable faculty of making a distinct success of everything he turned his hand to. He was successful as a farmer, realtor, hotel man, stock raiser, merchant, business executive, and oil man; but best of all he was eminently successful as a public-spirited citizen and patriot. His life—viewed in perspective—proves to have been well-lived, well-rounded, constructive, beneficent, and useful.

Otto Louis Dittmar was born in Saginaw, Michigan, on October 19, 1862, the eldest of the three children of Ernst J. and Margaret (Jordan) Dittmar, both of whom are now deceased. The mother, Margaret (Jordan) Dittmar, was a native of Germany, and was seventy-two years old when she died in September, 1912. The father, Ernst J. Dittmar, was born in Halle, Bavaria, Germany, and died at his eldest son's home in Saginaw, in July, 1918, aged eighty-three years. At an early age he left his native land and immigrated to the United States, coming directly to Saginaw, Michigan, where he was one of the earliest pioneers. Michigan was then a great, unbroken forest, an almost impenetrable wilderness, and with a small number of other hardy frontiersmen, Ernst J. Dittmar assisted in clearing away the forests in order that the little hamlet of Saginaw might be built. The present prosperous and steadily growing city of Saginaw today owes much to the courage and indefatigability of these fearless pioneers, who helped materially in pushing the boundary-line of civilization further and further westward. Ernst J. Dittmar was a successful farmer, marrying Margaret Jordan who bore him three children, the eldest being the late Otto Louis Dittmar, to whose memory this story of his life and labors is dedicated.

Otto Louis Dittmar was born in the little family home on the corner of Bond and Throop streets, North West, Saginaw, Michigan, and when he was still a small boy he removed with his parents to the father's homestead farm which lay in the wilderness outside of the town, directly opposite what today is the broad acreage of the Saginaw Country Club. During his boyhood days Mr. Dittmar experienced all the hardships and perils incident to pioneering life, and in order

to get an education he had to walk daily through miles of unbroken, virgin forest to the Court Street School in Saginaw, where he received all of his schooling. At a tender age, when boys of today are still in grammar school, Mr. Dittmar was doing the work of a grown man on the family farm, relieving his mother of countless chores and helping his father with still heavier work. He gave ample evidence of his native shrewdness and business acumen at the early age of fourteen, when, in association with Andrew Wirt, he bought and sold calves at a considerable profit. He saved his money, and when he was seventeen years old the family moved still further into the wilderness, into what is today Thomastown, and by pooling his money and the family's resources, a farm of one hundred and sixty acres was purchased and a large brick house was built. He and his mother continued to run this farm for seven years, and in 1886, when he was twenty-four years old, he bought a hotel on Gratiot Avenue, and managed this hostelry with conspicuous success. It was well and widely known as the Dittmar Hotel until 1898, when it was destroyed by fire. Immediately, Mr. Dittmar bought out a competitor whose hotel stood directly across the road, and continued in the hotel business for twelve years. At the same time he was half-owner of the Dittmar, Cooper and Company, of Saginaw, a wholesale liquor firm, whose establishment was at Nos. 300-304 Le Pere Street, in Saginaw. Subsequently, Mr. Dittmar sold out his hotel business, and, in 1898, came to Saginaw to live, residing at No. 208 North Weadock Street. While at Thomastown he had acquired possession of some of the finest farms in that vicinity, and, always a great lover of fine horses, he entered into the breeding of blooded horses with great success. After his removal to Saginaw he gradually sold off his properties, one by one, and gave his whole attention to the supervision of the Dittmar, Cooper and Company's extensive business. In the spring of 1910, he founded, in association with Joseph M. Raths, the now famous Dittmar and Raths Oil Company, of which he became the president, and which was incorporated in 1921. The warehouses, main offices and yards of this company are at No. 505 Durand Street, Saginaw, with other large warehouses at No. 513 Durand Street, in addition to approximately fifty large and artistically attractive service stations scattered through the city and its environs. The success of this enterprise was instantaneous and complete, and Mr. Dittmar remained at the head of the rapidly growing concern until his death. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Central Warehouse Company and the Ruggles Motor Truck Company, and during the World War he gave able service as a director of the Saginaw Ship Building Corporation. By nature he was charitable and philanthropic, and gave freely but wisely of his means towards the maintenance of various local benevolences and worthy civic and public welfare movements. He was also deeply patriotic, and gave of both his time and money in all of the many Liberty Loan drives and other drives for funds incident upon the carrying forward of so great a war. Mr. Dittmar was a member of the board of directors of the American State Bank of Saginaw, and also held important di-



Hiram C. Eldredge

rectorates with many other local business and financial concerns. Politically, he was Independent in his views, preferring not to have the often too closely drawn party lines restrict his activities or influence his judgment in important national issues. For many years he served the public faithfully and well as treasurer of the town of Thomastown, Michigan. Fraternally, he was active in Masonic circles, being a member of the Knights Templar, Bay City Consistory, and also of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also held membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Saginaw Chamber of Commerce, the Germania Society, and the Saginaw Club. He was, however, distinctly a homeloving man, and found his greatest pleasure in his own home, surrounded by the members of his own family. His death, which occurred at his home, No. 938 Hoyt Avenue, Saginaw, Michigan, on October 23, 1925, was in the nature of an almost irreparable loss, not only to his immediate family, but to his scores of friends, business associates, and the city of Saginaw-at-large, where for so many years he had been a foremost business man and citizen. He was well and widely known and highly respected for his many business virtues and personal characteristics, and his dominant yet engaging and kindly personality had endeared him to old and to young alike, and had made firm friends for him wherever he had gone. That he was a decided asset, honor and credit to his native city is not to be doubted, and that he will be greatly missed in the city of Saginaw is a foregone conclusion.

Otto Louis Dittmar was married (first), in 1886, at Thomastown, Michigan, to Mary Quinn, a native of that place, and they were the parents of one son: Ernst Jackson Dittmar. He was married (second) to Mrs. Margaret (Currie) Robertson, the widow of Thomas S. Robertson, of Detroit, Michigan, and the daughter of Captain Shepard Harrison and Catherine M. (Russell) Currie. The father was a prominent shipowner and captain of Detroit for many years, and died in March, 1908. By her first marriage Mrs. Margaret (Currie-Robertson) Dittmar is the mother of one daughter, Catherine Robertson. Mrs. Dittmar survives her husband, and resides at No. 938 Hoyt Avenue, Saginaw, Michigan.

ELDREDGE, Captain Hiram C.,

Great Lakes Captain.

Into the making of America have gone the efforts throughout three centuries of certain honorable and highly respected families, whose representatives have in their generation, whatever their occupation, played a constructive and public-spirited part, which endeared them to the communities in which they lived. This is peculiarly true of Captain Hiram C. Eldredge, of that section adjoining Cleveland, Ohio, known as Lakewood. For thirty-five years he sailed the Great Lakes as captain, envincing in all crises of weather or industrial difficulty the same courage, strength, and wisdom, the same faculty of losing himself in the larger task of serving the interests of his employers, and of the men who worked under his direction. His was a prominent part in the upbuilding of the lakes commerce, of progress in shipping,

and of the growth of Cleveland, itself. Thus he worthily represented a family dating back to Colonial days in America, numbered among the Puritans of Massachusetts.

Micah Eldredge, son of Mulford Eldredge who was born in 1713, was born in 1758, and was of the right age and spirit to participate in the "Boston Tea Party." A famous painting of this historical event displays an excellent likeness of Micah Eldredge. The family continued prominent in community life and in Masonic circles. New York State first became the home of the line from which Captain Eldredge is descended. His father, and his grandfather, Hezekiah Eldredge, born in 1795, who was a captain in the War of 1812, went to Cleveland from New York State, and were pioneers on the West Side of Cleveland. They established two grocery stores, one on Pearl Street, and another on Columbus Street, which they conducted for many years.

Captain Hiram C. Eldredge was born on West Pearl Street, now West Twenty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio, February 25, 1853, son of Alonzo and Mary Jane (Keeler) Eldredge, pioneers of that city, who had moved there from New York State. The father had a machine shop, cabinet-making shop, and lumber yards on the Flats. He met with success and accumulated a good deal of property on Pearl and Burton streets, as well as in the section known as Brooklyn. Both parents are interred in the Monroe Street Cemetery after useful and prominent lives in the development of early Cleveland. The son was born in a large brick house owned by his father, and there grew up, attending the old Hicks Public School and later that on Kentucky Street. At the early age of eleven he began his seafaring career as cabin boy and cook's helper on a schooner plying the lakes. He won advancement rapidly and became a captain in 1878, at twenty-five years of age. During his thirty-five years of service, steam replaced sail as a motive power for lake boats; and steel ships took the place of wooden ones. With characteristic alertness he adapted himself to every new indication of progress and maintained his position of leadership in the maritime world. The interests of his owners and the safety of his passengers and crew were always paramount with him. He came safely through many storms and experienced many hardships, including the famous storm off Charlevoix, Michigan, twenty-eight years ago, when his boat, the "Superior," was endangered by the stopping of her engines, and he snatched his crew from the very jaws of death. Although he had for some time been in retirement when the World War broke over this country, it was natural that he should be called on to take boats to the coast, as he knew every passage on the lakes, and it was equally in keeping with his patriotic zeal that he should gladly accept the heavy and taxing responsibility.

Captain Hiram C. Eldredge married, on June 24, 1880, Frances Abbie Bell, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Herbert C., a fine, stalwart young man, whose bent was for the sea, was at his father's side during some of his most dangerous voyages, and his strength of character and charm endeared him to all with whom he came in contact; he died in the prime of his young manhood, in 1913. 2. Bernette Chester, who married Clara Sanguinette, and they reside in St. Louis, Missouri. 3. Myrtice B.,

who resides with her mother at the family residence, No. 1603 Wyandotte Avenue, Lakewood, and who is a principal in the Cleveland public schools.

Death came to Captain Eldredge after a long and useful life of seventy-three years, in Lakewood, April 30, 1926. Endowed by nature with brilliant intellect and a strong body, he improved these God-given traits and used them in the service of his fellow-men. He used his influence for the advancement of the cause of temperance, in which he ardently believed, and he lived his religion in everyday life. He made many friends and retained their loyalty all his life, and he was a prominent member of the Masonic Order. Four generations of his family contributed to the advancement of Cleveland, and his share was in keeping with the history and traditions of his family. Thus lived, labored, and died one of the maritime leaders of America and one of her strongest and finest sons.

KELLY, Charles M.,

Business Man.

The family is usually of Irish ancestry, but there are families of the name in England who have resided there continuously for centuries, especially in County Devon, where they have been located from a remote period and are derived from Kelly of Kelly. That family is armigerous, as is also the family of Castle Kelly, County Galway; of Newton, County Galway; of Glencara, County Westmeath; of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; the Kelly family of Scotland; and a branch residing in Porchester Terrace, Paddington, County Middlesex. A large proportion of those of the Kelly name in this country are of Irish ancestry. The family traced below came from the North of Ireland.

(The Family in America).

(I) Charles Marshall Kelly removed from Woonsocket with his family to Providence, Rhode Island, in 1862. He married Esther Hughes, and among their seven children was Charles Marshall (2), of whom further.

(II) Charles Marshall (2) Kelly, son of Charles Marshall and Esther (Hughes) Kelly, was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, February 24, 1860, and died at Providence, Rhode Island, March 13, 1923. The family removed to Providence, when he was two years of age, and Mr. Kelly was educated in the public schools there. When his school training was completed he entered the employ of George W. Hall, who conducted a mason's supply business, beginning at the bottom. Through ability and industry he made himself valuable to his employer, and when James C. Goff, since dead, succeeded Mr. Hall in control of the business, the new executive retained the services of Mr. Kelly, who advanced steadily to posts more and more responsible, until, upon the death of Mr. Goff and the incorporation of the James C. Goff Company, in 1906, he was made president and general manager, offices he filled most successfully until his death on March 13, 1923.

Mr. Kelly, who was a man of unusual vision and sympathy, and possessed a genial, magnetic personality, early recognized the advantages which organization would bring to the individual concerns of the trade, and with characteristic energy set about the task of "making real his dream." His efforts proved success-

ful, and as founder and first president of the New England Builders' Supply Association, he did pioneer work in bringing about harmony and a better understanding among those engaged in the building supply trade, and so well did he achieve his aim, that when he retired as active executive, he was made honorary president for life. He had won the esteem and gratitude of everyone engaged in the business, had made many friends, and had rendered to the trade a lasting service. Mr. Kelly was vice-president of the National Builders' Supply Association for years, and a member of the board of directors. He was a member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, the Builders and Traders' Exchange, and the Providence Credit Men's Association. At the time of his death, the "Builders' Supply News" contained these editorial remarks:

It seems impossible to believe that our great-hearted friend, the big-visioned, magnetic and generous spirited leader of New England supply men, long a director in the councils of the National; and no less the progressive and remarkably successful business man that he was, the soul of probity and outstanding American manhood—Charles M. Kelly, of Providence, Rhode Island—has passed to his reward. Although not unexpected the news of his death must come as a distinct shock to his host of friends throughout the United States.

But in the hour of sorrow, there must come to those who knew him best, a clearer realization of his personality, influence and legacy to the industry which he loved so well and to which he devoted more than half a century of indefatigable endeavor.

We like to feel that such a career and such a character, as they are revealed in the life of Mr. Kelly, fairly and truly stand as representative of all that is finest, best, most practical and forward looking in the retail building and supply business. His life is evidence of many things; but perhaps above all the rest it proves unequivocally that true business success does not call for the sacrifice of a single element of the highest moral character, nor does it demand indifference or callousness to the rights and good will of one's fellows, nor the neglect, nor evasion of the full responsibilities of a robust patriotic American citizen.

It is for these reasons that the influence of Mr. Kelly's life must prove a heritage of splendid tolerance, constructive common sense and inspiration to every man engaged in the retail distribution of building supplies. Wherever he was, at his office, or in the convention hall—on the platform or the floor, alike in moments of diversion as in the most serious councils of his fellow business men, this was always sure—that men paid him the respect of instant confidence and took their cue from his kindly but clear-eyed attitude on subjects of whatever importance; and whether they agreed with him or not, his spirit of fairness and instinctive sympathy charged the atmosphere with the ozone of good will, and led to decisions mutually satisfactory and always promotive of better understanding.

For a man to have lived through four decades of keen and active business life, particularly during the past forty years of intensely competitive conditions in American industry, and to come through it so personally free from rancor or ill will, is itself an achievement, made by one who entered life without outside influence or prestige, and who won his way through to great success by virtue only of sterling character, efficient service and ability to keep step ever with the never-ceasing march of progress in the domain of American business.

This is exactly what the career of Mr. Kelly shows to those who are personally acquainted with the facts. But with all his other splendid qualities, none shone so brightly nor exercised so vast an influence for good as his manifest and dominant passion to be of service to and to give his time freely for the benefit of his fellow dealers, whether they were of his own community section or the nation at large.

As a founder and for ten successive years president of the New England Association; as a member of the board of directors of the National Organization and as representative upon innumerable special committees and commissions on behalf of the industry, he spent his time, means, thought and energy unstint-

edly, without regard to recognition of recompense of any kind.

But he receives compensation brimming over, of a higher character than any honorarium that might have been accorded him throughout the business office of any organization. This was the esteem and affection of an increasing host of dealers throughout the United States. In these latter years of ill health, this affection was constantly expressing itself in hope against hope, despite all discouraging news that Mr. Kelly might be so completely restored to his former good health as to permit his return to active participation in dealer association affairs. But this was not to be.

Today in the presence of the Great Mystery which has taken him from us, we believe the message of his life is a clear call to every building supply man in America for higher civic service, truer manhood and more sane and sympathetic coöperation with his fellows. He has shown that this ideal can be realized to a remarkable extent in the practical every-day relations of men. We who had the privilege of knowing him, however intimately, however casually, can never forget the kindly impress of his personality, nor the spirit of the message that it taught with such quiet and subtle power. The life of Charles Marshall Kelly is one that has enriched the entire construction industry and made every member of it his debtor.

Charles M. Kelly married, October 6, 1884, Lydia E. Willis. (See Willis VIII.) They became the parents of one child: Alice Willis, born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 25, 1885; married, October 18, 1911, Thomas G. Bradshaw, who was born in Willimantic, Connecticut, December 26, 1884.

(The Willis Line).

Arms—Argent a chevron ermines between three martlets sable.

Crest—On a chapeau gules turned up ermine a unicorn's head couped argent ducally gorged or.

The nickname Will, Willy, or Willie is responsible for the patronymic Willis, Willison, Wills, Willies, Williss, which is also varied to Willeson, Wylis, Wyliss, Wylls, and Wylles. In England the family name is recorded in Counties Berks, Cambridge, Herts, Dorset, Essex, Lancaster and Worcester, and in all of these counties are armigerous groups bearing the name. Among arrivals in New England in the eighteenth century twenty of the name of Willis appear.

(The Family in America).

(I) Nathaniel Willis, brother of Deacon John Willis, died about 1686. He was of Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1643, but in 1645 became one of the grantees of Bridgewater where he soon afterward settled. He was dignified with the title of "Mr." and, according to tradition, became the first schoolmaster in Bridgewater. The name of his wife is not known. Children: 1. Elkanah, of whom further. 2. Judith, born at Sandwich, Massachusetts, June 14, 1641. 3. Mary, born at Sandwich, April 14, 1648. 4. Bethiah, died unmarried in 1716.

(II) Elkanah Willis, son of Nathaniel Willis, was born at Sandwich, May 29, 1639, and died in 1711. He and his wife resided in Boston where, in 1703, he administered the estate of his uncle, Lawrence Willis. He married Mary (Mercy) ———, who died July 7, 1709; and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Nathaniel, of whom further. 2. Judith, born in May, 1682, at Bridgewater, died in 1709.

(III) Nathaniel Willis, son of Elkanah and Mary Willis, was born in 1678, and died in 1747. He married, June 25, 1712, Hannah Titus, who died Ocober 15, 1753, daughter of John T. Titus, of Rehoboth. They resided at Bridgewater, and had the following children: 1. Ephraim, born

in 1713, died 1799; married Ann ———. 2. Elkanah, of whom further.

(IV) Elkanah Willis, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Titus) Willis, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, September 6, 1719. He married (first), in 1744, Mary Sable, according to Bridgewater Records, but according to Morse, Savell, of Stoughton. He married (second), in Dedham, Massachusetts, October 19, 1748, Sarah Gay, of Dedham. They resided in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, also in Norton. He had the following children, all born at Bridgewater: 1. Samuel, born April 21, 1751, died unmarried. 2. Nathaniel, born July 18, 1753, died unmarried. 3. Sarah, born 1749 or 1755, died unmarried. 4. Ichabod, married ——— Sela, in North Carolina, where he died leaving only a son John. 5. Beriah, of whom further.

(V) Beriah Willis, son of Elkanah Willis, married (first) Naomi Wilbur, from Raynham; and he married (second) Olive Burt, of Norton. Children, of the first marriage were: 1. Beriah, born January 29, 1793, at Taunton; married Rosella Tucker. 2. Amasa, of whom further. 3. Calvin, born about 1797; married Sally Holmes. 4. Naomi. 5. Polly, married George Lincoln. 6. Sally, married (first) Ebenezer Burt; (second) David Woodward. 7. Celia, who married (first) William Burt; (second) ——— ———. 8. Ichabod, born about 1808; married Hannah Haggerty. Children, of the second marriage were: 9. Lorin, born about 1810; married Eliza Woodward. 10. Olive, married Nathan Smith. 11. Malinda. 12. Martha, married Melzer Burt.

(VI) Amasa Willis, son of Beriah and Naomi (Wilbur) Willis, was born about 1795, and died May 1, 1863, aged sixty-eight years. He married Lydia Woodward, who was born about 1796, and died December 10, 1890, daughter of Isaac and Martha (Luther) Woodward. They resided in Norton and removed to Rehoboth in 1831. Their children were: 1. Amasa, Jr., of whom further. 2. Cordelia. 3. Harrison, resided in New York City. 4. Anson. 5. Martha.

(VII) Amasa Willis, Jr., son of Amasa and Lydia (Woodward) Willis, was born in Norton, November 6, 1824, and died January 13, 1888. He married Eliza Allen Paull, widow of Alcanda Willis. They resided in Taunton, removing to Providence, in 1875. They were the parents of one child, Lydia Ellen Willis, of whom further.

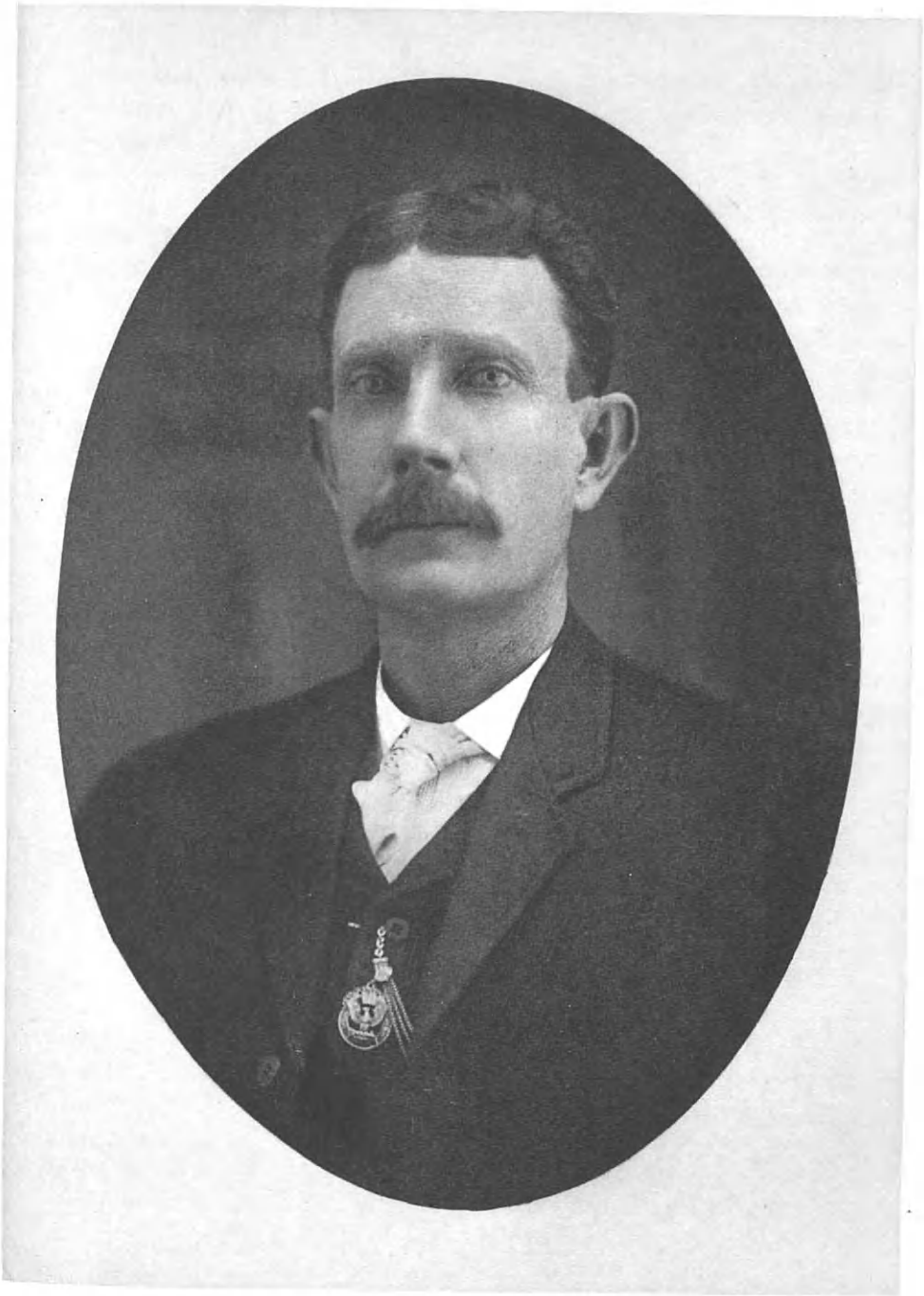
(VIII) Lydia Ellen Willis, daughter of Amasa and Eliza Allen Paull Willis, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, April 13, 1857, and died June 9, 1926, in Providence, Rhode Island. She married, October 6, 1884, in Providence, Charles M. Kelly. (See Kelly II.)

(References: (Kelly) Family Material. (Willis) Burke's "General Armory." Moore's "Genealogical Register of the Descendants of Several Ancient Puritans," Vol. II. Mitchell's "History of Bridgewater, Massachusetts." Bridgewater, Massachusetts, Vital Records. Vital Records of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Tilton's "History of Rehoboth, Massachusetts." Family Material.)

McELVAIN, Jeremiah M.,

Stock Breeder.

The supplying of mules for all purposes was the principle business of the late Mr. McElvain, familiarly and generally known as "Jerry" McElvain, of Caruthersville, Missouri. His reputation as a breeder of mules ranged far be-



J. M. McElrain

yond the borders of the State in which he lived and during the Spanish-American War and the World War he furnished these animals to the Government by the train-load. In the course of his career he accumulated a large estate and, at his death, in addition to his live-stock, he left a breeding farm of eight hundred acres adjacent to Caruthersville.

Mr. McElvain was born in Hamilton County, Illinois, August 3, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of his district and then farmed for a few years with his father. His family later moved to Caruthersville, Missouri, where the father engaged in farming and the raising of stock horses and mules. In this latter work Mr. McElvain took a deep interest and in a very few years he gained a reputation of being one of the best judges of horses, mules and other live-stock, in the State. He was most thorough in all his business methods; it was well known to everybody that his word was as good as his bond, and his financial and social standing was of the highest. Mr. McElvain was not interested in politics and the only fraternal organization of which he was a member, was the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a member of the Catholic church but made no parade of his religious views. In fact, he devoted himself entirely to his business interests and to the breeding of those animals in which he took so much of an interest.

On February 18, 1886, Jeremiah M. McElvain was married, at Caruthersville, to Margaret Adams, the daughter of John Quincy and Demaris (Boyd) Adams. Mr. and Mrs. McElvain were the parents of six children, as follows: 1. William Wesley, a graduate of the Law School of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, Missouri. He was a brilliant young attorney, whose promising career was cut short by his death, which occurred at the age of twenty-eight years. 2. Gilbert Raymond, died at the age of ten years. 3. Clyde Thomas, now a prominent stock breeder of Caruthersville; he is the father of four children: Josephine, Jerry, Clyde, Jr., and Herbert R. 4. Minerva, married Chester Burnett, and they have one child, a son, McElvain Burnett. 5. Ralph L., father of one child, Mary Margaret. 6. Jerry E., who died at the age of five years.

Mr. McElvain died at San Antonio, Texas, December 20, 1922. His death was deeply and sincerely mourned by his family and by his numerous friends and acquaintances, who were quick to realize that they had lost a man who was of value to the community-at-large, and who, by his sterling worth, had endeared himself to all.

DEY, James George Stuart,

Merchant.

To one who assumed the leadership of his community in both economic and cultural lines, this country owes much, for in a democracy, general advancement comes through individual ambition and achievement. James George Stuart Dey performed this service for Syracuse, New York. For forty-one years he devoted himself to serving that section well through his department store, Dey Brothers. So well did he succeed that his enterprise became one of the most popular in that part of New York State, and he was regarded as one of the ablest business executives of the section. His artistic bent found outlet in amateur painting and in the collection of relics

and antiques which later enriched the Syracuse Museum.

James G. S. Dey was born in Abernathy, Invernesshire, Scotland, in 1860, son of James and Margaret (Stuart) Dey. The father was a miller and farmer in the north of Scotland; the mother, from Fae, Invernesshire. The son was educated in the grammar and high schools of Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to this country at the age of fourteen. In 1874 he became a member of the office force of Sibley, Lindsey and Kerr, in Rochester, and began to master the retail department store business. His alert mind quickly garnered the details, and as the years passed, put them together into a wide understanding of the whole system. In 1877, with his brothers, Robert and Donald Dey, Mr. Dey opened a general store in Elmira, which prospered until 1884. Then came an opportunity for greatly increasing their business by the purchase of an important going concern in Syracuse, the long-established and well-known store of E. F. Rice and Company. This department store was gradually enlarged and improved under the management of the thrifty and clever Dey brothers. Growing business demanded enlarged quarters, which were erected in 1892. For thirty-five years the Dey Brothers Store has been in operation in the large, handsome, and well-equipped building then erected, and it ranks among the foremost mercantile establishments of the State outside of the city of New York. In the Metropolis also, Mr. Dey launched a mercantile venture, opening a store on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, which was later sold to Bloomingdale. He was a man of outstanding business success.

His interest in general welfare led to his active membership in the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. He belonged to the Automobile Club of America, the New York Athletic Club, the Lincoln Memorial Association, the Century Club, the Onondaga Golf and Country Club, the Triton Club of Quebec, and the Hunters' Club, as well as to the Amateur Artists of America. He was also a member of the Independent Artists of New York City, the Audubon Society, and the National Trapshooters' Association of America. He liked to paint for the fun of it and built with his own hands a replica of the ship "Constitution," which it required him seven years to complete in every minute and delicate detail, but which was a work of art when finished. He liked also to enjoy the sports of trapshooting and fishing. His collection of firearms and Indian relics was loaned to the Syracuse Museum and his fine array of paintings and watches are well-arranged for exhibit purposes in his home. A communicant of the Presbyterian church, Mr. Dey was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In Syracuse, New York, in 1907, James George Stuart Dey married Clara Randall Colton, daughter of Nathan Randall and Kate (Garrison) Colton. The father was associated with the Onondaga Valley Savings Bank. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dey: Rozelia Margaret Dey, who resides at home with her mother.

At the age of sixty-five, December 12, 1925, Mr. Dey ceased his worldly labors and lay down to rest. His death marked the passing of a man whose value to his

associates and to his community was inestimable. Not only what he did, but what he was, was a source of general inspiration. Generous, not only in giving of his means to causes that seemed worthy, he gave even more lavishly of that more valuable sacrifice, his time, his sympathy, his sage advice. He realized in his life that "he profits most who serves best," for there was no half-way measure in anything Mr. Dey undertook to do. Everybody knew he was to be depended on, that his promise was his bond. Yet he was never loud or aggressive, proceeding always with quiet, self-contained manner and gentle voice. His interests were with the better things of life, which were improving, wholesome, and beneficial. Through his example and efforts the whole community progressed.

VanNOSTRAND, Francis Seymour,

Railway Mail Service Official.

While the public hears a good deal about the men in conspicuous positions, there exist many employments which are just as worthy but whose occupants seldom appear in ballroom or banquet hall. These men who do their work silently and well, are entitled to great consideration and the plaudits of their fellows differently connected, and in this category may be mentioned the late Francis Seymour VanNostrand, for thirty-two years a member of the United States Railway Mail Service, with headquarters at Syracuse, New York, who engaged as a side venture in the real estate transaction field. Mr. VanNostrand was a diligent worker and conscientious public servant whose regular habits and propensity for saving enabled him to make small investments in land and buildings; his farsightedness and sagacity were such that his investments enhanced in value, to the point that eventually he was able to retire on a competence and to review in calm serenity the events of a well-spent life.

Mr. VanNostrand was born in Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York, August 9, 1861, just after the outbreak of the Civil War between the North and the South. His father, Joseph Henry VanNostrand, engaged in carriage building at Fishkill, which in that day of honest work and dependable materials amounted to a real profession; his mother was Mary (Berry) VanNostrand, a woman of great strength of character who made numerous sacrifices for the advancement of her ambitious family. The original paternal American ancestor, Jacob Jansen VanNostrand, a native of Holland, settled in 1638, in Rensselaerwyck (now Saratoga County), New York, and brought with him the equipment of sturdy Dutch character and industry.

Mr. VanNostrand attended the public and high schools of Fishkill and for a time worked with his father in the manufacture of carriages. Here he received a splendid foundation for his later activities, and learned lessons that he never forgot as long as he lived. Presently he entered the railway mail service, serving most of the time on the trains and partly in the Syracuse Post Office. He was a leading and valued member of the Railway Mail Association. In politics he was a Democrat but never aspired to hold public office. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church.

Francis Seymour VanNostrand married, at Syracuse, November 30, 1897,

Harriet Page, daughter of Abraham Page, commercial traveler, and Caroline (Sees) Page, and they had a son, George Page VanNostrand.

The death of Mr. Van Nostrand occurred October 14, 1922, at Syracuse, and thus passed a man who met every duty life imposed upon him, and who left behind a worthy example for others to follow.

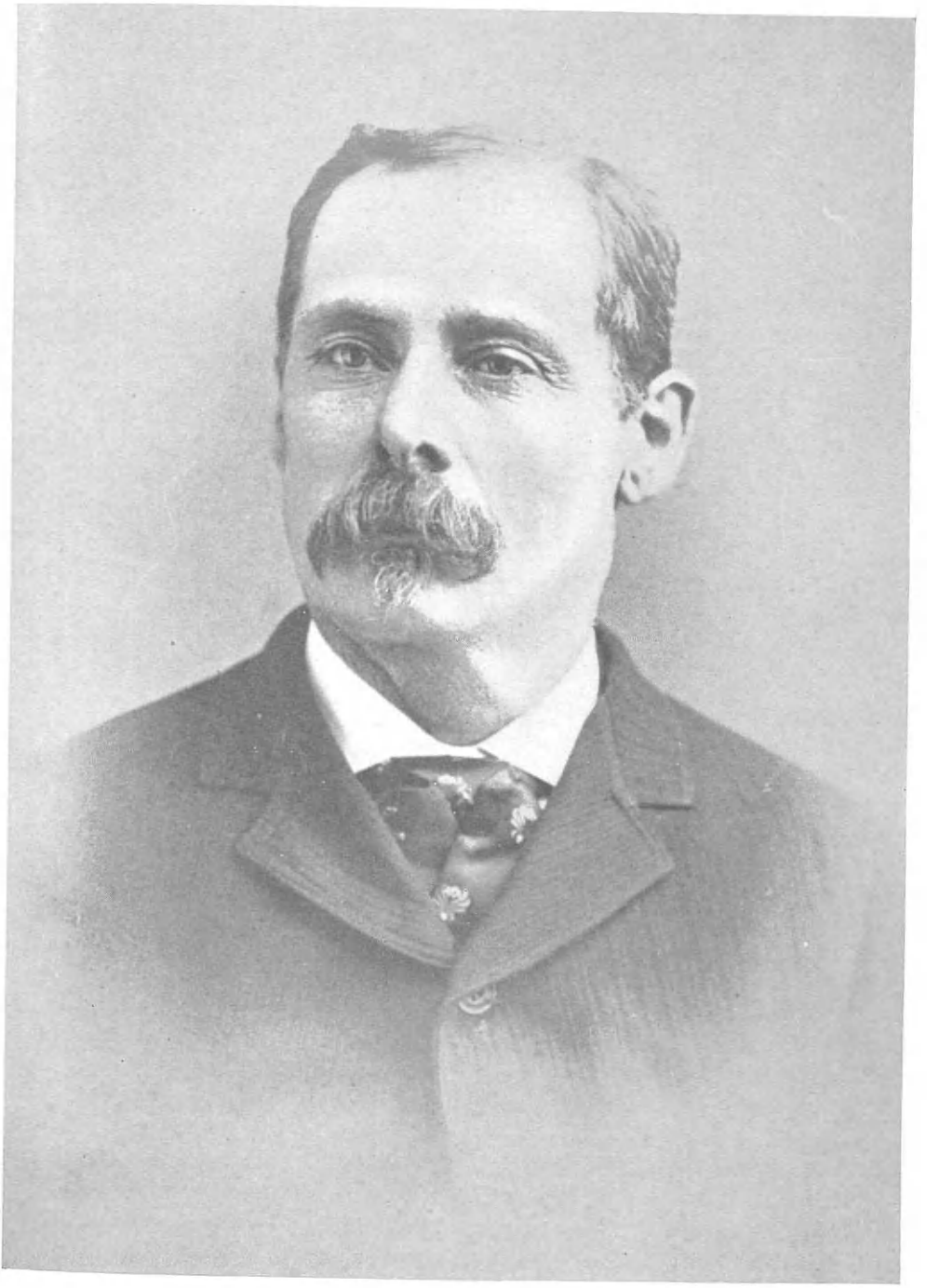
WEST, John William,

Contractor.

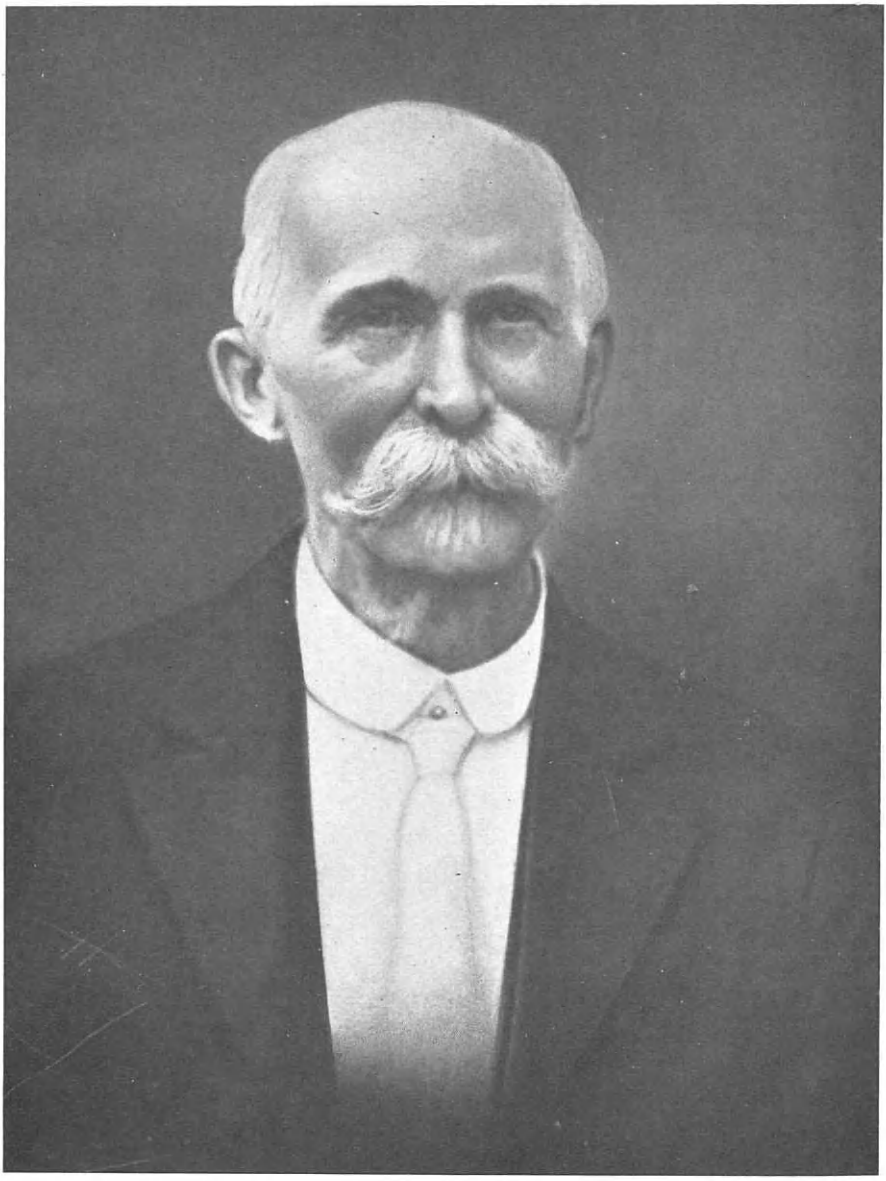
John William West was a lifelong resident of Cuyahoga County in which his father was a pioneer settler. The West family traces its ancestry back to Sir Thomas West, whose title was "Lord of Delaware." From England the family moved to Ireland, and the grandfather of our subject was a British Army officer, John M. West. His son, John M. West, Jr., was educated as a physician and received from Dublin University the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His intention was to practice medicine in America, but ill health caused him to farm instead in order to have outdoor life. He purchased a seven-hundred-acre farm in what was then known as Rockport, where he specialized in stock raising. There he built a beautiful residence, fronted by a twenty-five-acre private park, adorned by an artificial lake. In honor of Mr. West, this section received the name it still bears of West Park. John M. West married Frances N. O'Brian, a relative of Captain Crosier, the noted explorer; and they were the parents of John William West, subject of this biographical record.

John William West was born on the homestead on Lorraine Avenue, in the West Park section of Cleveland, Ohio, September 7, 1844. He was educated in the public schools near his home and at a university located on the West Side Heights. Of a very studious nature, he continued throughout life to educate himself by reading and study. His boyhood on the farm early gave him a love of horses and made him a good judge of horseflesh. Mr. West enlisted for a three-year term in the cavalry during the Civil War, but had served only one when the war ended. The war over, Mr. West for a time again lived on the farm, then for three years was engaged in the sawmill business in Wyandotte, Michigan. Returning to West Park, he engaged in a prosperous teaming and contracting business, which he continued for thirty-five years. Mr. West was a Republican in politics, an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in his younger days served as trustee of Rockport Township. A man full of energy, dependable and thoroughly likeable, he had a host of friends.

Mr. West married, July 2, 1868, in West Park, Matilda Sixt, daughter of William and Barbara (Noderer) Sixt. Mr. Sixt was a prominent early resident of West Park, where he died at the age of eighty-six. He was a successful merchant and proprietor of the famous old Sherman House, known far and wide for its generous hospitality and excellent cuisine. Mr. Sixt was a Republican, treasurer of Rockport Township for seventeen years, and during the Civil War paid the teachers' salaries and looked after the interests of war widows, mothers, and orphans. Mr. and Mrs. West were the parents of one son, William John, who married Anna Lovina Halsted, by whom he had two children: Marie Sara West, who married William O.



John W West



C. Blyholder

Thomas; and Ralph William West.

In the thirty years of his residence on Fifty-second Street, in Cleveland, Mr. West had built up a widespread reputation for excellent citizenship. When he passed away at the age of eighty-one on July 19, 1925, his neighbors, his friends, and all West Park felt that a kindly and irreplaceable happy influence in their lives was gone. His energy and integrity in business relations, his civic enterprise, and his patriotism were outstanding characteristics of the best type of Americanism.

BLYHOLDER, Dr. Caleb,

Physician.

Among those benefactors of present-day America whose humanitarian interests and unselfish activities have played no small part in developing the healthy, growing communities of today, the family physician ranks high, particularly when he is of the type represented by Dr. Caleb Blyholder, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It might have been his own lifelong delicacy of constitution which first enlisted his sympathies in the sufferings of others and his determination to alleviate them. At any rate, Dr. Blyholder so loved his profession and his fellowmen that he gave up fifty-five years of his life to curative work. This measurement is quite literal, for in the good old-fashioned way, Dr. Blyholder held himself ready to answer a call for help in the dead hours of the night, the cold dimness of early dawn, at meal times, or at more convenient moments, and the sacrifice of his own comfort was a matter of course with him.

Caleb Blyholder was born on a farm near Leechburg, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1841, son of George and Mary Blyholder, who came from Germany, and lived on their farm near Leechburg all the rest of their lives. Their children were: John; Amos; Jacob and Caleb (of whom further), twins; George; Samuel; Hannah; and Margaret.

Caleb Blyholder was educated in the local country schools, at Leechburg High School, and at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. As a child of nine he had a serious illness which left him with hip joint trouble and a limp for life, and he was always considered frail. Thus he was gentle and sympathetic with all the sick, won their confidence immediately, and gained so strong a hold over the affections of all his patients that they quite refused to relinquish him when he retired from active practice. He first practiced as a country physician, with headquarters at Saxonburg, Pennsylvania, and two years there gave him a very definite knowledge of the further progress in his studies which he wished to make. He returned then to his *alma mater* for post-graduate work. This finished, he settled in Pittsburgh and for several years practiced in the Lawrenceville section of the town, his offices being on Forty-fifth Street. For a short time he was on the South Side, but soon moved to the corner of Penn Avenue and Main Street, Pittsburgh, where he remained for many years. His active service as a family physician extended over a period of half a century. All his clientele was loath to give him up when he lived a retired life during his last four years. In that time he and his wife greatly enjoyed numerous journeys to points of interest in the United States, accomplishing what his strict sense of responsibility had prevented his enjoying

as a younger man. Dr. Blyholder was a man of great intelligence and a physician who kept abreast of modern developments.

Dr. Blyholder was a member of Fort Liberty Lodge, No. 606, Knights and Ladies of Honor, which he joined in December, 1915. A staunch Republican, he served as school director for some fifteen years in the old Sixteenth Ward of Pittsburgh. He was enrolled in the Allegheny County Medical Association, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Pittsburgh, and the Academy of Medicine. For several years he was treasurer and member of the board of Mt. Zion Lutheran Church, on Forty-fourth Street, Pittsburgh. Death came to Dr. Blyholder at his home in Pittsburgh on February 24, 1926, when he had almost reached his eighty-fifth birthday.

Dr. Caleb Blyholder was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Kelly, a native of Leechburg, Pennsylvania, who had a son, Thomas B. Blyholder, who died in Pasadena, California, in his thirty-seventh year. Dr. Blyholder married (second), on February 5, 1891, Jennie E. Blank, daughter of Jonas and Charlotte (Bierer) Blank, who had shared in the picturesque frontier advance to Western Pennsylvania. Jonas Blank was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and as a boy of nine crossed the mountains in a wagon long treasured by the family and endearingly called the "Little Dearborn," accompanying his father and mother, George and Catherine Blank, who were of German ancestry. The family settled in Greensburg, on a farm of four hundred acres deeded Mr. Blank by a friend, Mr. Berger, and there Jonas Blank continued as a farmer and stock-raiser on the part of the land he purchased from his father. His wife, Charlotte Bierer, was born in Greensburg, daughter of John Bierer, a butcher, who came from Germany, son of an orphan said to have been left under a pear tree during a terrible war and to have received the German form of the name of the tree which sheltered him. John Bierer's wife was Mary Holtzer. Mrs. Blyholder was a true helpmeet to her husband, encouraging his professional work and making his home and vacations happy, and she survives him, residing at their old home on South Atlantic Avenue, Pittsburgh.

"Each man makes his own stature, builds himself," said the poet, and Dr. Blyholder created of himself a generous altruist, ready always for the nagging little performances life demands rather than the heroic deeds, and doing them with a joy and completeness that were a benison to those he served. His town profited by his life there, and patients, friends and family caught much of his own contagious happiness and piety.

WEST, Eugene,

Manufacturer.

Fires and floods have long combined to test the stamina of man, and it is of undying credit to the human race that it has been able to survive every unforeseen disaster. The late Eugene West, proprietor of the West Knitting Corporation of Syracuse, New York, when thirty years of age, opened a knitting mill which his ingenuity was just putting on a substantial foundation when fire swept away his accumulations. Undaunted, he obtained new capital, and with the aid of a brother, began manufacturing under the name of West Brothers and Company, which partnership did well and

R E Gill

lasted for thirty-two years. A year after acquiring his brother's interest he died, having made a gratifying success and retrieved the loss mentioned. He was a man who put his whole heart into his business; was devoted to home, family and friends; was liberal to a fault, so that his passing was the occasion for genuine and widespread sorrow and regret.

Eugene West was born May 27, 1860, at Little Falls, New York, on the eve of that devastating struggle between the North and the South known as the Civil War. His father, Thomas West, was a well-known and useful agriculturist; his mother, Elmira (Miller) West, a woman of culture and character; his earliest paternal American ancestor, Sir William West, who left England in the early days to become a member of the colony of Rhode Island. Mr. West attended the Little Falls public schools for a short time, but withdrew at the age of twelve years and entered the employ of Squire Bailey in his native town, where he served an apprenticeship and learned the business of manufacturing knit goods. He worked through each department and thoroughly mastered every detail. After eighteen years he felt himself competent to start a business of this kind of his own; he had saved some money from his earnings, and in 1890, he set up a plant at Newport, New York. Two years later, as he was getting a good start with the company, the plant was destroyed by fire. In 1892, he quickly summoned the aid of his brother, George West, who joined with him in erecting a new plant known as West Brothers. Until 1922 the brothers remained in partnership, and their product went all over the country and the world; at this time Mr. West bought out his brother, George, and continued the business under the name of the West Knitting Corporation. His best years had passed, however, and the next year he surrendered to the Great Master who rules over all things and all men. Mr. West was a director of the Syracuse Loan Association, and a leading member of the Citizens' Club, in which his principal civic activities centered. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this fraternal Order work he enjoyed a deserved popularity. He was a very devout Christian and a member of the Methodist church which, for many years, he served as a member of the board of trustees.

Eugene West married (first) Millie Halling, of Little Falls, by whom he had three children: 1. Charles H., who married Margaret Staher, and resides in Syracuse. 2. Edna M., now Mrs. W. J. Ross, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. 3. Earl Eugene West. Mrs. West died in Newport, New York, and he married (second) Mary E. Waterman, of Newport, New York, April 27, 1896.

The death of Mr. West occurred August 27, 1923, at Syracuse, and thus passed from the stage of earthly affairs a man of the strictest integrity in business affairs, a devoted husband and father, and a liberal donor to all worthy public enterprises. Although he is gone, he will not soon be forgotten by those with whom he worked and lived.

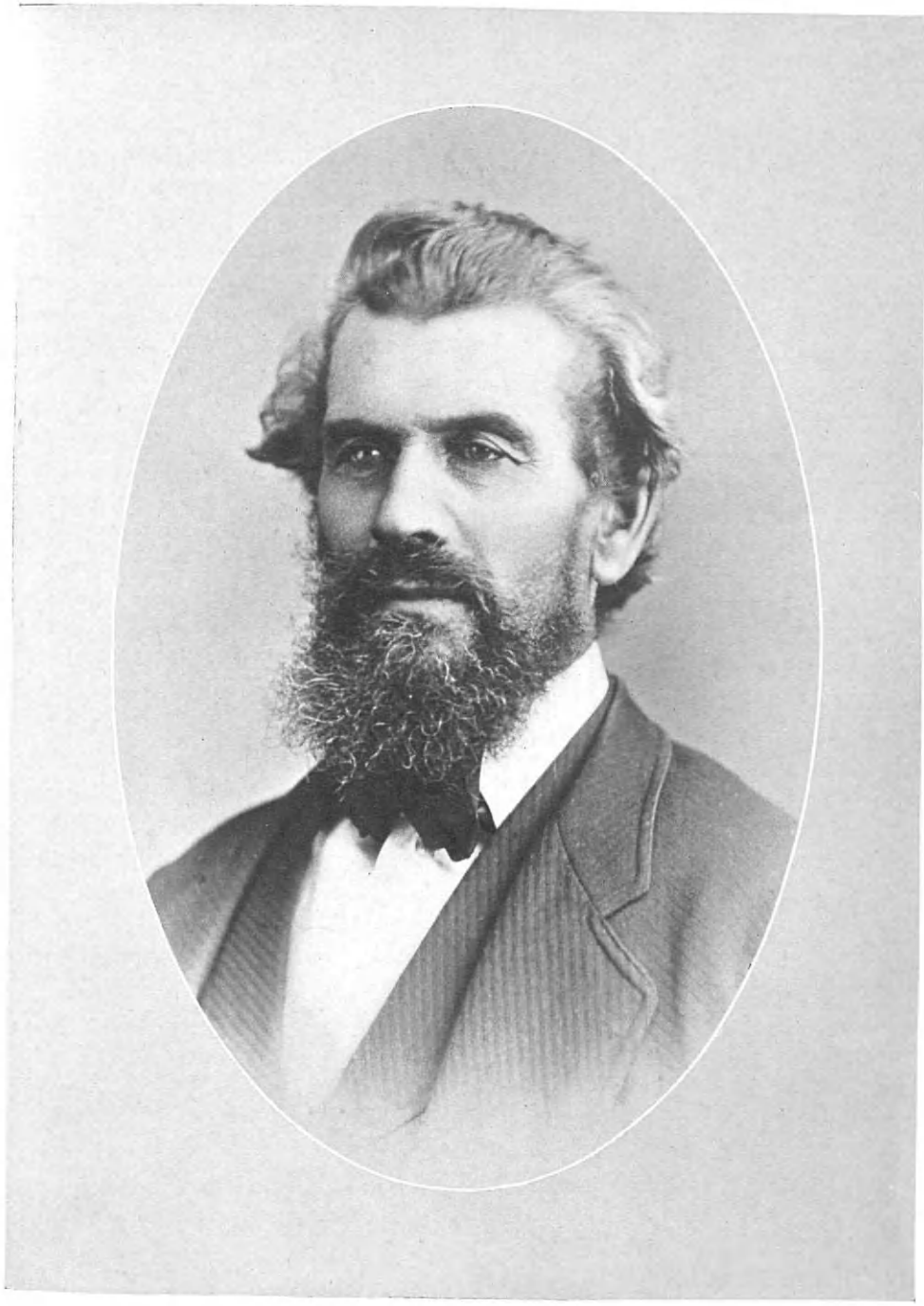
GILL, Robert Edson,

Hotel Proprietor.

It is to such men of enterprise in various business concerns, and of such sterling integrity of character in business and

all other matters, as Robert Edson Gill, that Cleveland, Ohio, owes its repute for steady, substantial growth during an important part of its history; for he was known as one of the most influential and progressive hotel men in this part of the State, and he is accredited with having awakened an interest both in real estate matters and in the business of the manufacture of plumbing supplies at a time when such enterprises were few and far between. Mr. Gill performed a very capable and practical service in all fields of industry in which he was associated; and his citizenship was of a commensurate quality of excellence. He was the son of Robert and Johanna Gill, the parents of seven children, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of two daughters. Robert Gill was an expert silver plater, and he did much of that kind of work for various railroads. Robert Edson Gill was born January 6, 1855, at Troy, New York, and the family removing to Cleveland, Ohio, when he was nine years of age, he attended school in that city. Being one of the elder children he started to work while he was quite young, and learned the plumber's trade, soon afterwards entering upon the plumbing supply business in a small way. As his business increased, he added gas fixtures to his commodities, as gas at that time was in more general use than electricity, and at the time of his marriage he had a small factory opposite the Hollanden Hotel in old Bond Street. Later, in the same line of activity, he was a partner of the elder Eugunev Mathivet, and for a number of years they conducted a first-class store in the Masonic Building, as well as a finely equipped factory opposite, where Mr. Gill was the superintendent, much of the success of both departments of the concern being due to his resourcefulness and prudent direction. Genial and friendly, he was greatly admired by all with whom he was associated both here and in his brokerage business with offices at East Sixth Street and Euclid Avenue. For a considerable period, Mr. Gill made his residence at the old Kennard House, one of Cleveland's old established hostelries located on St. Clair and former Water Street, now West Sixth Street, in which hotel he bought an interest which he sold four and one-half years later for $10,000, this being his first experience in the hotel business. Later, he leased the ground on old Erie Street, now East Ninth Street, where the establishment known as the "Dutch Kitchen" stood, and he was its proprietor for some time; and he then became one of the company that built the Baldwin Hotel, which, with the "Dutch Kitchen," became merged with the "Gillsey," named for Mr. Gill and and Mr. Otto Liesy. This hotel is now known as "The Murphy," Mr. Gill being associated in its management with William L. Murphy until about 1918, when Mr. Gill withdrew from his active management, but retained his financial interest. His fraternal affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons in the Scottish Rite Consistory of thirty-second degree; the Knights of Pythias; and he was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

Robert Edson Gill married, October 6, 1884, at Sandusky, Ohio, Susan Bardshar, daughter of Solomon and Amelia (Hannum) Bardshar, ancestors of both families having located near Sandusky, Ohio, over a century ago. Solomon Bardshar was an owner of fertile farm lands, as well as of several very valuable pieces of



Solomon Bardshar

city property; he was one of many to join the gold rush to California in 1849, traveling overland, and after many hardships and stirring adventures he returned home as one of the successful miners on a sailing vessel *via* the "Horn," and the possessor of ten thousand dollars in gold. On his return trip he contracted yellow fever. Mr. and Mrs. Gill were the parents of: Pierre B. Gill; and Mrs. Bessie Amelia Cook; and there are three grandchildren: Eugene B. Cook, Jr.; Alice June Cook; and Robert Edson Gill.

Robert Edson Gill died December 24, 1924, at the Cleveland, Ohio, residence, No. 11308 Hopkins Avenue, N. E., in his seventieth year. By perseverance and industry, he sought and found those opportunities that brought him his well-merited success; by right living and dealing with his fellow-men he won their approbation and esteem.

FISHER, Elbert Curtiss,

Engineer, Designer of Boilers.

A man who so concentrated both his interests and his activities on the particular phase of industry which occupied him that he became nationally known as an engineer and designer of steam boilers was Elbert Curtiss Fisher, vice-president and general manager of the Wickes Boiler Company, of Saginaw, Michigan. He was the sort of man who works like a dynamo, quietly but with tremendous effectiveness. Profound study of all angles of a subject was his method of approach, and action followed conviction based on actual facts. To his profession and to his city he rendered unobtrusive but lasting service.

Elbert Curtiss Fisher was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1865, son of the late George and Isabella (Curtiss) Fisher. He was educated in the Scranton public schools and at Cornell University, from which he graduated in 1890 with honors. His college fraternity was the Kappa Alpha. It was in 1895 that Mr. Fisher moved to Saginaw, where he was placed in charge of the boiler department of Wickes Brothers. This expanded and became of increasing importance under his régime, and in 1907 was organized into the Wickes Boiler Company, of which he was made vice-president and general manager, a position he held until his sudden death, May 18, 1925, in Saginaw.

Mr. Fisher was considered a national leader in the design and operation of steam boilers. The American Boiler Manufacturers' Association made him their vice-president and tendered him the office of president, which he declined. He was a member of the council of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of its boiler code committee, and was vice-chairman of the Michigan State Board of Boiler Rules. His fellow-engineers also honored him by electing him to membership in the Sigma Xi, an honorary engineering fraternity. His activities led to his interest in the problem of water supply, and for several years he went deeply into that subject as related to Saginaw, coming to the conclusion that Saginaw Bay was an excellent source of supply for that city, and lending his influence to carrying out the project. He was also interested in public education, and a member of the East Side School Board, which erected, during his affiliation with it, the East Side Junior High School, through the building committee of which he was a member.

Elbert Curtiss Fisher married Margaret Nieustedt McKnight, of Saginaw, Michigan, who survives him, with a daughter, Margaret Fisher.

A Saginaw editor, who both knew and appreciated Mr. Fisher and his work, described him, in part, as follows:

He was a gentleman of refinement and a business man of unusual intelligence and capacity. Mr. Fisher was distinctively of that type citizen who did all things which he attempted ably and efficiently, and one who confined his activities largely to those spheres which attracted his genius and personal tastes. In his profession he ranked among the highest.

He brought to the public obligations the same thoughtful, alert and studious characteristics which achieved his great professional career. In public matters he took a part whenever his intensive study of a problem and his specially trained mind overcame his innate modesty to the extent that he was willing to believe his neighbors and friends sought his advice. On such occasions he acted with the deepest convictions and firmness.

LITZEL, John,

Agriculturist.

Notable among the pioneer residents of Cleveland whose efforts contributed materially to the development of the city was John Litzel, farmer, landowner, and public servant. His sturdy good sense, his public spirit, his courage and patriotism, as evinced by his Civil War record, and his strong and generous character won him general esteem.

John Litzel was born in Mannheim, Germany, February 11, 1844, one of a family of two boys and three girls. When he was ten years old the family came to the United States, after voyaging for many weeks in crossing the Atlantic. Locating at Euclid, then regarded as a long way from Cleveland, and filled with fine farms and fertile orchards and vineyards, the Litzel family began farming. There John Litzel grew up, with scant opportunity for schooling, and earning his sustenance by working for various farmers. At the age of seventeen and a half years, he responded to Lincoln's call for troops and enlisted in the Union Army, Company G, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery. He participated in several battles, always courageously and intelligently, throughout three years of the war. After his honorable discharge he returned to Cleveland, where his parents had died during the war.

Mr. Litzel's first business venture was as a butcher, an experiment of short duration. Next his adventurous spirit took him to the South, where he farmed for two summers. Returning to Cleveland, he accepted an appointment to the Cleveland police where he served with distinction for ten years. His determination to own his own home led John Litzel to purchase a residence on Case Avenue, where he and his wife lived for a time. That house was exchanged for ten acres on Lee Road, the nucleus of a tract of property acquired by Mr. Litzel. He built a house for himself and enjoyed a profusion of grapes growing on his own vines and apples from his fine six-year-old orchard. For many years he devoted himself to general farming. As the city grew round him, his farm became very desirable residential property, much in demand and commanding a high price. In 1912 Mr. Litzel sold all but one and a half acres, which remained as his homestead the rest of his life. There he died on August 30, 1926, at the age of eighty-two. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On December 1, 1870, John Litzel married Louisa Mayer, born in Germany, who came to the United States at the age of five with her parents, Gotlieb and Mary Agnes Mayer, who located on a farm in Medina County, Ohio, in York Township. There they were among the early settlers, living in log cabins with land about them cleared by themselves. Five daughters and one son were born to them. Mrs. Litzel survives her husband, as do their children: Mary Agnes; Louisa Phoebe; John G., who married Maude Cole, by whom he has two children: Wallace and Agnes.

No one of Cleveland's older residents was held in higher esteem than John Litzel, patriot, public protector, and agriculturist. His generosity and sincerity endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Honest in all his dealings, thrifty, he met with success and won a large circle of friends. He lived his religion in his daily life, devoting himself to his family, and rearing his children admirably, giving them every educational advantage. A truly constructive citizen, he left behind him a world the richer for his achievements.

ZIMMERMAN, Frederick,

Manufacturer, Financier.

In manufacturing and financial circles throughout the country and in those American localities which have prospered through the sturdy virtues of their citizens of Swiss extraction, Frederick Zimmerman, of Cleveland, Ohio, was well and favorably known. His picture-frame factory is one of the importants plants of the city. An imposing array of structures erected by him in Cleveland attest to his diverse and powerful interests. In financial circles also he attained eminence and held high executive offices in more than one institution. This highly successful career Mr. Zimmerman carved out for himself, his only capital being his keen intellect, magnetic personality, and invincible character. His friendly interest in those of the Swiss race who were making their homes in America was unwearying, and won recognition from those appreciative world citizens. He was general treasurer of the United Swiss Societies of America.

Frederick Zimmerman was born in Langenthal, Switzerland, October 13, 1853, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Zimmerman. The father died shortly after the birth of the subject of this record, his youngest child, of a family of three sons and one daughter. The mother also died when Frederick Zimmerman was young. Thus left more or less to shift for himself, he attended school until he was sixteen and secured every educational advantage perceived by his keen and alert mind. Thus he was unusually well educated and mature for a boy of sixteen, when he made his way to America with the objective of there working out a successful career. Arriving in Cleveland, he apprenticed himself to a Mr. McGregor, who was engaged in wood graining and contracting in a small way. Living with his employer, he continued his education by attending night school.

As he grew more certain of his powers, Mr. Zimmerman launched out in a small plant of his own devoted to the making of picture frame moulding. His small undertaking grew into a large and successful business of which the town may

well be proud. His plant, located on the river front, was expanded from time to time until it ranked first in importance in its line. Reverses through fire and flood failed to check its steady progress, perhaps in part because its head was absolutely unconquerable in the game of life by discouragement following any disaster. He did not worry about what had happened, but kept his eyes fixed on the future and planned carefully and with excellent judgment to make that future the rosy vision his imagination painted. In 1914 his plant was moved to the Berea Road site it today occupies, where operation continues under his son. Other activities occupied Mr. Zimmerman. He built many large and important buildings of all kinds, including factories and apartment houses, which rose under his personal supervision. He was a member of the advisory committee of the Cleveland Trust Company, and a member of the directorate of the Pearl Street Bank.

Although interested in every phase of human progress, Mr. Zimmerman was particularly loyal to the welfare of his fellow-Swiss and devoted a great deal of time and thought to their societies, both local and National. Many prominent representatives of the United Swiss Societies of America and Swiss National leaders were hospitably entertained in his Cleveland home. He fostered the city zoning ordinance and lent his influence to all forward-looking legislation. His church was Bethany Presbyterian. His clubs were: the Westwood Country, and the Clifton Club.

In June, 1878, Frederick Zimmerman married Julia Schute, born in Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of John and Margaret Schute. Her father was a captain of the Seventh Ohio Regiment during the Civil War, his second term of fighting for his country, for he was a veteran of the Mexican War. He was the first officer of his regiment to die in the cause of freedom, being killed in action in the Civil War. Mrs. Zimmerman survives her husband as do also their four children: Fred; Florence Margaret, wife of Ralph E. Briggs; Irma, wife of Paul Benhoff; and Julia E.

A multitude of messages of condolence and testimonials to the value of Frederick Zimmerman to his fellow-men poured into Cleveland when the papers announced his death, October 29, 1925, in his seventy-second year. His initiative, his resourcefulness, his courage were far beyond the qualities displayed by average men. Though personal success came to him, he never lost sight of the larger advantage which might accrue to the community from his endeavors, and he constantly worked toward that end. He was one of the constructive forces of Cleveland, to whose progress he contributed for fifty-six years.

KIMMAN, Theodore P.,

Inventor, Expert Mechanic.

The progress of modern industry has been accelerated by mechanical inventions emanating from the brain of the most creative and technically trained of Americans, like Theodore P. Kimman, of Cleveland, Ohio, inventor of many pneumatic tools and accessories, and expert mechanic and metallurgist. He and his brother in 1896 manufactured in Chicago, Illinois, the first practical portable four-piston air drill, known as the "Little Giant." The Standard Pneu-

matic Tool Company developed the idea, which in turn was taken over by the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company. From 1921 until his death, Mr. Kimman was manager of the Cleveland plant of the company.

Theodore P. Kimman was born in Haarlem, Holland, December 26, 1868, son of John William and Henrietta Theodora Kimman, and descendant of a long line of practical mechanics on both the paternal and maternal sides of his family. His father was a carriage manufacturer and was commissioned to build a carriage for the queen. He brought his family to America in 1871 and settled on the West Side of Chicago, Illinois, where he became a pattern-maker at the plant of Tobin & Hamler. He died in Chicago in 1900, at the age of sixty-three, followed by his widow, in Cleveland, Ohio, in May, 1910. Her father was Martin Van Den Bosch, who invented the machine for producting the first calico print.

Theodore P. Kimman was brought to America when a mere child, and was one of a family of nine children. He was educated at the Brothers' School in Chicago until he completed the eighth grade. He immediately became self-supporting, although he continued to read widely and to educate himself the rest of his life. His first position was with a paper box factory, where he proved so capable that the owner, Mr. Richie, made flattering attempts to keep him, when the boy's restless genius called for work along more mechanical lines. Mr. Kimman then joined the forces of Weir & Craig, well-known machine manufacturers, of Chicago. He served as apprentice and learned the machinist's trade. So did his older brother, Henry Kimman, who later went to work for Tobin & Hamler, boiler manufacturers. The two brothers then conceived the idea of a portable air drill to take the place of the laborious hand-powered-drill then in general use. Their first machine was built in their barn and tested in the shop of Tobin & Hamler. So successful was it that in 1896 Kimman Brothers was organized in Chicago for the manufacture of the invention, and produced the first "Little Giant." They controlled certain patents of the Four Piston Air Drill. Through a third Kimman brother, Martin Kimman, the air drill became known to Edwin M. Hurley, later chairman of the United States Shipping Board, who was a railroad engineer on the Burlington, which employed Martin Kimman as a fireman. Mr. Hurley became a salesman of machinery and saw the possibilities of the air drill, advising the Kimmans to put it on the market. He interested capital in the venture and helped organize the marketing company, the Standard Pneumatic Tool Company, of which Mr. Hurley was made president, with headquarters in the Marquette Building, Chicago. The works were later moved to Aurora, Illinois. In 1900 Theodore P. Kimman, subject of this record, was sent by the Standard Pneumatic to Paris, France, to supervise the air drill exhibit at the Paris Exposition. The plant prospered and grew by leaps and bounds, for its product filled a long-felt want, and besides air drills, air-hammers and other equipment were produced. Many branches were opened. The product went largely to railroads, shipyards, car shops, and in later years, to automobile factories. The older Kimman brother looked after office details, while Theodore

P. Kimman was ordinarily in charge of the practical operations. The year 1903 marked the sale of the Standard Pneumatic Tool Company to the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, and the closing of the Aurora plant. The Kimman brothers were transferred to the Cleveland plant, where the senior was manager and Mr. Kimman superintendent. When the older brother died, the younger succeeded him as manager and remained in office until his death, at the age of fifty-eight, in July, 1926. Martin Kimman, previously mentioned, is now chief engineer for the McCormick Estate.

After his company was established in Cleveland, Mr. Kimman and Mr. C. B. Coates, electrical engineer of the plant, designed and introduced the first portable high-cycle drills and grinders, used mostly in connection with automobile manufacture. Mr. Kimman was also an expert metallurgist. He had an inborn knowledge of the process of working metals and good judgment in using the correct metals for various parts of machinery. He is said to have been so accurate in his workmanship that he, without a rule, compass, or other measure, could draw a design from which a machine could safely be made. He was a member of St. Thomas Aquinas' Roman Catholic Church, and a lover of his home and family and library.

Theodore P. Kimman married, on January 31, 1892, Mary Slattery, of Chicago. Children: 1. Henrietta, wife of Fred A. Harmon, residing in Cleveland, with their two children: Robert A. Harmon, and Jean Ann Harmon. 2. Marie Kimman, residing at their Cleveland home on Phillip's Avenue, with her mother.

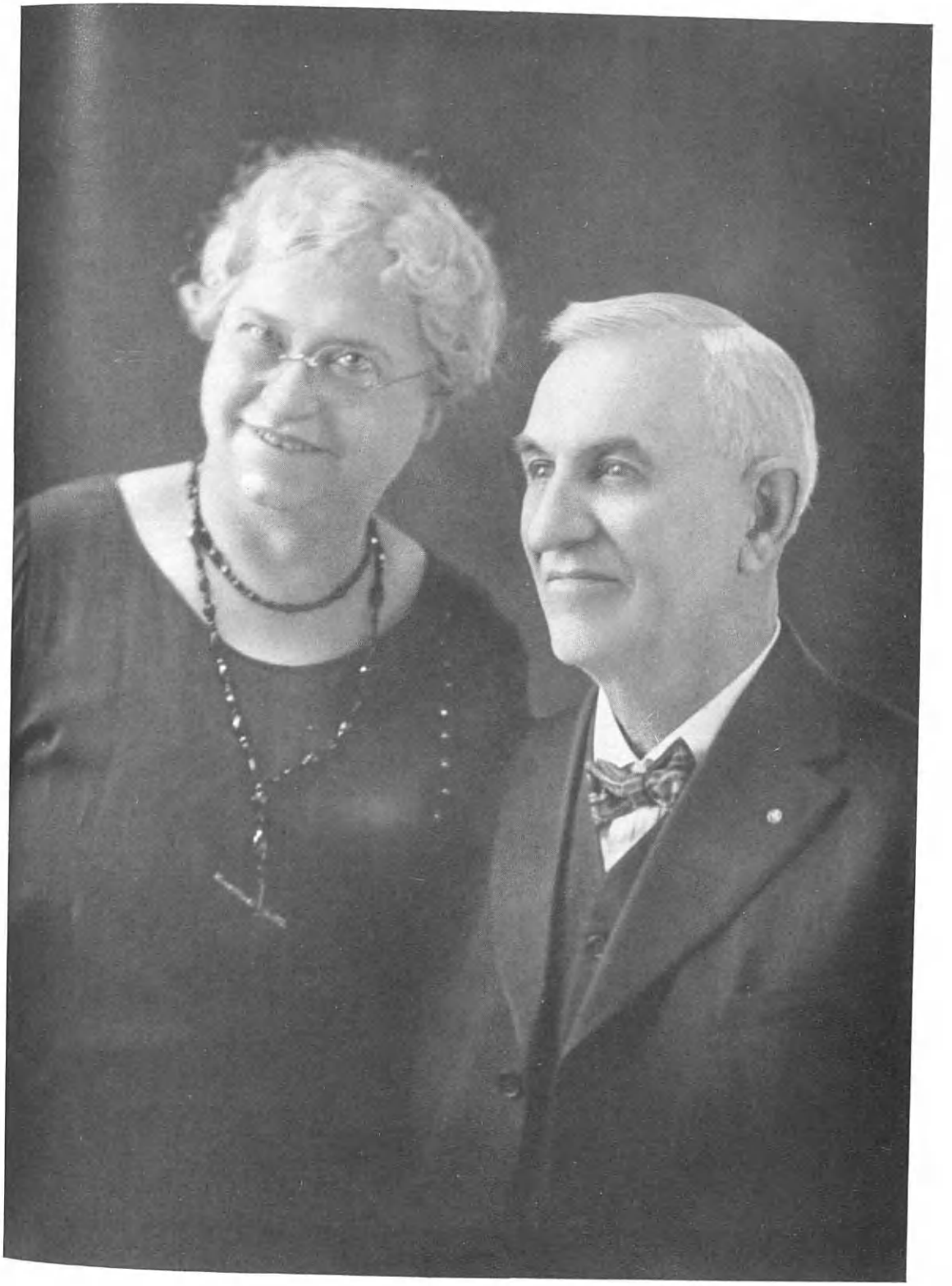
Mr. Kimman's first claim to fame was his mechanical genius. There seemed no limit to his wizardry with metals and machines, and a whole world has enormously profited by his inventions. His personality was gentle, friendly, unassuming, and won for him a host of friends. He was always ready to lend a helping hand to those in need, for he was a true Christian in every-day life, following the precepts of his Maker.

EVERETT, William Albion,

Realtor.

Faithful to all trusts, honorable in all his dealings with his fellow-men, and clean in speech, spirit, and mind, the men, women, and children of his community considered William Albion Everett, deceased, a most estimable Christian citizen. He was of exceptional disposition, prominent in church activities and in fraternal organizations of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and a real estate man of note.

Born in Huntington, West Virginia, September 20, 1853, he was the son of John and Susan (Yates) Everett, and when a child he moved with his parents to Cabble County, Missouri. His earliest paternal American ancestor settled in West Virginia, and he is of one of the sturdy pioneer families who have been the true backbone in America's progress. His parents were highly respected farmers who cleared their land in the thrilling days of the '49ers. He lived all his life in the atmosphere of farming, and was an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Converted into the church at the age of thirty, Mr. Everett immediately became one of its most active workers, and he served as an honored and beloved deacon in the Baptist Church at



Winnie C. Everett W A Everett

Tulsa for the long period of forty-two years, in continuous service. He was also appointed to the important post of treasurer of the church, and was connected with the Sunday school, as a teacher, for a number of years. He was associated and active in the work of the Lord up to the time of his death on August 9, 1926. He came to Tulsa, Oklahoma, in the year 1908, and engaged in the real estate business, where his fair dealings and upright character contributed greatly to his success and esteem. He was instrumental in organizing the beautiful Emanuel Baptist Church, and greatly assisted in the organization of the No-Shiatook Baptist Church. For the past four years of his life, since 1922, he held the post of bailiff of the Common Pleas, Judge Font L. Allen's Court. He was a Master Mason, affiliated with the De Witt Missouri Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, and a member of the local Lodge, No. 71, of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. His fraternal associates asked and obtained permission to take charge of the funeral services at the cemetery.

William Albion Everett married (first), May 11, 1886, Mary G. Summers, who died March 30, 1889. He married (second) Winnie C. Mitchell, September 18, 1907, who survives him. She was the daughter of James Harry Mitchell, deceased, who devoted his life to farming. One child was born to Mr. and the first Mrs. Everett, Clifton T., who is vice-president of the First National Bank of Tulsa. The present Mrs. Everett is State vice-president of the Baptist Woman's Missionary Union, now serving her fourth year; president of the Delaware Association Woman's Missionary Union, now in her ninth year; and the first matron of the Baptist State Orphans' Home of Oklahoma.

PARKER, Anson Lindsley,

Real Estate Operator.

Some lines from Edward Young in his "Night Thoughts" seem appropriately to furnish a sidelight on the character of the late Anson Lindsley Parker, business, civic and religious leader of Detroit, Michigan, whose passing came as a great shock to his associates and friends:

> Pygmies are pygmies still, though percht on Alps;
> And pyramids are pyramids in vales.
> Each man makes his own stature, builds himself.
> Virtue alone outbuilds the Pyramids;
> Her monuments shall last when Egypt's fall.

Mr. Parker was not only a highly successful operator in large business affairs, but he was the possessor of a humanitarian spirit which included in its ken the family of mankind, and in such manner as it was physically possible, he touched the lives of his fellow-mortals to the extent that they were uplifted and given a new outlook upon life. Mr. Parker's religion was credal, it is true, yet it was much more, for it reached out to influence the members of other creeds and beliefs, and throughout was inspirational in the extreme. His spiritual side found its most intense development in the World War, for his heart was attuned to the heart-beats of his country, and he flung himself valiantly into the civilian service for which he was ideally suited—the leadership of the Young Men's Christian Association activities at Camp Custer, Michigan. All of his accumulated virtues ex-

pressed themselves in this patriotic work and presented him in a new light even to those who were long since his admirers; and finally when he succumbed to that mysterious malady known as sleeping sickness at the early age of fifty-four, it was the occasion for a public expression of sorrow such as is accorded to but few men in this busy age.

Anson Lindsley Parker was born May 21, 1867, at Lima, Livingston County, New York, the son of Joseph Parker and Hermione (Field) Parker. His father, originally from Naples, New York, became a prosperous sheep raiser at Lima, and reared three sons and two daughters, of whom Anson L. was the youngest; Joseph Parker died in Kansas, honored and respected by all who knew him. The mother was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and it was largely from her teaching, which the dutiful son first received at her knee in the home, that he developed those foundation principles of religious fervor from which he never departed.

Mr. Parker attended public school at Naples, and finished at the Naples High School. He read a great deal and thus helped to educate himself. Presently he determined upon a commercial career, and entered a business college in Rochester, New York, where he exhibited an unusual aptitude for training of this kind. He then became interested in the advantages of Young Men's Christian Association work, became a member at Springfield, Massachusetts, and while performing light duties to help maintain himself, enrolled in the association's training school at that place. At various times he earned money and learned business methods by clerking in stores at Naples, Rochester, Buffalo and Detroit. He removed to the last-named city in 1885, and obtained employment as a clerk in the Taylor-Woolendon store. Soon thereafter he became assistant secretary of the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association under the secretaryship of Louis Newman; later his abilities were recognized in his appointment as general secretary. After six years, however, his health broke under the tremendous strain put upon his constitution, and he was forced to withdraw from all association activities; he henceforth for some years gave his entire time and attention to business activities. In 1897, he helped John Winter complete the trolley line of Orion, Michigan, and Detroit, one of the first interurban projects of the city which has become the automobile center of the country. He assisted in constructing the suburban trolley line between Rochester and Canandaigua, New York. When the Michigan Central Railroad began to look around for additional rights-of-way into Detroit, its officials cast covetous eyes upon the Orion-Detroit interurban electric line, with the result that Mr. Parker was summoned home from Rochester and sold out to the road. He again entered into business relationships with John Winter, this time purchasing a burglar protection known as the American Still Alarm. After a time he retired from this activity and bought the controlling interest in the Triton Manufacturing Company, a ladies' ready-to-wear business, of which he became the president. He soon disposed of this and bought the Munroe Glass Company, manufacturers of opaque glass, at Munroe, Michigan. Later he sold this concern to the Hazel Atlas Glass Company, returned to Detroit

and became interested in the real estate business, with an office in the Ford Building, later in the Penobscot Building, where he was very successful. When the United States entered the World War he was fifty years of age, far above the limit for military service, however he spent a year and one-half as general secretary at Camp Custer, where his messages to soldiers had a tremendous effect in cementing their sentiments of patriotism. He served at one time as vice-chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was an intense religionist and founded the Parker Bible Class of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of which denomination he gave liberally as a trustee and member of the official board. In politics he was a Republican. He was prominent in the Detroit Athletic Club, the Detroit Golf Club, the Detroit Exchange Club, the Board of Commerce, and the Real Estate Board. He was fond of traveling, motoring and fishing, and became one of the organizers of the Shoepack Club.

Anson Lindsley Parker married, at Naples, New York, July 2, 1891, Mary Clarke Lincoln, daughter of Cyrillo Lincoln and Laura (Clarke) Lincoln, and granddaughter of Lucius Lincoln, a prominent man who died at Naples. Cyrillo Lincoln, a noted lawyer, leader in the Presbyterian church, served in the New York Assembly as a Republican. Laura (Clarke) Lincoln, a daughter of Lorenzo Clarke, was descended from William Clarke, a follower of King George III in the War of the American Revolution. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Parker were two: 1. Marian Laura, native of Detroit, graduate of Northern High School and Abbot Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. 2. Lincoln Field Parker, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, in the class of 1927.

The death of Mr. Parker occurred at Detroit, January 11, 1921, whereupon the Central Methodist Episcopal Church adopted the following minutes signed by John W. Biles, A. A. Hare, and J. Henry Ling:

Anson Lindsley Parker, vigorous, devoted and inspired Champion of the Church, passed away . . . after nearly a half century of ceaseless, untiring service on behalf of the Christian Religion.

Strength and beauty of Faith and completeness of Consecration glorifying natural gifts as executor, organizer and leader made of him an outstanding figure in the entire Christian World. His death, therefore, is not alone an irreparable loss to Methodism, the individual tenets and peculiar virtues of which he so fully exemplified in his daily life, and to Central Methodist Episcopal Church in whose fellowship he was long a devoted and beloved member, but to Christianity in its very broadest aspect.

Certain phases of the Christian faith and certain institutions organized to promote the Christian religion especially marked his life. Thus as a young man he identified himself with the Young Men's Christian Association and for a number of years was general secretary of the Association of Detroit. It was then that his capacity for Christian leadership, the vigor and reality of his faith, the potency of his example began to be revealed.

Withdrawing from this professional field to enter business life, there was no diminution whatever of his zeal for the practice and promotion of the Christian religion. Rather his whole life exemplified a steady progress in and development of the Christian virtues and an ever-increasing proficiency in advancing the great causes and purposes of the Christian Church.

Every interest of Methodism, every phase of its organization, its activities, its purposes, its

benevolent enterprises had not alone his wholehearted interest and understanding but felt the power of his personality, enjoyed the benefit of his wise and active participation and profited both by his expert labors and his boundless generosity.

The quadrennial conference of the Church, the annual conferences, the business meetings of the Book Concern of which he was a director, gatherings major and minor in which the business of Methodism's far-flung organization is planned and discussed knew him and profited by his exceptional knowledge, efficiency and devotion.

In recounting his works there could be none that brought him greater glory and the Church greater profit than the Parker Bible Class for men, which he organized in the Central Methodist Church some thirty years ago, and which he so ably led. Likewise among his numerous interest in and contributions to the cause of Christianity one must not overlook the Bible Conferences at Lake Orion and his unselfish, even sacrificial service on behalf of the soldiers at Camp Custer during the World War.

To explain the completeness and fullness of the life of Anson Lindsley Parker, the power he wielded, the potency of his example, the love he inspired, one must inevitably find the answer in three things: Complete consecration; profound belief in and constant reliance on prayer; and a full understanding of and devotion to the things of the Spirit.

These three factors enriched and made amazingly fruitful the time, the labor, the ability and the material gifts which he lavished unstintedly on the Christian Church and its Works.

Other characteristics marked him—courage, fidelity, and above all else, broad charity and a breadth of view that lifted him out of the narrow paths of Sectarianism, enlarged his vision and made him a noteworthy leader of the Christian Church rather than of the Methodist Church.

Such a man was Anson Lindsley Parker, so far as words can dimly picture him. No words, however, could possibly reveal the true value and significance of his life. Words, too, can but feebly express the sense of loss experienced so peculiarly and intimately by his fellow-members and co-workers in Central Church.

Yet, though these expressions be inadequate for the man and his works and for the loss suffered by his passing, still, it is the wish of the Official Board of Central Methodist Episcopal Church that they be spread upon the official records of the Church, that they be printed in the Church Bulletin and that a copy be sent to the members of the decedent's family. And so let it be ordered.

The Exchange Club spread upon its records the following memorial:

Whereas, Almighty God in his Providence has removed from our fellowship Mr. A. L. Parker, whose upright life, exemplary character, and Christian leadership has been an inspiration to every member of the Exchange Club, and particularly to those who were favored with his close acquaintance,

Mr. Parker, because of his exceptional ability as a religious leader, was placed in charge of all Young Men's Christian Association activities at Camp Custer during the World War; his counsel was largely sought by the leaders of the various religious organizations, including the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a prominent member, and by the Methodist Book Concern, of which he was one of the directors. Twice he was sent as a delegate to General Conference, which is the governing body of that church, and he was an outstanding figure in the leadership of the same. His success in the business world was no less marked, his accumulations as a builder and owner of apartment houses and other properties reached large proportions. His untimely death is a distinct loss to the members of this club, the citizens of Detroit, the State and nation, and be it therefore

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sorrowing family as an expression of sincere sympathy of this club, and also that they be spread upon the minutes of this organization.

The signers of the above were A. A. Hare, M. L. Lasley, and Gordon Z. Gage. James Schermerhorn, a close friend, wrote at his death:

There is pathetic irony in the cutting off of such a sterling and resolute spirit as A. L. Parker by the new and baffling malady known as sleeping sickness. For if ever there was an

alert and virile personality, diligent especially in the Master's business, it was A. L. Parker. From general secretaryship of the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association, he entered the business field, but continued to give unstintedly of his time to the State executive committee and to participate in councils of the national body. Throughout the war he captained most capably the Y activities at Camp Custer. Methodism was a passion with this tireless man. He had a part in the nation-wide drive that recently raised the more than one hundred million fund for this militant denomination. The Parker Bible Class of Central Methodist Episcopal Church remains a flourishing reminder of his consecrated organizing genius. If consciousness had been granted him to the last, instead of the continuance of the strange stupor which marks the ailment from which he died, one may be sure that something like the Earl of Shaftsbury's words would have been on his lips: "Too bad to leave the world with so much good undone."

Thus ended the career of a man in whose breast burned a patriotic ardor that is suggestive of the fire of those great churchmen, John Calvin, John and Charles Wesley and George Whitefield, whose principles he so bravely bore aloft to Calvary.

SAMPLE, William,

Farmer.

Many people consider the Elysian Fields on earth to be the life of a gentleman farmer, and harbor the thought that some day they may retire from the city to a few quiet acres in the country; in William Sample, of Millvale, Pennsylvania, was furnished an example of a man who not only preferred to live simply but was appointed by the family to live on the ancestral estate so highly treasured by his forefathers. Mr. Sample was admirably suited to this rôle: a deeply moral man, a lover of nature and possessing the qualities of industry and judgment which are necessary to any undertaking, he remained on the land that had nurtured him, tilled it and was buried within hail of it. Herein we may find a valuable lesson, the lesson of contentment, which after all must be the goal of everyone, no matter how engaged; some may prefer to follow rainbows to the four corners of the earth, others to sit upon thrones, others to amass wealth, but William Sample was satisfied with the drone of bees, the noise of the threshing machine, the lowing of his herd, and the song of the happy housewife as she smoothed his path. He was a good farmer, a helpful neighbor, a dutiful husband, and a fond father. His passing, therefore, was the occasion for tender memories and genuine sorrow.

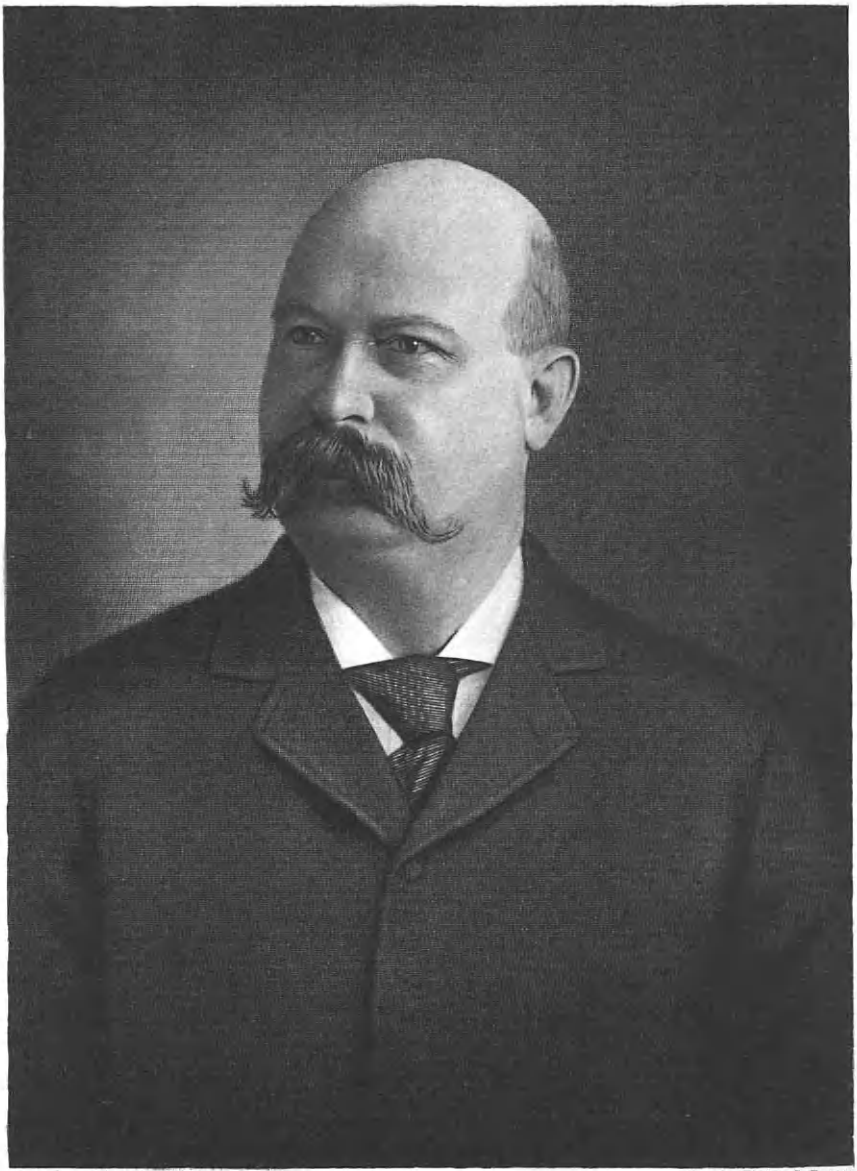
William Sample was born on the Sample farm in Shaler Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1830. He attended the country school of Shaler Township and when he grew into young manhood became a farmer like his father and grandfather before him. The farm was located adjacent to the thriving borough of Millvale, and it was at this place that he spent his entire life, honored and respected by all the people of his section. He was a staunch Presbyterian and for many years attended the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh when it was a considerable journey to travel from his home. His parents, John and Margaret (McCord) Sample, were firm believers in this faith, and were known as two of the most pious persons of the neighborhood; the latch-string always hung on the outside of their door for visiting Presbyterian ministers and brethren. For a long time before, the Samples had lived at the homestead, and they were always known as one of the pioneer groups of

Allegheny County. The name Sample was contemporaneous with the establishment of Shaler Township, which was named after Judge Charles Shaler, a sturdy citizen and particularly close friend of the Samples. In the history of Shaler Township it is recorded that the earliest settler was James Sample, of Irish descent, born in Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1756. James Sample became a soldier of the Revolution and acquitted himself so well that at the close of the conflict he was eligible for the military bounty, and received a tract of land in 1789 or 1790 near the mouth of Girty's Run, and where he set his stakes. He was a prominent citizen, having been the second elected sheriff of Allegheny County; and it is believed that he erected the first grist-mill north of the Allegheny River, about 1797. He married Christine Taggart, a native of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of fourteen children, eight of whom grew to maturity. One of these children was John Sample, who inherited a part of his father's farm and spent his days farming in this same locality. John Sample married (first) Nancy Shaw, and after her death he married Margaret McCord, also of an early family, and they became the parents of the following children: John, James, Hyde, Stephen, Samuel, William, of further mention, Francis (who died as a baby), and two girls, Mary and Ellen. A part of the farm that John Sample inherited, amounting to one hundred and sixty-four acres and twenty-eight perches, was sold by him in September, 1844, to the poor-directors of Allegheny City, by whom it was converted into a farm for the care of the poor of the city. The price of the farm was about $12,000, and here we are furnished with a fine illustration of the advance of neighborhood real estate. In 1867, or after twenty-three years, the city moved the poor house elsewhere, cut streets through the property, sold lots and realized about $300,000. The borough of Millvale was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of February 13, 1868, from a part of Shaler Township, and a portion of the borough of Millvale was the original ground owned by John Sample, which he sold in 1844.

Mr. Sample was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal Arcanum, the Woodmen of the World, and Allegheny Commandery of the Knights Templar. He withdrew from the First Presbyterian Church to become one of the charter members of the Millvale Church of the same denomination.

The marriage of Mr. Sample took place December 23, 1858, in Baldwin Township, Allegheny County (in what is now the thriving borough of Carrick); he married Mary Ann Burns, a daughter of John and Sarah Burns, pioneers of the county, and they became the parents of four children: 1. Sarah Emma, born October 19, 1859, died October 22, 1899. 2. Margaret Sheridan, born April 10, 1863, the only surviving member of this family, who resides on the North Side of Pittsburgh. 3. John Chambers, born August 26, 1865, died July 7, 1879. 4. Ralph William Sample, born January 7, 1875, died May 23, 1914, who married Alice C. Baeuerlein and they had a daughter, Mary Alice Sample (q. v.).

William Sample died at Millvale, December 19, 1893, closing a life of great usefulness and suggesting to others that at the feet of most men lie the tools they need to fashion a life work.



American Historical Soc'y Engby Finley & Conn

Adam A Bauerlein

BAEUERLEIN, Adam Amos,

Business Man and Able Citizen.

In dedicating this to Adam Amos Baeuerlein, one renews the appreciation for those sturdy and sterling qualities which mark a man a practical business entrepreneur, a thoughtful husband, a kind father and a valuable citizen. Denied more than a meagre education, and having his full measure of hardship and obstacles, and fellowship with adverse condition, he had by his mental alertness and inherent ability surmounted the barriers to make his way forward to substantial and distinguished success. He was the son of Adam and Barbara Baeuerlein, both of whom came from Germany, settling in Pittsburgh where they met and were married. They had three children: 1. Christian J., married in 1875, Mary Ann Bauer; they were the parents of Alice C. Baeuerlein, who married Ralph William Sample, and had one daughter, Mary Alice Sample (q. v.). 2. Elizabeth, married to John Phitzenmeyer. 3. Adam Amos, of whom further. Mr. Baeuerlein, senior, had been engaged in the brewery business in Bavaria, Germany, and coming to Pittsburgh, he established the first brewery of that city. He located on the hillside of what was then known as old Beyerstown, but later became part of Pittsburgh. In 1845, he first established the in person by the older Baeuerlein to his brewery business. With the passing of years and the progress of business, his business was called the Baeuerlein Brewing Company, with national reputation, and perhaps one of the best-known enterprises of this character in Western Pennsylvania. Soon the celebrated Bavarian beer made in an apple butter kettle was produced, and in those days of small beginnings, it was delivered in person by the older Baeuerlein to his customers. Endowed with pluck and perseverance, he developed the business to vast proportions, gaining a widespread market for the products, and recognized as a leader in the brewery business of Pittsburgh. In 1868, the business was of such a volume, that new quarters were necessary, and the H. K. Sample tract at Millvale, Pennsylvania, was purchased, on which was built the present large plant of the Baeuerlein Brewery Company. As his sons grew older, the father gradually turned over the actual management of the business to them, and retired from the personal conduct of affairs.

Adam Amos Baeuerlein was born in the old Fourth Ward in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1849. His education was very limited in the public schools of his native district, for at the age of eleven he started to work for his father in the business. He learned the every detail of the industry during his youth, which was spent entirely in work, and rose with rapid gradation through the various departments, assuming more and more responsibility of the plant as he grew older. His father retired from active participation, leaving the control and management to his two sons, Christian K. and Adam Amos. These two, with Jacob Kiel and Fred Klaussman, carried on the business for many years, until the formation of the Pittsburgh Brewery Company, which purchased the Baeuerlein Plant and continued to operate it under its original name. Mr. Baeuerlein was influential in the development of the business and contributed materially to the success and position in the trade which it

achieved. He was afforded the esteem and admiration of his associates in Pittsburgh and Millvale, and was highly respected as one of the staunch and stable business men of his community. After disposing of the business to the Pittsburgh Brewing interests, Mr. Baeuerlein retired from business enterprises and spent his time at home. Having lived a great many years in Millvale, he removed to Etna, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a fifty-acre plot, on which he built a fine home, as the family seat.

Mr. Baeuerlein combined those qualities of character, courtesy, charity, and friendship, which make up that indefinable something called personality, one of the greatest assets a man may possess. Of pure German stock, he was noted for his integrity and dependability, and for his tolerance and liberality in the views he entertained, giving full consideration to the opinions of all others and honoring them as he would have his own so respected. Possessing a keen sense of humor and transcendant wit, and a fascinating spontaneity, Mr. Baeuerlein was a very engaging member of society of his community, where he was well-liked and admired. A clear thinker, he contributed much valuable thought and many helpful suggestions for the welfare of the district. He was generous and whole-hearted in his beneficent offices among those to whom such deeds would do good, and he had the appreciative wishes of all the residents of Millvale and Etna. Although he was actively interested in politics and the civic affairs of the town, he was content to limit his participation to that of a private citizen, and as such ardently supported the Republican party. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 779, of the Royal Arcanum, and the local branch of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He likewise belonged to the Rolly Social Club of Millvale. His religious affiliation was with the German Lutheran Church of his community.

Mr. Baeuerlein married Catherine A. Knies, born January 8, 1856, in a log cabin on the Hassinger farm near Etna, Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Hassinger) Knies. Her father came over from Germany and engaged for many years in the wagon-making trade, and later became a farmer. Her mother was the daughter of Jacob and Mary (Richard) Hassinger, and it was from this grandmother that Mrs. Baeuerlein attributes her deep interest and love of the Scriptures, for her venerable grandmother was a devoted Christian and Bible student of her day. Mrs. Baeuerlein is an active and prominent member of the International Bible Students, founded by Pastor Russell, on the North Side of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Baeuerlein were the parents of the following children: 1. Edward C., employed as sales manager of the Teck Food Product Company of Pittsburgh. 2. Charles A., died in infancy. 3. John A., associated with the International Bible Students' Association of Brooklyn, New York, in the correspondence office of the organization. 4. William H., who died at Camp Upton, where he was a member of Company E, attached to the Medical Department, Base Hospital, October 8, 1918. He was a consecrated Christian, and had been a member of the International Bible Students' Association for three years. 5. Walter, died in childhood. 6. Herbert, a student of the Bible, and a member of the International Bible

Students' Association; is living at home.

Mr. Baeuerlein died at his home in Etna, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1925. He lived a life of accomplishment and left an indelible memory with those who daily came in contact with him. Longfellow has aptly said:

There is no death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian
Whose portal we call Death.

BROZ, John Stephen,

Merchant and Banker.

Through his valuable contributions to the general prosperity and advancement of Cleveland, Ohio, over a period of over forty years, John Stephen Broz, long proprietor of a large hardware store there, and director and treasurer of the Atlas Savings and Loan Company, won a leading place in the community life. The story of his achievements belongs in the record of able and successful men who are of the highest type of American citizens. In all phases of life in the city, including Masonry, Mr. Broz played a leading part.

John Stephen Broz was born in Czecho-Slovakia, on October 19, 1864, son of James and Mary Broz, who came to America when their two eldest children were infants, and who settled in Cleveland, Ohio, in the vicinity of Broadway and Wilson Avenue, now Fifty-fifth Street. There, four more children were born to them. John S. Broz, next to the oldest, attended the public school in that neighborhood but found it necessary to go to work at the age of twelve or thirteen in order to help support the family in the difficult new land. His first employment was as general utility boy in a hardware store, conducted by a Mr. Herrick, who later sold out to F. C. Thornton. The boy did everything he was told with zeal and thoroughness. His industry, his alertness in learning the business, and his thrift stood him in good stead and soon made him a partner to Mr. Thornton, whose interest he was eventually able to purchase. Sole owner of the store, Mr. Broz then conducted it ably and successfully for some forty years, until December 15, 1925, when he sold out to Senator Bender. He participated in the general expansion in the neighborhood, lending his support to all worth-while enterprises and sharing in the acquisition and improvement of desirable business property which yearly enhanced in value. He was one of the prominent merchants and professional men who associated themselves in founding the Atlas Savings and Loan Company, of which he was made director and treasurer. So faithful was he to this charge that he was engaged in auditing the bank's books when death snatched him from all on July 13, 1926. He was also a proprietor of the Miles Theatre, on Miles Avenue.

Mr. Broz was prominent in fraternal orders, Past Master of the Knights of Pythias, and of all the divisions of the Free and Accepted Masons, including the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the holder of the thirty-second degree; also a member of the Royal Order of Scotland. His club was the Acacia. He was keenly interested in golf, in his home, and in his library, for he was an eager reader, a self-educated man.

On February 24, 1896, John Stephen Broz married Albina Hablesreither, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, a daughter

of Karl and Anna Hablesreither, early residents of the city. Her father operated a cigar factory on Broadway for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Broz were born: 1. Charles R. Broz, formerly manager of the Capitol Branch of the Atlas Savings and Loan Company, now manager of the Miles Theatre; married to Irene Smith, daughter of Matthew and Irene Smith, and father of one son, Charles Broz, Jr. 2. Dorothy Ann Broz, graduate of Hathaway Brown School for Girls, residing with her mother at No. 12711 Cedar Road, Cleveland Heights.

The sudden death of a man so prominent and so highly esteemed as Mr. Broz shocked his multitude of friends, won by him in the course of a long business career based always on moderation. He was always in good spirits, a hard worker, and an enthusiastic booster, and Mr. Malecek said of him that he was a "man who never hurt anybody." A friend who knew him well further described his career as one which had met with considerable success. "Starting at an early age, he worked himself up through fairness, honesty and foresight to one of the best-known and esteemed men of the South End." Generous, lovable, and fair-minded, he made his home, his friends, and his city the happier for his presence.

McLANE, Dr. Charles Henry,

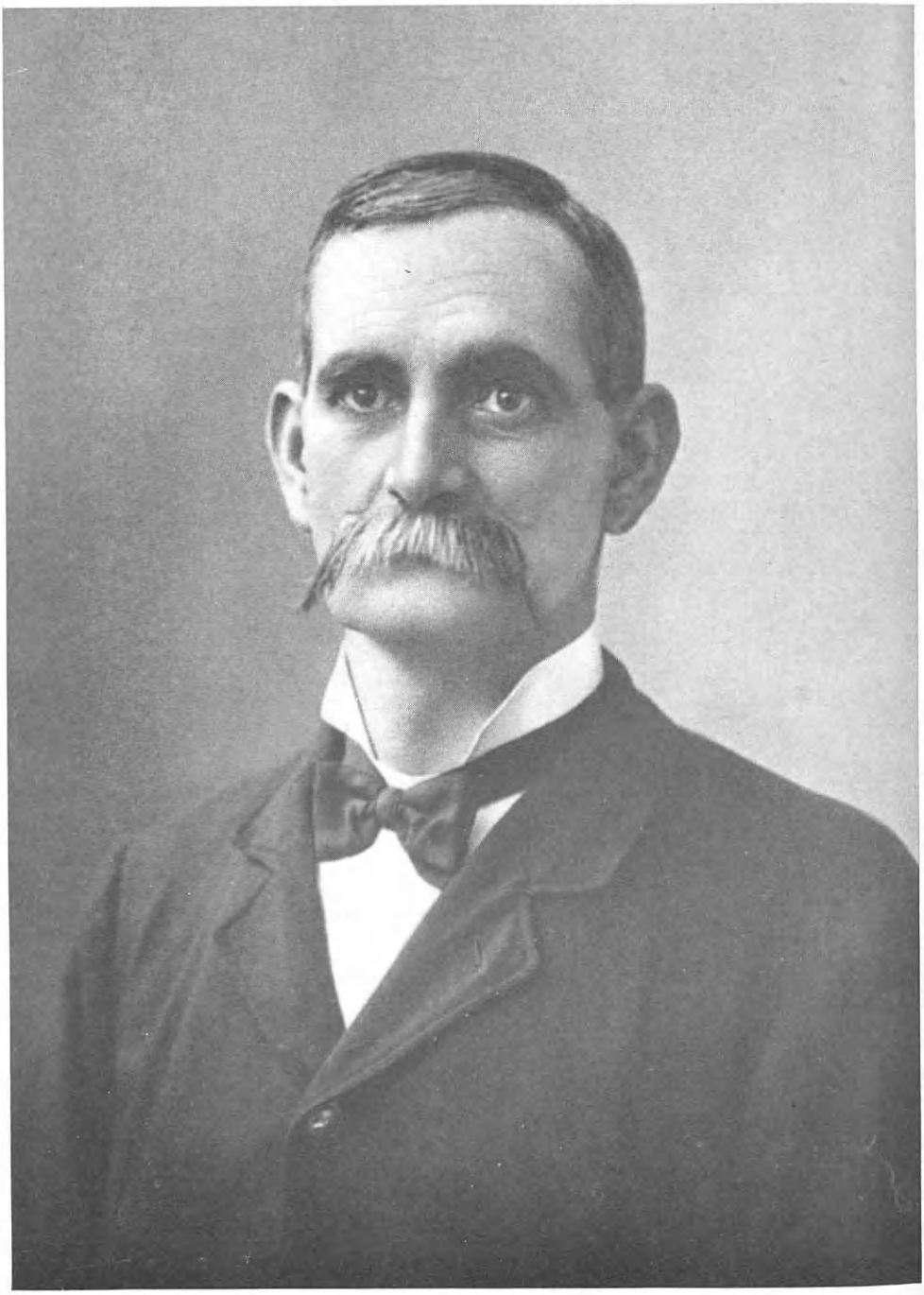
Physician.

Dr. Charles Henry McLane, of Morgantown, West Virginia, is numbered among the most honored and respected in the section of the State wherein he resides. Members thereof have borne well their part in all walks of life, and have performed the duties required of them in an efficient and capable manner.

Dr. Charles McLane, the pioneer ancestor, was born in Tyrone, Ireland, in 1790, died in Morgantown, West Virginia, in 1898. He emigrated to this country in the year 1805, locating first in New York City. He studied for his profession of physician with Dr. Luther at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and later removed to Connellsville, where he practiced medicine successfully for half a century, enjoying the patronage of the best families in that city and vicinity. He married Eliza Kern, daughter of John Kern, a prominent minister of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and among their children was Joseph Allan.

Dr. Joseph Allan McLane, son of Dr. Charles and Eliza (Kern) McLane, was born at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1820, died at Steubenville, Ohio, January 5, 1894. He attended the subscription schools of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and matriculated at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1841, graduating therefrom in 1842. He practiced his profession in Morgantown, West Virginia. He married, in 1841, Mary, daughter of William and Mary A. (McClure) Lazier, the latter named being a member of the McClure family, prominently known as the McClures of Wheeling, West Virginia. Children: Dr. William, Allan E., Mrs. Lizzie V. Zoller, and Charles Henry (see below).

Dr. Charles Henry McLane, son of Dr. Joseph Allan and Mary (Lazier) McLane, was born at Morgantown, West Virginia, September 2, 1843. He attended the subscription school and Monongalia Academy, of Monongalia County, and later became a student in Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio,



Erithus Blanton Dye

from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, February 6, 1866. His patriotism and devotion to the interests of his country caused him to enlist in her service during the period of the Civil War, and in 1862, he became a member of Company D, West Virginia Cavalry, and served throughout the remainder of the war, being mustered out June 6, 1865, with the forces under the command of General Custer. After the cessation of hostilities Dr. McLane removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where he practiced his profession for many years, winning a reputation for skill and proficiency in his line of work. In 1896, he removed to Morgantown, West Virginia, where he has since continued his work, being in receipt of an extensive and remunerative patronage. Dr. McLane keeps in touch with the progress and improvements of medical science and art by membership in the West Virginia State Medical Society and the Monongalia County Medical Society. He is a member of Hoffman Post, No. 66, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Episcopal church.

Dr. McLane married, in Cassville, Virginia, August 22, 1868, Mary E. Kelly, daughter of James and Nancy A. (Finell) Kelly. Children: Mrs. Lizzie N. Christman, Mrs. Louise J. McDermott, Mrs. Virginia McIntosh, and Joseph A. McLane.

DYE, Captain Erithus Blanton,
Public Official.

A life of ceaseless activity and of service to his fellow-man came to a close with the death of Erithus Blanton Dye, who had been for many years a peace officer in the city of Memphis, Tennessee. The memory of "Captain" Dye, as he was affectionately known by his many friends, will long be cherished by all who knew him, for they admired and respected him for his manly qualities, for the zeal and fearlessness he ever displayed in his work, for his lack of thought for himself, and his care for the comfort and well-being of others.

Captain Dye was born in Cass County, Texas, in 1849, the son of Benjamin Franklin Dye, a prominent minister, who died when Captain Dye was an infant. He was brought by his mother to Memphis when but four years of age, and obtained his early education at Horn Lake, Mississippi, later attending St. Andrew's College at Trenton, Tennessee, and a Methodist college at Athens, Georgia. He then returned to Memphis and made his home with his mother. He was appointed a peace officer, and served his first papers for Justice George Fleece, some forty-three years ago. He later served when Judge J. P. Young officiated as Squire. When Joseph Williams was elected mayor of Memphis, Mr. Dye was appointed superintendent of the rock pile gang at the old police station at Second and Washington streets, and served in that capacity for twelve years. During that time he also served under Mayor James H. Malone. One service for which he will always be remembered will be his most excellent work during the yellow fever epidemic of 1878, during which unsettled and troublous time he displayed the foresight and cool reasoning powers for which he was remarkable. He was a consistent and regular attendant at St. John's Methodist Church, of which he and his family were active members.

In 1872, Erithus Blanton Dye was mar-

ried, in Trenton, Tennessee, to Bettie Hill, the daughter of Colonel M. R. Hill, who held his commissioned rank in the Army of the Confederacy in the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Dye were the parents of six children, as follows: 1. Anna. 2. Monson, who resides in El Paso, Texas. 3. Bessie. 4. Susie, deceased. 5. Sparrell, deceased. 6. Lucias, deceased.

Captain Dye died on June 4, 1926, after an illness of several months' duration, a series of heart attacks causing his death. His funeral service was attended by a host of the friends Captain Dye had acquired during his long and busy official career, and there were many expressions of regret uttered regarding the passing of a man who had proved himself to be in every respect worthy of the fullest confidence and trust of all who knew him.

BURKE, William Joseph,

Political Leader.

In America, election to such political offices as councilman of a leading city, State Senator in one of the wealthiest and most populous of Eastern States, and Congressman-at-large, presuppose magnetic qualities of personality and broad intellectual powers. Such were to an unusual extent the endowments of William Joseph Burke, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In addition he was a man of such progressive and broad-gauged views that he used his political influence to further humanitarian and advanced legislation and to support a leader like La Follette. His splendid physique and his compelling eloquence were at the command of La Follette's party. Mr. Burke also accomplished notable results for the Order of Railroad Conductors of the United States, whom he served as chairman.

William Joseph Burke was born near London, England, September 25, 1861, son of William and Mary (Callahan) Burke, both born in Ireland, near Dublin. After their marriage, they went to England, where the subject of this record was born, and later moved to America in 1870, settling at Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania, where they remained throughout the balance of their lives. Children: Margaret, John, James, Katherine, Mary, and William Joseph, of further mention.

From his ninth year, the son, William Joseph Burke, lived in America, his education being obtained in a short period of study in the public schools of Reynoldsville. He had to begin work at the age of ten to maintain the large family. As he grew older, however, he fully realized the value of an education and steadily supplemented his formal schooling with private reading and study. His early years of manhood were spent in railroad employment, first as brakeman on the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. He then advanced to the position of conductor on the old Pittsburgh and Western Railroad, which was later absorbed into the Baltimore and Ohio System, and after several years, during which he lived at Aetna and Butler, he moved to Allegheny City, now the North Side of Pittsburgh. It was then he first became interested in politics, which absorbed him the rest of his life. He was elected to the Common Council of Allegheny, where he served for four years as representative of the Second Ward. When Allegheny and Pittsburgh were consolidated, he became a member of the

greater city council until a change of charter reduced the body to nine members only. November, 1914, brought his election to the Pennsylvania State Senate, from which he resigned on January 1, 1918, in order to begin on his duties as Congressman-at-large, to which he had been elected in November. After serving two terms in this dignified capacity, Honorable William J. Burke offered himself as candidate for the Republican nomination to the United States Senate and ran a strong race against Pepper, polling a vote of 450,000. He was later the labor party candidate against the present incumbent, Senator Reed, again showing great strength in an overwhelmingly Republican State. Robert J. La Follette was the national leader who had his confidence and support. Mr. Burke was widely known as an advocate of organized labor, serving as grand trustee of the order of Railway Conductors from 1902 until 1906, and for a number of years as general chairman of the Order of Railway Conductors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and as chairman of the Federated Boards of Railway Conductors. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and chairman of the eastern association of general committees of adjustment representing fifty-three railroad systems in the Eastern Territory. His influence among the railroad men he used to further liberal labor legislation. In the Pennsylvania Senate he was one of the earliest supporters of the Mothers' Pension law and the champion of increased appropriations for that cause. He was for many years on the board of trustees of the Mothers' Pension League of Allegheny County.

Other phases of community progress held his interest. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 319, and Moose Lodge, North Side, Pittsburgh. His club was the Union. He was a communicant for over thirty years of St. Peter's Catholic Church of Pittsburgh.

William J. Burke married, in Pittsburgh, June 25, 1884, Ellen Rockett, who was born in Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1861, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Malie) Rockett, natives of Ireland. She survives her husband, as do four of their seven children: 1. William Thomas, married to Charlotte Rosser, and residing in Pittsburgh. 2. John James, living with his mother. 3. Thomas, deceased. 4. Mary C., deceased. 5. Margaret Adelaide, deceased. 6. Helen, married to James J. Waters, living in Pittsburgh, and mother of two children. 7 Marie Burke, married to Albert W. Lloyd, of Pittsburgh.

A great labor leader, Mr. Burke worked earnestly and faithfully to promote the interests of the great body of workmen. For over twenty years he gave his services without compensation to the exacting duties of chairman of the railroad conductors' organization. His striking figure, erect, massive, even, and reaching to a height of over six feet, caught all eyes at public meetings. His rich and pleasing voice, his delicious Irish wit, his winning personality with equal promptness caught the ear, the mind, and the heart of every hearer in his huge audiences all over the country. Long and hard study had acquainted him with solid facts, and his love of his fellow-men and quick imagination supplied the details of his oratory. To him belongs in no small measure the amelioration of the working conditions of railroad em-

ployees in general and conductors in particular, as well as the adoption of progressive reform measures in Pennsylvania and the United States. Labor mourned his death, when he passed away at his summer home at Callery Junction, November 7, 1925. Prominent business and political leaders attended his last rites, including a delegation of three hundred and fifty firemen and representatives from more than a score of railroad men's organizations. Twenty-five representatives from scattered parts of the country came to present the condolences of the Order of Railway Conductors of America, Baltimore and Ohio System, and drew up resolutions to give to the bereaved family. He was a fine man and a fine champion of labor.

ROOT, Henry Ashely,

Manufacturer.

Michigan City, Indiana, the State itself, and the nation have all benefited by the successful and public-spirited career of Colonel Henry Ashely Root, veteran of the Civil War, lumber dealer, and president of the Root Manufacturing Company. His vision disclosed economic potentialities of his section and his business acumen and enterprise realized them and used them to the enhancement of general prosperity. His family was English in origin and established in America in colonial times. His great grandfather, Joshua Root, was born in Connecticut on July 8, 1753, and lived in Connecticut all his life, marrying, in September, 1775, Sarah Chapman. Their son, Joshua Root, Jr., was born near Hartford, July 22, 1787, and owned and occupied a farm in that part of the town of Hebron known as Gilead Society, where he spent his last years. He married Esther Ingraham, born June 8, 1792, of Scotch ancestry. Their son, Austin Root, was born in Glassbury, Connecticut, January 3, 1816, and spent his youth on the farm. In young manhood he moved to Colchester, where he was for a time in the employ of the Hayward Rubber Company until ill health forced his resignation and his resumption of farming at Manchester, Connecticut. After a brief attempt at farming near Tolland, he opened a general mercantile establishment in that town and operated it until his retirement. He died June 11, 1884, at Rodville, Connecticut. Austin Root married Mariva Post, born in Connecticut, and died February 15, 1880, in Tolland. Four children were born of the union: Esther Ann; Ellen Electa; Henry Ashely, of further mention; and Emma Mariva.

Henry Ashely Root, son of Austin and Mariva (Post) Root, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, June 27, 1845. He had the advantages of a good education in the local public schools and in the Bacon Academy at Colchester. The outbreak of the Civil War when he was just under sixteen won his immediate interest and his patriotic zeal led him to enlist for three months' service in April, 1861, at the first call for volunteers. The boy participated in the memorable first battle of Bull Run. Honorably discharged, he again enlisted in 1862, in Company K of the Twenty-second Regiment of Connecticut Infantry, of which he was commissioned captain. Some eight months later, by special order from the War Department, he went on detached duty, remaining with the Army of the Potomac and participating in some of the greatest campaigns of the strug-

gle. He was in Washington at the time of the Grand Review and received his discharge in 1865, more than four years after his first enlistment, and under twenty-one years of age.

Resuming civilian life, Mr. Root learned the trade of carpenter at Rockville, Connecticut, and set up in business for himself as contractor and builder at Bridgeport. In the year 1872, after the Chicago fire, he moved to that city where he was busy for a year aiding in the reconstruction. He then moved to White Cloud, Michigan, as vice-president and manager of the Wilcox Lumber Company, in which he sold his interest in 1881. He then moved to Michigan City, Indiana, and for many years busied himself with the lumber industry, under the firm name of Rawson, Root and Company, which operated successfully for many years. A reorganization produced the Rawson and Root Lumber Company, which, on the death of the senior partner, became the Root Manufacturing Company, incorporated in June, 1894. This soon became one of the most extensive manufacturing concerns in Northern Indiana, employing more than fifty men in the production of all kinds of interior wood finishing and wood work on public buildings. This company supplied the finishing of a number of State and association buildings for the St. Louis Exposition, including the agricultural building, the biggest structure in the world, occupying twenty-two acres of ground. The product is still much in demand and the reputation of the company excellent. Besides his business, which occupied his major thought and attention, Mr. Root was keenly interested in the work of the George V. Rawson Post, No. 46, Grand Army of the Republic, which he organized and commanded for many years. He was a familiar and effective figure in arranging for Memorial Day exercises each year. His fraternal affiliations were with Acme Lodge, No. 83, Free and Accepted Masons; Michigan City Chapter, No. 25, Royal Arch Masons; Michigan City Commandery, No. 30, Knights Templar; the Scottish Rite Masons in the Indianapolis Consistory, in which he had attained the thirty-second degree; and the Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His political sympathies were those of the Republican party.

On April 3, 1864, Henry Ashely Root married Clara Eaton, daughter of Dr. J. C. Eaton of Tolland, Connecticut, and they were the parents of three children who died in childhood. Mrs. Root died April 7, 1903. Mr. Root married (second) Jennie Blanche McKelvey, born at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, daughter of James McKelvey, a farmer of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, who in his youth left the farm to work in a rolling mill, and later purchased a tract of mountain timber land. He made lumber and also charcoal, a business which grew under his shrewd management and is continued by his sons. Mr. Root's second wife died January 28, 1915, survived by five children: 1. James Henry, in the Michigan City High School. 2. Henry A. Root, Jr., also a student in high school. 3. David. 4. Anna Jean, in private school. 5. Joseph, a student in public school. The children reside at home with the faithful friend and counsellor who has reared them, Miss Bull.

Death came to Colonel Root on September 15, 1925, at his home in Michigan City. A self-made man whose prog-

ress was due to his purposefulness, his broad and humanitarian interests, and his unwearying effort, he carved out a gratifying success for himself and made his own fortunes a community benefit. He was never known to neglect a duty, military, civil, or business. Such an American citizen is an inspiration to his fellows and to those who knew him and who read of his accomplishments.

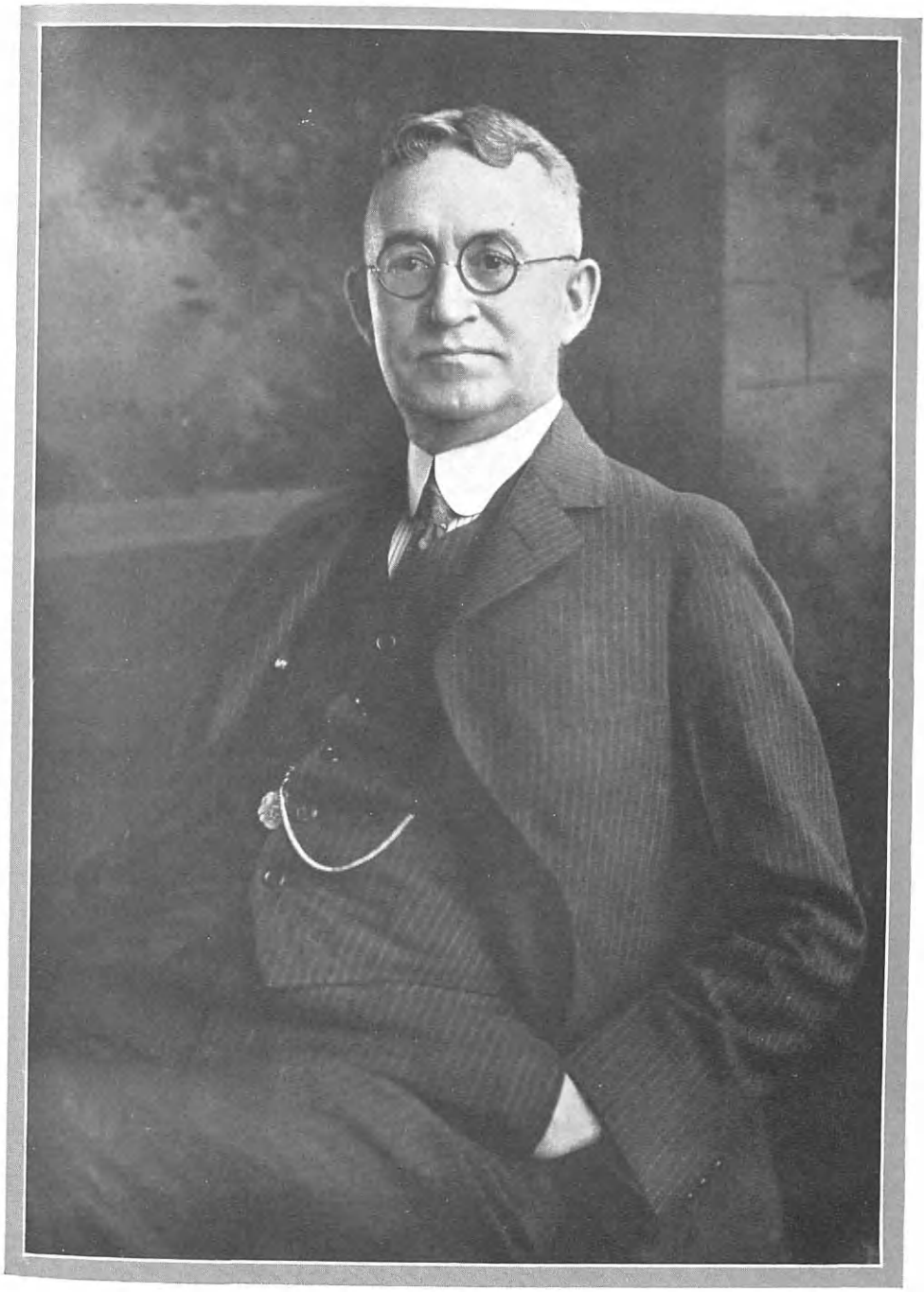
WOOD, William Henry,

Insurance Inspector.

Modesty and kindliness were the two great characteristics of William Henry Wood, who was known throughout insurance circles as one of the best men in his line in the South. From a minor position with one of the biggest insurance companies, Mr. Wood worked himself up to the post of inspector of agencies for the same organization, covering five of the largest States in the South. His whole lifetime was a record of ability and usefulness, and his death was keenly mourned by his large circle of business and social acquaintances.

William Henry Wood was a New Englander by birth, having been born in the Connecticut town of Glastonbury, May 27, 1869, the son of Moses and Julia (Cane) Wood. After passing through the public and high schools of his native town, Mr. Wood went to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1890, as representative of the New York Life Insurance Company. His abilities were speedily recognized and in 1893 he was transferred to the company's office in Memphis, Tennessee. His first post in Memphis was as cashier in the office. He was then appointed agency director, and later was made supervisor of agents. In 1914, Mr. Wood was promoted to the position of inspector of agencies of the Gulf Department, embracing the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee. His financial standing was of the highest quality and he was appointed a director of the old State National Bank of Memphis. When this institution was consolidated with other banks under the name of the Central State National Bank, Mr. Wood was retained as one of the directors, and at the time of his death was a director of the new First National, which succeeded the Central State National. During the World War Mr. Wood was prominent in all activities in Memphis, his age precluding him from the overseas service his heart desired. He was affiliated with Angerona Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was a thirty-second degree Mason in the Scottish Rite Consistory. He was very fond of all outdoor pleasures and was an active member of the Tennessee Club and the Memphis Country Club. He was a liberal contributor to all the good works of the various churches of Memphis, and never refused his aid to any worthy cause.

In 1895, William Henry Wood was married, in Memphis, to Frances Weatherford, the daughter of Caesar and Eliza (Heiskell) Weatherford, the former a prominent lawyer of Memphis who, with his five brothers, served on the side of the Confederacy in the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were the parents of two children, both daughters: Frances, the wife of Lawrence G. Boisblanc; and Julia, the wife of W. Thornton Buckner, both of Memphis. Mr. and Mrs. Wood had their home at No. 1426 Monroe Street, Memphis, Tennessee.



Influenza brought the useful and happy life of Mr. Wood to a close, July 7, 1926. His many friends, including among them the city's most representative men, testify to the sincere regret that was felt throughout the community at the passing of a man who, by his kindness of heart, his charity to all, his strict probity and his unfailing good-nature had endeared himself to their hearts.

REGAN, Levi James,

Insurance Executive.

A power for civic advancement and the development of insurance in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was the late Levi James Regan, for thirty years manager of a local branch of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. It was the opportunity to benefit his fellow-man, to associate with him on terms of friendliness and service, which carried Mr. Regan into the insurance profession and forward to the great success he enjoyed in it. He believed firmly in the humanitarian quality of insurance, in its efficacy as a social agency teaching thrift and unselfishness. His own personality was ideal for the work. He was unwearyingly energetic, broad and tolerant, loyal, and magnetic. With all these more sturdy traits of character were combined charming social qualities. His versatility found expression in easy and delightful conversation and in graceful verse.

Levi James Regan was born in England, February 29, 1860, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Powell) Regan. The father, a mill worker, preceded his family to this country, while they remained in England and the children attended the local public schools until economic conditions made it necessary for them to work. Levi James Regan, one of ten children, labored in a brick yard at the tender age of ten, and after he came to America with his mother and the brothers and sisters, he worked in the old Shoenberger Iron Mill as a boy of twelve. His ready wit found plenty to laugh at in his early American experiences. He told of his first taste of the tomato, which he thought a new and colorful kind of apple and which proved a bitter disappointment. He also remembered how his first ice cream seemed to burn his throat. For several years Mr. Regan worked, after leaving the iron mill, in the old Adams Glass Works, where he became skillful as a glass packer. Even at that early age his personality was recognized as that of a leader, and won his election to the presidency of the Glass Packers' Union, which he held for several years, and in recognition was presented with a handsome gold watch by the Union.

The year 1893 found Mr. Regan launched on the profession to which he devoted the rest of his life—insurance. He began as an agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Success came quickly, and within six months promotion to the office of assistant branch manager, a position which called for travel in various sections of Western Pennsylvania. Next came a token of appreciation from his company by his appointment to the office of manager of the south district of the Pittsburgh territory of the Metropolitan Life. This included the section lying south of the Monongahela River and comprising Washington and Green counties. Mr. Regan made this section one of the most intensively developed for his company

of any Metropolitan district. Born for the work, he had a remarkable personality, uprightness, energy, and organizing and executive ability of a high order. His success continued unbroken until his retirement on July 1, 1922. A New York official wrote, at the time of Mr. Regan's death, that he held him in great esteem and that he was one of the best representatives of the Metropolitan, and established a great reputation with it.

Mr. Regan's civic interests were broad and his activities particularly constructive in Brentwood Borough, of which he was an organizer. He was a member and president of its councils for ten years. He helped organize the Brentwood Building and Loan Association, of which he was president, and the South Side Board of Trade. The South Hills Country Club also grew in part from his efforts and enjoyed his leadership as one of its first governors. He was a director of the All Nations Bank of the South Side, a member of the Veteran's Association of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and president of its Pittsburgh Association, president of the Pittsburgh Managers' Association of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He was a member of Knoxville Lodge, No. 11, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a charter member of the Monongahela Council, Knights of Columbus. His church was the St. Wendelin Catholic, of Carrick. When Mr. Regan retired from the Brentwood council in 1925, because of ill health, the council at its meeting December 29, 1925, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, the term of L. J. Regan, one of the original councilmen, having served continuously since the organization of the Borough, expires on the first Monday of January, 1926, not having been a candidate for reëlection,

Whereas, as President of Council, he has been capable, faithful, and sincere, at all times working for the best interests of the people;

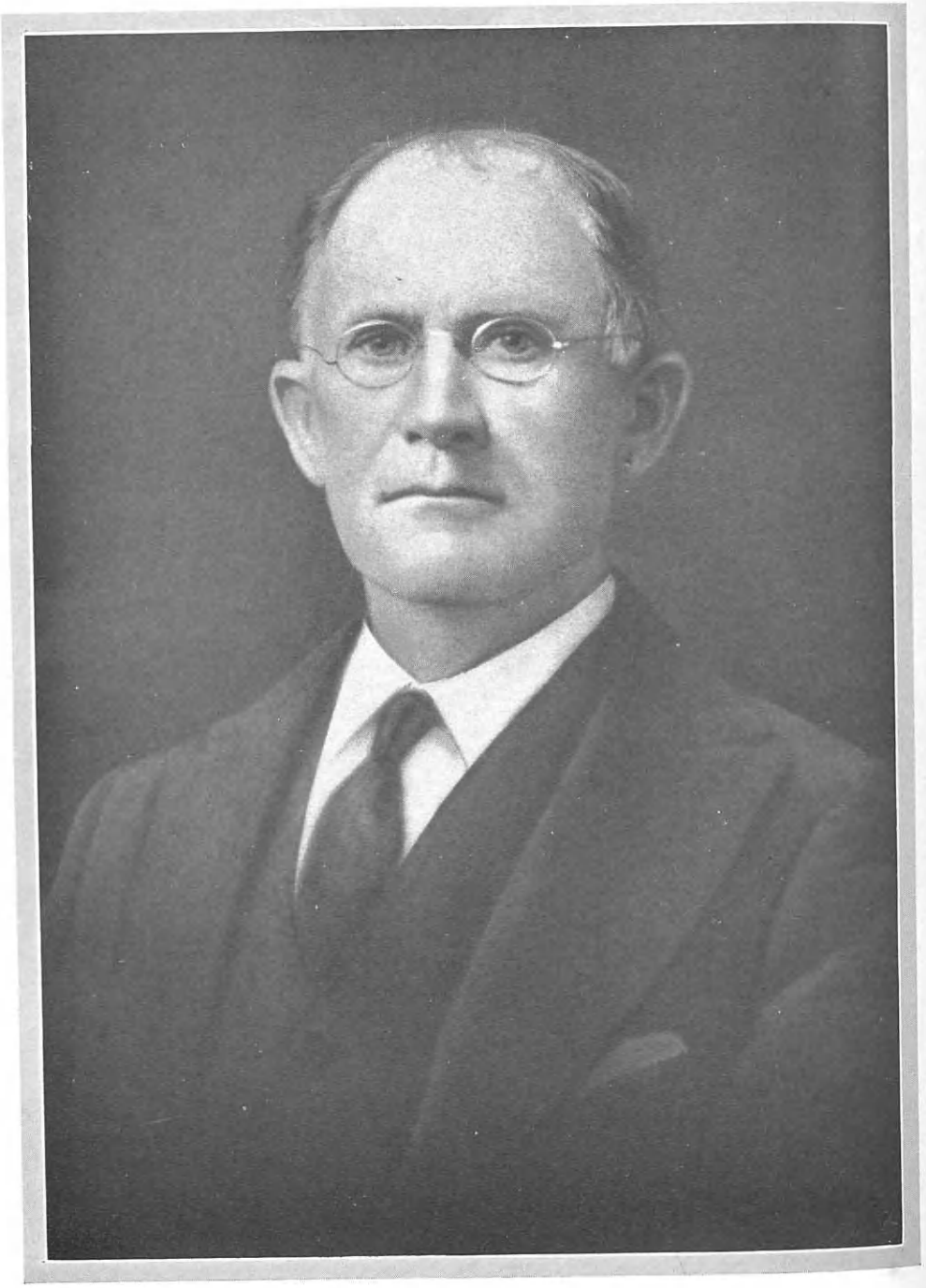
Therefore resolved, that Council extend to him the sincere thanks and appreciation of his services and express sincere regret at his retirement as a member of this body.

He was a great lover of the out of doors and of flowers, devoted to his home, and a voracious reader. His mind was quick and receptive, his joviality, his humor, and his social qualities marked. So great a gift for writing poetry had he, that his poem "Pittsburgh" was read at a public celebration, March 18, 1916, by the mayor of Pittsburgh, Mayor Armstrong, in commemoration of the Charter Centennial Day, and was used as the frontispiece for the program. The following stanzas illustrate the style and spirit of the poem:

"Pittsburgh, gateway of the South and West,
Within thy portals travelers find rest;
The oppressed from and of the various lands,
Receive boundless hospitality at thy hands.
Thy hills, thy valleys and thy rivers three,
Are sights the privileged alone do see;
Few cities have by nature been so blest,
As thee, dear Pittsburgh, gateway of the
South and West.

"With choicest coal, thy hills are underlaid,
Iron and steel within thy mills are made;
All kinds of glass, thy factories turn out.
In fact, thou art, without the slightest doubt,
The workshop of the world, and e'er will be;
None other will or can compete with thee.
Of all fair cities thou art by far the best,
Dear Pittsburgh, gateway of the South and
West."

In St. Mary's Church, at Forty-fifth Street, Pittsburgh, May 14, 1884, Levi James Regan married Mary Elizabeth Heil, born in Pittsburgh, October 18, 1864, daughter of Joseph and Mary



Lou Lewis.

(Hune) Heil, natives of Ireland. Children: 1. Agnes Iris, wife of Elmer D. Gray. 2. Thomas Paul, who married Magdalene Lehrman. 3. Daniel Oscar, who married Marian Brennan. 4. Levi James, who married Loretta Deisenroth. 5. Maye Elizabeth, who resides at home with her mother.

After sixty-seven years filled with happiness for himself and those with whom he came in contact, Mr. Regan died at his home, February 17, 1927. He had all the qualities of the ideal American. He loved his wife, who was his great friend and comrade throughout life, his children, for whom he made a delightful home, and his host of devoted friends. His excellent mind, his fine memory, his strong character brought him personal success and redounded to the advancement of the great company he served and his entire community. In his letter to the stricken family which survived Mr. Regan, the president of the Veterans' Association of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company closed with these fitting words:

> "Friend after friend departs.
> Who hath not lost a friend?
> There is no union here of hearts
> That finds not here an end."

LEWIS, Alonzo Melvill,

Federal Officer.

Although Alonzo Melvill Lewis had spent the later years of his life as an agriculturist and a stockraiser, he is remembered both in Oklahoma and in Texas for the remarkable activities of that part of his career when "Lon" Lewis, Federal officer and cattle ranger, was one of that group of fearless men who were sworn to defend the homes and save the property of the pioneers of these borderlands. Physically capable, and of indomitable perseverance, Mr. Lewis was trained in a severe field in frontier times, and pluck and courage were his allies in the pursuit of the task that he had set for himself in the old days. He was a son of Stephen Lewis, a lawyer and clergyman, and Madora Lewis.

Alonzo Melvill Lewis was born November 5, 1867, at San Saba, Texas, where he attended the country schools and spent his early youth. In his early days he made a reputation as a cattle ranger, and was bold and fearless in the risky venture of his vocation. When he was about twenty-six years old he removed to Indian Territory, where for a number of years he served as deputy United States Marshal; and when that territory entered upon its Statehood, he was elected the first sheriff of Tulsa County, Oklahoma, in 1897. For ten years he was a federal officer in that district, resigning from his duties on account of ill health. He was a Democrat in politics, and his favorite recreation was hunting.

Sheriff Alonzo Melvill Lewis married, March 23, 1903, at Bixby, Oklahoma, Daisy Oleva Thompson, daughter of Joseph Thompson, a Government official; and they were the parents of: Phocion, Velma B., Orthus K., Mary M., and Nell Ruth Lewis.

Alonzo Melvill Lewis died February 16, 1925, at Beggs, Oklahoma. The veteran officer, one of the first to curb lawlessness in the old territorial days, was one of the well-proven men of his calling, a tried and trusted sheriff, and devoted to his home and family.

DYER, Benjamin Wheeler,

Financier.

In promoting the economic interests of his country, as a part of an organization which is a factor throughout the land, Benjamin Wheeler Dyer is, in his fashion, serving America as have his forebears since Colonial days. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Lamborn, Hutchings and Company, and a prominent sugar broker. He is a direct lineal descendant of Eliphalet Dyer, member of the Continental Congress from the State of Connecticut, and of a long-established and patriotic American family.

Benjamin Wheeler Dyer was born in New York City, July 2, 1887, son of Dr. Benjamin Wheeler and Emma M. (Kiernan) Dyer. The father, born December 31, 1843, ran away from home at the age of sixteen and enlisted in the Union Army, with which he served throughout the Civil War. He became well known in New York as a physician, and died April 11, 1892. The progenitor of the family was Thomas Dyer, who came from Somersetshire, England, to Weymouth, Massachusetts, starting a New England house which continued until recent generations. The subject of this record, Benjamin Wheeler Dyer, has always been identified with New York City, where he was educated in the public schools, and where he has achieved his successful business career. He began working September 6, 1903, and served as manager for the H. P. Ditmars Company, sugar brokers. Proof of his alertness and ability came when he was invited into the firm of Ditmars and Dyer, which enjoyed a thriving business and ultimate consolidation with Lamborn and Company. Since January 1, 1917, the date of this merger, Mr. Dyer has been vice-president of Lamborn and Company. He is a member of the Scarsdale Golf Club and makes his home in Scarsdale.

On November 10, 1910, in White Plains, New York, Benjamin Wheeler Dyer married Ruth L. Woodruff, daughter of Oscar A. Woodruff, of No. 108 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York City, assistant to the comptroller of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer have two sons: Benjamin Wheeler Dyer, Jr.; and Daniel Lamborn Dyer.

LEWIS, Mary,

Operatic and Concert Soprano.

One of the small, but steadily growing group of young native-born Americans, who in recent years have achieved fame and fortune on the operatic stage, Miss Lewis enjoys the special distinction of having become one of the stars of the Metropolitan Opera Company within a few years after she had made her first successful appearance as a prima donna on the musical comedy stage in New York City. This is the more remarkable, because, when she first came to New York, she had had only a comparatively short theatrical experience in the West and was practically unknown. Her rapid rise is due to a naturally fine voice, great personal charm and beauty, and that indefinable something, which is, perhaps, most appropriately called personality. Combined with these qualities are great courage, a capacity and willingness for hard work, and faith in her own destiny. Though her success on the operatic and concert stage of this country and of

Europe has been unusually swift and great, it is reasonably sure that, considering her fine talent and her youth, her future holds even greater possibilities for artistic achievement, and that in the years to come she will add greatly to her fame and to the musical enjoyment of her many admirers.

Mary Lewis was born in Hot Springs, Arkansas, January 7, 1900, a daughter of Charles and Hattie (Kidd) Lewis. She is of Irish, Scotch, English, and German ancestry. Her father died shortly before her birth and it became necessary for her young, widowed mother to return to Hot Springs, Arkansas, to make her home with her parents. When Miss Lewis was eight years of age she was adopted by Rev. W. S. Fitch, a Methodist minister of Dallas, Texas. Even as a small girl, Miss Lewis showed great interest and considerable ability for music. Fortunately her foster-father himself was very musical and not only encouraged her, but taught her a great deal about music, especially piano playing. When she was about fifteen years old, she left the home of Rev. Fitch and confided her hopes and aspirations to some friends in Little Rock, Arkansas. Though they discouraged her immediate plans of becoming a pianist in a motion picture theatre, they gave her a more congenial home, sent her to high school and arranged for piano and violin lessons. At that time she also commenced to sing as a soloist in church choirs, earning in this way not only part of her living expenses, but also beginning to acquire musical experience.

It was about this time, that Miss Lewis first began to think definitely about a stage career. She became a constant attendant of the few shows that came to Little Rock, shows which as a rule were very poor from every point of view. This, however, did not lessen her ardor and, when she learned that a touring musical company, playing a skit called "The Reckless Eve," needed a chorus girl, she promptly applied for the position and, after having proved her ability to sing, she was engaged at once. Knowing that her friends, with whom she was making her home, would oppose her in her desire to go on the stage, she left without discussing her plans. Unfortunately the company, of which she now was a member, met with disaster within a few weeks somewhere in Oklahoma. With characteristic courage and determination Miss Lewis found ways and means to support herself by giving music lessons. This tided her over, until the company succeeded in making arrangements to continue its tour which, however, shortly afterward came again to a stop in California, a stop, which as far as "The Reckless Eve" was concerned, was final.

At first it seemed as if this misfortune was to be a blessing in disguise for the young artist, for almost at once she succeeded in finding a position as a singer in a San Francisco cabaret at what appeared to her then as the princely salary of fifty dollars per week. Two weeks later, however, she was out of work again and then began a fortunately short period of difficult days. Eventually she found a position with another touring company, and as it was a musical show she was comparatively happy. While on tour she met Al Christie of the Christie Comedies, a meeting which before long led to her engagement with this enterprise in its Hollywood studio. Though Miss Lewis

enjoyed being a film actress, she was convinced that, being unable to sing in this type of work, it was not the right kind of work for her. With a few letters of introduction in her traveling bag she set out for New York City. Presenting herself to Murray Anderson, one of the producers of the Greenwich Village Follies, her first audition gained her a position in the chorus. Though pleased with this success, Miss Lewis knew that she was capable of doing better things, and within a few days she found opportunity to convince the manager that her voice and past experience merited a real part in the show. The immediate success with which she met at her first appearance, assured her a leading part for that season.

This was in 1920. By the end of that season her voice and personal charm had made a sufficient impression, so that she was offered a very attractive contract as a leading singer in the Ziegfeld Follies. This great step forward acted only as an incentive to Miss Lewis' ambition to enter the operatic and concert field. Finding herself financially secure, she set out at once to realize her artistic hopes. For the next two years, 1921-1922, while she continued under Mr. Ziegfeld's management, she took regular singing lessons with one of the best teachers in New York City, Mr. William Thorner, who had taught Galli-Curci and Rosa Ponselle, and also assiduously studied French and Italian. It was during this period that her voice came to the attention of Mr. Otto Kahn, chairman of the board of directors of the Metropoliton Opera Company, and through his good offices she gained an audition with Mr. Gatti-Casazza, the manager and impresario of this world-famous institution. This great authority on voices was so impressed with the young artist's talent and personality, that he advised her to go abroad for further study and for the purpose of gaining operatic experience, promising her a contract with his company after the end of that additional period of training. Though most artists might have hesitated to give up what was bound to be a brilliant career on the musical comedy stage, Miss Lewis did not hesitate for a moment. At the end of that season she secured her release from the Follies, and in October, 1923, she made her début in Vienna, where she sang "Marguerite" in "Faust." Her success was immediate and it was repeated that year at the famous opera house in Monte Carlo. In 1924, she sang for five weeks in London, and also on tour, with the British National Opera Company. Everywhere her voice and youthful beauty aroused great enthusiasm and gained her very favorable criticism. In the spring of 1925 she made a tremendous hit in Paris in the leading part of "The Merry Widow."

During her two years abroad, Miss Lewis continued her studies with some of the most famous teachers and gradually built up a successful repertoire of some fifteen leading soprano rôles, including: "La Bohème," "Manon," "Pagliacci," "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," "Louise," "Faust," "Rigoletto," "Thais," "Hugh the Drover," "Gianni Schicci," "Romeo et Juliette," and others. Later, in 1925, she returned to her native country and, October 27, 1925, she made her American concert début as soloist with the State Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall, New York City, with Ernst von Dohnanyi conducting. There she sang the

Sylvester Louis Girard

aria "Je marche Sur les Chemins," from Massenet's "Manon," and several songs. Again she met with immediate success, and shortly afterwards, November 5, 1925, it was announced that she had signed a contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company. Her first appearance with this company was at a special matinee performance, January 28, 1926, when she sang the rôle of "Mimi," in Puccini's "La Bohème." Her audience greeted her with the greatest enthusiasm, and her several other appearances later during that season were received in the same manner. Her voice has been described as "clear and smooth, with strong and soaring high notes," "a high voice of lyric quality which showed excellent schooling." She is capable of expressing deep feeling, while the freshness and charm of her youthful beauty continue to arouse the admiration of her audiences everywhere.

Later, in 1926, she was heard on an extensive concert tour, where she repeated her previous successes, visiting many eastern, southern and Pacific coast cities. In March of that year, she had the pleasure of appearing before her old friends in Little Rock, where she was feted extensively and officially greeted by the governor of Arkansas. The summer of 1926, was again spent in Europe, where she appeared with the British National Opera, London, and at the Opéra Comique, Paris, spending also some time in additional study. Returning to the United States in the fall of 1926, she resumed her concert activities, before returning to the Metropolitan Opera House, where she made frequent successful appearances during the 1926-27 season.

Miss Lewis has a dynamic personality, both on and off the stage. In one of the leading musical journals of this country, "The Musical Observer," she has been described in part as follows:

> In her name, her manner and her appearance, Mary Lewis may be considered representative of her own country. She has not changed her name so that it harks of strange lands, as the American singer was forced to do a decade ago in order to secure recognition. Her genial, wholesome manner and restless eagerness reflect something of the open spaces of her home State. She has beauty, grace, charm, as well as voice. Her career exemplifies the spirit of America, the spirit of undaunted youth that recognizes no obstacles, but reaches out for the plums that hang high and gets them by one means or another.

Miss Lewis was married, in New York City, April 14, 1927, to Michel Bohnen, like herself a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and one of the finest bassos ever produced by Germany. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bohnen sailed for Europe, to return again in the fall of 1927, in time for the 1927-28 season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

GIRARD, Sylvester Louis,

Merchant and Philanthropist.

In the business circles of the city of Detroit, Michigan, the name of the late Sylvester Louis Girard was well and widely known, for his activities there, first as a grocer, and later as one of the city's most aggressive and prominent coal dealers, had brought his name before the public over a long period of years. Mr. Girard died at the age of fifty-one years, while at the very height of his usefulness and at the apex of his mental and physical abilities, and yet in these

all too short and too few years he had achieved success and had built up an enviable reputation for fair-dealing and absolute honesty. That this world is a far better place for his having lived in it is not to be questioned, and that he will be missed in his native city is a foregone conclusion.

Sylvester Louis Girard was born on the old Girard homestead in Detroit, September 2, 1874, a son of Michael and Sophia (Chapoton) Girard, the latter having died in May, 1925. The father, Michael Girard, is still living in the old homestead. He was born there, grew to manhood upon the old place, became the father of nine children, all of whom were born within its ancient walls, and one of whom was Sylvester Louis Girard, and is now, at an advanced age, spending his declining years upon the property which was settled by his father. The father of Michael Girard and the grandfather of Sylvester L. Girard, was Joseph Girard, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who, with his wife Teresa, came from their native France and became pioneer settlers of Detroit, settling on the homestead in which three generations of Girards have been born, have lived, and died. The homestead is situated at what is now Gratiot Avenue and Seven-Mile Road. Here, Sylvester Louis Girard made his home until his marriage in the year 1897.

His early education was obtained in a country school near the Girard farm, following which he took a short course in office management and bookkeeping in the Detroit Business College. At the age of nineteen years, however, Mr. Girard embarked upon his business career by securing a job as teamster for Duble Brothers, a firm on the West Side which was engaged in the flour and feed business, and here in this capacity he remained until his marriage. Six months later he opened a feed store at No. 815 Michigan Avenue, opposite the Western Market, which he operated for a number of years, subsequently selling out in the year 1901 in order to open a grocery store on the southeast corner of Hueston (old Taylor) Road and Gratiot Avenue. Mr. Girard was a pioneer grocer in that neighborhood, and continued successfully in that line of business until 1906, when, due to a nervous breakdown, he was forced to dispose of his business and take a much needed rest.

In the year 1907 he was so much improved physically that he opened a coal yard at Gratiot and Maxwell avenues, which field of endeavor proved to be most successful, and in which line of business he was identified until his death, operating under the firm name of S. L. Girard & Sons. For a period of eighteen years Mr. Girard devoted his energies to building up his coal business, to which he added crock sand, gravel, and builder's supplies, and was so successful that he was able to buy two other large coal yards: one at Harper Avenue and Detroit Terminal, and the other at Gratiot Avenue and Hueston Road. Since Mr. Girard's death the coal and builder's supplies business has been carried forward by the sons, under the same wise system of management utilized for so many years by the father.

Mr. Girard was not a clubman or a fraternalist, but found his greatest pleasure in his own home and with the members of his own family. He was a member of the Detroit Coal Exchange, and although he had been brought up a Democrat, in his later years he became a

staunch adherent and supporter of the principles of Republicanism. He was a sincere and devout member of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, to which he contributed liberally. He possessed a fine tenor voice, and for more than fifteen years was a valued member of his church choir, although his failing health had forced him to give up this position during his last years. Mr. Girard was always thoughtful and considerate of those in less fortunate circumstances than he, and local charities and philanthropists lost a wise and generous benefactor by his death.

Sylvester Louis Girard died at the Evangelical Deaconess Hospital of Detroit on December 3, 1925, aged fifty-one years. Funeral services were held on December 7, 1925, at the home and at St. Catherine's Church, Seminole Avenue and Sylvester Street, interment following at Mount Oliver Cemetery. Mr. Girard is survived by his widow and their seven children, his father, and five brothers and three sisters.

Sylvester Louis Girard married, in Detroit, October 5, 1897, Rose Young, a daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Nuremberg) Young, respected residents of the environs of Detroit. Mary (Nuremberg) Young was born in Prussia, and Nicholas Young, although of German parentage, was born in Detroit. He was a well-known and prosperous farmer, public spirited, prominent in the Catholic church, and reared and educated thirteen children, of whom Rose (Young) Girard was the eighth. Nicholas Young died July 16, 1908, and Mary (Nuremberg) Young died October 24, 1914. Sylvester Louis and Rose (Young) Girard were the parents of the following children, all of whom were born in Detroit: 1. Harvey M., president of the S. L. Girard & Sons Coal Company; married, September 24, 1919, Angeline Goodnow, and they have three sons, Harvey M., Jr., Russell S., and Robert William. 2. Marion E., married, June 26, 1919, William Groth, and they are the parents of Lloyd M., Norma Rose, Earl William, and Carl Joseph. 3. Edna, married, in July, 1920, Charles Tilney, and they have three children, June Rose, Barbara Jean, and Ruth May. 4. Joseph, unmarried, manager of his father's coal business. 5. Ruth, married James Herzog. 6. Irene, at home with her mother; as is 7. Clyde, the youngest. Mrs. Rose (Young) Girard survives her husband and maintains the family residence at No. 3873 Iroquois Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

RYAN, John Henry,

Business Executive.

A nationally known figure in the industry in which he specialized, that of wholesale community laundering, John Henry Ryan was known in Kalamazoo, Michigan, as the able president of the Kalamazoo Laundry Company, and as a citizen who took the lead in every progressive community measure.

John H. Ryan was born in Sandusky, Ohio, April 14, 1868, son of Patrick James and Joanna (Breen) Ryan. The former, a native of Kerry, Ireland, migrated to Sandusky, where he was engaged in the railroad business, and where he was highly esteemed as a good citizen, a good father, and a loyal member of the Catholic church. The son was educated in the local public schools, completing the eighth grade at Sandusky. There-

after, he supplemented his education with wide reading and study, for he was a voracious reader, particularly of history, which was his hobby. At the age of twenty-one, he moved to Kalamazoo and found employment with the Bush Laundry. He proved an apt pupil at mastering all the details of the business and in 1899, purchased the Banner Laundry, which, under his able management developed into the Kalamazoo Laundry Company, one of the largest and best-equipped to be found in any city the size of Kalamazoo. One of his last steps in expanding the industry was the investment of more than $80,000 in completely remodeling and equipping his plant. He was generally regarded as the business executive of his day who knew most about the systematizing and organization of a large city's laundry business. He was called on to speak at the University of Illinois on the subject of water softening; and at the International Convention in London, England, on the Pound System, which was his own invention, and which covered the handling and marking of laundry. He was an official of the National Laundry Owners' Association, and president of the State Association. During the World War he was called to Washington conference on the status of the laundry industry.

In Kalamazoo, Mr. Ryan stood for a great deal more in the public regard than even the builder of a business of which the community could be proud. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce and a charter member of the Rotary Club. A Republican in politics, he took a keen interest in effective municipal government, and was one of the first advocates in Kalamazoo of the city management form of government. For six years the State hospital board profited by his sage counsel and good judgment while he was a member of the body. At the time of his death he belonged to the State psychopathic board. This occurred when he was in the prime of life, aged fifty-seven, August 12, 1925. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, and for twenty-five years trustee of St. Augustine's Church, and was on the building committee of the new Catholic high school. In his youth he was an excellent bowler and tennis player, and as he matured, he continued his zeal for athletics, to which he added a lifelong enthusiasm for reading.

On July 3, 1893, at St. Augustine's Church in Kalamazoo, John H. Ryan married Margaret Reddy, born in that city, daughter of James and Mary (Owens) Reddy. Her father, born in Cork, Ireland, was a prosperous farmer of Kalamazoo, while her mother was a native of Allegheny City. Mrs. Ryan is a member of the Catholic Daughters of America. To Mr. and Mrs. Ryan were born the following children: 1. Frank J., married Emily Muldoon, of Grand Rapids. 2. Margaret Ursula, married James Fotgrover of Neenah, Wisconsin. 3. Agnes Ryan, of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

A host of testimonials of warm admiration for this public-spirited citizen and kindly man came to the family when Mr. Ryan died. The great philanthropist, Edward B. Desenberg, wrote:

> John was a cherished friend of mine for many years. His sturdy manhood, character, human and humane attributes, were of a degree and kind in every way exceptional. During the years I knew him, his friendly counsel was valuable to me and which I frequently sought during the formative period of my work with children. I cherish his memory as a gracious and blessed contribution to those who contac-

Veronine Vestoff

ted with him, which I did with pleasure and profit.

Only the body has died. His spirit lives on, affording that incentive to live uprightly and honestly, affording that action in our daily lives by which the living honor the dead. His life will always prove worthy of emulation, because of his interest in and sympathy with his fellow-man whose lot in life perhaps was less fortunate than his own.

President H. L. Stetson, of Kalamazoo College, spoke of him as a "very fine man in every respect." William L. Brownell, one of the finest citizens of Kalamazoo, wrote:

As you well know, I valued your husband and father as one of my closest and best friends. We seemed to be tuned to the same vibrations, and just so long as I am permitted to remain on this side of life, I shall frequently recall but also greatly miss, our close and unusually friendly contact.

Said F. F. Rowe, former owner and editor of the Kalamazoo "Gazette:"

To have known John was to love and respect him, and I recall with pleasure the many mutual exchanges of friendship on the part of us both.

His fellow-members of the Rotary Club passed resolutions, including the following encomium:

John Ryan was a man of unusual attainments; loyal to his friends and always fair to those with whom he was not in accord. As a charter member of the Kalamazoo Rotary Club, his wise counsel and friendly admonitions enabled it to escape many pitfalls into which it would otherwise have fallen.

Under the heading, "A Life of Service," John H. Ryan is thus described in the editorial columns of the Kalamazoo "Gazette."

No one who has been to the slightest degree in touch with the civic affairs of Kalamazoo can help feeling that the death of John H. Ryan is a distinct loss to the community. The story of his steady rise to greater things in business and social life is generally known. From small beginnings he developed, here in Kalamazoo, an industry in which he was to become a national leader. And while winning his success in the commercial world, he gained for himself an important place in the activities of the city, State, and nation.

Mr. Ryan's life was a pointed illustration of the fact that in order to merit the universal respect and admiration of his contemporaries, a man must serve beyond the sphere of his chosen calling. No person can be acclaimed a success in life merely because he has been successful in the making of money. He must, at times, set aside the interests of his shop or office in favor of the community's interests. This Mr. Ryan did, and as a result his passing will be keenly felt by the people who knew him either personally or by repute.

VESTOFF, M. Veronine,

Ballet Master.

With an innate love for his art, and a lifelong training and experience in the realm of dancing, particularly in its Russian phases and expression, M. Veronine Vestoff, directing executive of the Vestoff-Serova Russian School of Dancing, Inc., at No. 47 West Seventy-second Street, New York City, New York, is accounted one of the foremost exponents of classic and ballet dancing according to the Russian method. He has received recognition both in Europe and the United States as one who has made a profound study of the history and achievements of the dance, and who in its application as a teacher has himself won distinction in his masterly portrayal of technique and movement. The dance, according to M. Vestoff's interpretation of the Russian usage, is based upon the highest artistic standards, as taught his pupils, and as revealed in his compositions, which are numerous and in great

variety. He is the son of Veronine Vestoff, the most celebrated teacher of plastique movement in the nineteenth century, and who, owing to his high development in the art, was chosen by the Czar of Russia to establish the teaching of this difficult art as a part of the curriculum in the Imperial Theatre and the Academy of Arts, in Moscow, Russia. He was ballet master at Drury Lane Theatre, London, England, and in 1856 he danced with Taglione, with Stefansky, and others, when the ballet was in its meteoric rise. M. Veronine Vestoff's mother was Stefanova Ludmiller.

M. Veronine Vestoff was born March 15, 1870, at Moscow, Russia, where he attended private schools. He went to London, England, about 1910, where he was solo dancer with the Pavlowa-Mordkin Company at the Palace Theatre, and with whose company he traveled throughout Europe; and during 1910-1911, also, he was at the Metropolitan Opera House, in New York City. He was ballet master with the inimitable Adeline Genee in 1912-1913; instructor at the summer session of the University of California, Berkeley, California, in 1915; instructor of the American National Association Masters of Dancing, at Berkeley, California, in August, 1915; and he had his headquarters at Hotel Blackstone, Chicago, Illinois, in 1916, and at Hotel Astor, New York City, New York, in 1917 and 1919.

M. Veronine Vestoff, whose principal mission in this country is the inculcation of the principles of the dance as a fine art, established the Vestoff-Serova School in New York City, in October, 1916, with its accessible location, the third door east of Columbus Avenue, on Seventy-second Street, in one of the best residential sections of New York City, within easy access of all terminals and street car lines, and clustered about by hotels and art centres. The school, which is incorporated in New York State, is housed in a building that consists of two large dance halls, and with living quarters for out-of-town pupils. The equipment and investment of the institution represents the sum of $100,000.

M. Veronine Vestoff, who arranges creative and other dances now universally used, and adopted in the University of Japan, is the author of "The Russian Imperial Method of Training a Dancer," "Advanced Technique," and of more than eight hundred dances and ballets.

M. Veronine Vestoff has been an ardent disciple of Terpsichore, and from this supreme goddess of all the arts he has learned a valuable philosophy which he himself has written down as follows:

Advice to those contemplating the study of dancing:

Consider your physical, personal and mental qualifications. If you are too young to do this for yourself, let your parents or guardians give their thought to so vital a matter.

Do not imagine that you can become a dancer in six months. Terpsichore is a jealous goddess, and those who seek fame among her votaries must sacrifice at her altar years of patient study and hours of physical labour. Weigh carefully these words, and if after due consideration you still find yourself consumed with a passion for the dance, the first question that arises is the choice of a master. Now success or failure in all studies depends chiefly on the manner in which they are commenced. It is impossible to devote too much care to the selection of a master, for your career depends to a very great extent upon the qualifications of your instructor. There are hundreds of so-called teachers, few of whom have distinguished themselves in the art they profess to teach. There are some of moderate abilities whose careless manner of instruction tends to develop in the pupil a habit of careless execution which

in time becomes so fixed that it is extremely difficult, sometimes impossible, to eradicate. There are others, good theorists, but incapable of practical demonstration. Similarly, there are excellent demonstrators who understand nothing of the theoretical principles of their art. Finally, there is in dancing, as in other professions, a band of imposters and charlatans whose only qualifications are a sprinkling of technical terms of which they do not understand the meaning, a purely superficial acquaintance with the steps of a few easy dances, a grand manner and an unbounded assurance.

In your work you will be ever confronted with difficulties, but do not despair. Every obstacle can be surmounted by perseverance and assiduous practice. Remember the painter's advice to his pupils: *Nulla dies sine linea*; "no day without a line." Nothing is of greater importance than constant practice. It is necessary even to teachers; therefore, indispensable to pupils. No other art demands so strict an attention in this respect. It is only by practice that one may attain proficiency, and it is only by practice that one may preserve it. A brief period of idleness or indifference regarding this essential of dancing causes the pupil to lose what it has cost him so much labor to acquire —his equilibrium becomes faulty, his muscles hard, his joints stiff and his "springs" lose their elasticity. To repair a week's indifference requires a month's labor, whereas by daily practice the pupil acquires and maintains that nice poise, facility of movement and elasticity of spring which are a joy to the eye. On the other hand do not work to excess, for then the muscles become strained, the joints weakened so that you can hardly stand. Concentration of thought and diligent, careful practice, tempered with moderation, are the foundation of success.

Be sure that you thoroughly understand a movement before you proceed to its execution, for the limbs are the servant of the mind.

In conclusion, as your experience increases, you may, with advantage, study the sister arts of mine—music, drawing, painting and sculpture.

The Vestoff Academie de Danse—The name of M. Veronine Vestoff, is one to conjure with in dance circles the world over. To his great fame as solo danseur with Anna Pavlowa, an idol of the Metropolitan Opera, he has added fresh laurels, which include his vastly constructive work as Master of Ballet and inimitable Choreograph. As artist, author, danseur and instructor he is supreme, and his wonderfully colorful and successful career will be found reviewed at length in another part of this volume, since this article will be devoted to his Academie de Danse.

In New York's exclusive Central Park district rises an imposing granite temple dedicated to that fairest of all fair goddesses—Terpsichore. Here, at No. 100-A West Seventy-second Street, is the Academie de Danse, a characteristic bit of old Russia transported to the New World. And here M. Veronine Vestoff, whose genius transcends even that of his noted father (most famous teacher of Plastique Movement in the nineteenth century), receives his residential pupils with that charming courtesy that is the veritable quintessence of the Imperial Russian Ballet School. And here, also, M. Veronine Vestoff has originated and perfected an unique plan which allows dance lovers from all sections of this vast country to study under him. Heretofore only those of independent means have been able to travel to New York City to seek audience with the Maestro and to enroll themselves under his expert tutelage. Now his wonderful technique, his inimitable methods, even his amazing personality are available to any or all who wish expert instruction, no matter if they live many hundreds of miles from his Academie de Danse.

This plan of study is called the Vestoff Home Study Course in Dancing, and by it (so carefully and wisely has it been worked out) an ambitious, persevering

pupil can become a talented dancer or an actual artiste. M. Veronine Vestoff has long felt that many highly talented persons, many potential ballerinas, were unable to progress in the art due to the fact their financial limitations precluded their coming to New York City. Everything has been considered, no salient feature has been overlooked, in mapping out this remarkable course of home instruction, and in a short time of diligent application a pupil actually becomes proficient in ballet work by correspondence. As the pupil progresses, classical toe dances are taught, as well as Russian folk dances, eccentric, Spanish, Oriental, and nature. At the close of the Home Study Course, M. Veronine Vestoff brings the pupils to his New York studios, where for two weeks under the personal supervision of the Maestro himself, a post-graduate course is given absolutely free.

The Vestoff course is unique in that it actually produces the desired results—unlike many of the so-called correspondence school courses. Vestoff graduates (both resident and home pupils) are today dancing their way to fame and fortune not only in America, but in many of the capitals of Europe. In addition to these, more than four hundred of his former pupils are directing their own dancing schools with great success, these schools being scattered from one end of America to the other, disseminating M. Veronine Vestoff's doctrine of correct interpretative and ballet dancing.

M. Veronine Vestoff has great faith in the youth of America and in the future of the dance in America. He has found American students tremendously responsive, sensitive to suggestion, eager, ardent, persevering and untiring in their quest for correct methods and knowledge. He has found them to be amenable to discipline, accepting the master's word as incontrovertible, and he has also discovered that they have a strong and well-defined sense of rhythm and a grace, a wonderful feeling for line and color, and a satisfactory reaction to, although not a deep knowledge of, music in its classical phases. With such excellent material to work with, this great teacher feels that the future of the dance in America should be very bright, providing that this material is handled and modelled in the right way. That M. Veronine Vestoff's Academie de Danse is using the right way is an irrefutable fact, attested by its hundreds of graduates whose grace, poise and stage presence (essentials so necessary and so desirable), are universally admired and acclaimed for their effortless ease and beauty.

FINSKE, John,

Business and Political Leader.

To the public-spirited and able leader of the smaller American cities is due much of the prosperity and good government enjoyed by the citizens. John Finske, retired grocer and ex-mayor of Michigan City, Indiana, ably illustrates this class of altruists. He was a member of the city commission to the end of his life.

John Finske was born in Michigan City, Indiana, June 9, 1869, son of Anton and Julianna Finske, who were of German extraction. The father, a communicant of the Catholic church, was a grocer, and the mother died when John Finske was ten years old, leaving him and three other children, Henry, Mary, and Anna, to the care of his grandmother. He was educated in the local schools

and at St. John's College, Collegeville, Minnesota. When he attained the age of nineteen, he was made bookkeeper and placed in charge of the Fleischmann Company's office in Michigan City, which also looked after the yeast business for La Porte and Chesterton, but he remained in this position for the brief period of two months only. At twenty-one, he opened the grocery store at Michigan and Sixth streets which continued to prosper for many years in that location. A later site was at Franklin Street. There Mr. Finske displayed his progressive business attitude by opening the first "cash and carry" grocery enterprise in the city during the World War period. Failing health caused him to sell his business in 1923. He also owned some valuable real estate. Death came to him at his home in Michigan City, on August 21, 1924, at the age of fifty-five.

It was as a public official that Mr. Finske was happiest, for he had a zest for municipal betterment and executive ability of so high an order that when he was elected one of the first commissioners of the city, he led the ticket. His fellow-commissioners chose him mayor. There he gave his very best efforts to his task, and contributed materially toward the firm establishment of this form of government, and toward the general progress of Michigan City. His term as mayor began in 1922 and continued almost until his death, and he was commissioner to the very end. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Rotary Club, and Past Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a charter member of the Knights of Columbus, holding the fourth degree of the order. His religious affiliation was with the Catholic Church of St. Mary's, of which he was a trustee. To his church he gave so generously, that he made possible many activities, including the publication of the "Parish Monthly" magazine. During the World War he was a member of the Home Guards and contributed generously to all War drives. His family life was ideal, bringing him his greatest happiness, and motoring gave him pleasure.

In Michigan City, May 19, 1891, John Finske married Mary Kemper, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Pohl) Kemper. Her father was a well-to-do farmer of Porter County, Indiana. Children: 1. Carl, who enlisted in the United States Army during the World War, went to France as a quartermaster, where he was in charge of a warehouse after having ably discharged a similar responsibility in Jacksonville, Florida; now residing at home, a grocer by trade. 2. Louis J., in the Student Officers' Training Corps during the war, a graduate of Notre Dame and Georgetown University, now an attorney. 3. Paul Alfred, graduate of Georgetown University in 1926. 4. Marion Louise, graduate of Purdue University in 1926. 5. Dorothy Mae, graduate of Michigan City High School, 1926.

The local newspaper, well acquainted with the fine character and achievement of John Finske, wrote of him thus:

> In the passing of John Finske a family is bereft of a kind and loving husband and father, whose greatest interest in a multiplicity of other interests, was centered in his home life. In his death Michigan City not only loses an honored citizen, but one who was always identified with every forward movement and who spent not only money, but a large amount of time in his endeavors to improve the city and push forward all worthy civic enterprises. Mr. Finske's life and attitude toward public questions might well be emulated by all citizens. He was at all times self-sacrificing and never did he

have regard for his personal fortune in his public works. He was a splendid example of unselfishness.

WASSON, Owen Milford,

Oil Drilling Contractor.

Among those American business men of vision and courage, who voluntarily engaged in the precarious and often discouraging business of drilling for petroleum, and who successfully overcame all obstacles, securing for all sections of the country the rich outpouring of nature's storehouse, was Owen Milford Wasson, of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Practically all his adult years were devoted to this industry. He worked consistently with the larger companies and was a contributory factor to their development.

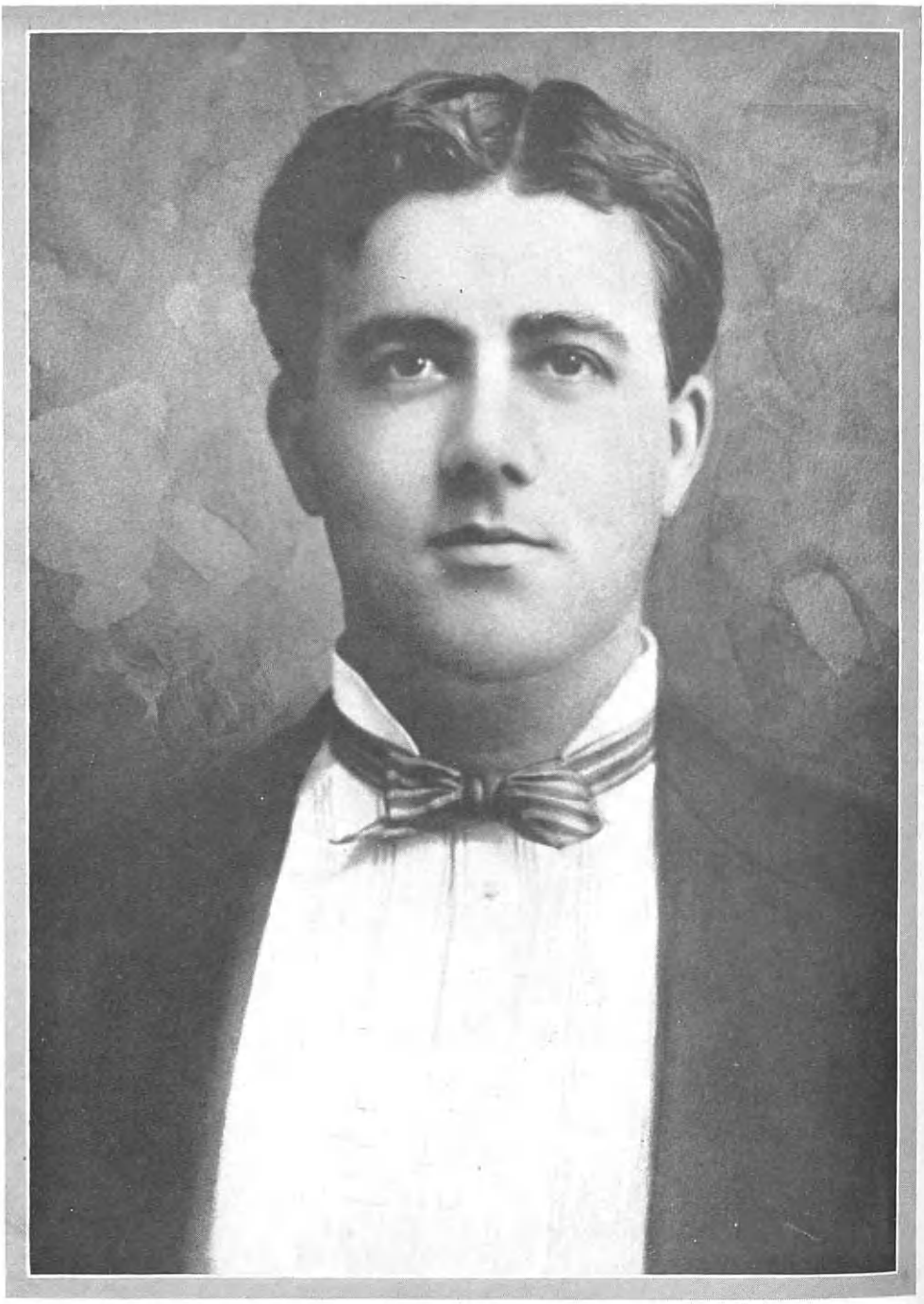
Owen Milford Wasson was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1886, son of D. L. Wasson, himself engaged in the oil business, a drilling contractor. His uncle, William Wasson, drove the first oil well in Pennsylvania at Oil City. The son was educated in the Butler County public schools, and learned all the details of oil production in his boyhood as he informally mingled with oil operators and acquainted himself with the oil fields. It was natural for him to enter the industry, and as a young man he visited, in the interests of oil, Cuba, Mexico, British East India, and then the mid-continental field of America. One of his prospecting tours had taken him to Oklahoma, and there he went to live in 1912, settling in Tulsa. At first a helper, he became a driller, and as he grew more skillful and more business-like, a contractor and driller. He came to be well known to oil men in general and particularly closely related to the operations of the larger companies. He also had some oil well property and produced that commodity. Had a longer life been vouchsafed him, no doubt great success would have come to him, because of his combination of knowledge, native astuteness, willingness to work hard, and power to inspire confidence and liking in others. Death came to him at his home in Tulsa at the age of forty.

In spite of the exigencies of his business life, Mr. Wasson was keenly interested in his fellow-men. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he held the thirty-second degree; and a charter member of the Tulsa Lodge, No. 946, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious affiliation was with the Church of Christ Scientists of Tulsa. Like the family from which he was descended, he was public spirited; his grandfather was a soldier of the Civil War.

On July 7, 1914, Owen Milford Wasson married Anna Marie Connor, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Spence) Connor. Her father, born in England, was a mason and contractor of Belfast, Ireland, where he remained until his death. Her mother was of Irish birth. To Mr. and Mrs. Wasson were born two daughters: Elizabeth E., and Marjorie E., both students in the local schools.

The virility and strength of Mr. Wasson were in pleasing contrast to his gentleness and courtesy. He was a man who impressed every casual acquaintance with his worth and charm, and who kept the wide circle of friends thus gained. His family and his home were the center of happiness and hospitality.

> One ship drives east and another drives west,
> But the selfsame winds do blow;
> It is the set of the sails and not the gales
> That determines where they go.



Eugene Laurenzi

And like the winds of the sea are the ways of fate,
As we journey along through life;
It is the set of the soul that determines the goal,
And not the calm or the strife.

LAURENZI, Eugene,

Merchant.

As a business builder and citizen who had the best interests of his community and section at heart, Eugene Laurenzi, of Memphis, Tennessee, attained wide popularity and held the general esteem. He was a generous and kindly man, a hard worker and able executive, whose enterprise, the wholesale liquor trade conducted by Sambucetti Company, was one of the largest in the South. He was prominent in all the activities of the Roman Catholic church and the Knights of Columbus.

Eugene Laurenzi was born in Memphis, Tennessee, July 23, 1878, son of Avellino and Mary (Rossi) Laurenzi, now deceased, as are their five children. He was educated in the Christian Brothers' College at Memphis, and spent his most active business years in association with the Sambucetti Company, which had been organized by his father-in-law and continued under his management. Mr. Laurenzi and his father-in-law spent many years expanding their business, which came to be one of the largest wholesale liquor enterprises in the South. Men who had business relations with Mr. Laurenzi considered him one of the most reliable and honest, as well as efficient, business executives in his part of the country, and found that his trade was conducted with the care and integrity characteristic of the best business methods in any line. Licensed and prosperous in a highly legitimate fashion, the company paid much revenue to its government each year, and was a source of pride to the fine and able men at its head, who yearly provided for the firm and its activities better and better equipment. The Prohibition Amendment brought this prosperous and well-conducted business to a close, a cause of great grief to Mr. Laurenzi. He then turned his attention to his extensive private real estate holdings and to his other interests, which were valuable. He died November 15, 1925, in Memphis, Tennessee, at the age of forty-seven.

Toward the upbuilding of the work of his church, Mr. Laurenzi gave hearty support. He served as a director of the Catholic Club for six years, and was a member of the original building committee. He was also prominent in the Knights of Columbus. His coöperation with local patriotic activities during the World War was unwearying.

October 3, 1899, Eugene Laurenzi married (first) Nina Sambucetti, who died December 3, 1907, survived by two children: Mary, now Mrs. Walter Hudson; and Louis, living at home. He married (second), July 15, 1909, May Sambucetti, sister to his first wife and daughter of Louis and Amelia (Lagorio) Sambucetti, of Italian stock but born in America. Both are still living, the former, Louis Sambucetti, seventy-eight years old, and in retirement since Sambucetti and Company went out of business with the incoming of the Prohibition Amendment. Of the second marriage were born the following children: Amelia, Eugenia, Lorena, Adrienne, Roselita, Nina, and Eugene Laurenzi, Jr., all residing at home.

Funeral services for this fine and loyal man were held at St. Peter's Church, in Memphis, and interment was in Calvary Cemetery. The Knights of Columbus, under the direction of Grand Knight E. J. Barry, held special memorial services, as did the Catholic Club Board. Active pallbearers included several important Memphis citizens, while among the honorary ones were Judge H. B. Anderson, J. T. Walsh, Sr., Frank L. Monteverde, and others. This excellent business man, law-abiding, patriotic, and loyal to the best interests of his country and his fellow-citizens, was the type of man of whom America is proud. To his business, his many friends, his delightful family, he brought prosperity and happiness.

WOLTZ, J. Ray,

Executive.

One of the pioneer advertising men of Chicago, Illinois, the late J. Ray Woltz, vice-president of the Brandt Advertising Company, was for many years an active leader in the world of paid publicity. Mr. Woltz was one of the founders, and president in 1910-11, of the Chicago Advertising Club, before that body merged with the Association of Commerce. For many years he was a director of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. He was vice-president of the Critchfield and Company Advertising Agency, and advertising manager of "Farm Life."

Mr. Woltz was born in Chicago, Illinois, January 5, 1868, the son of J. R. and Cordelia Woltz. He obtained his education in the public and grammar schools of his native city, after which he became associated with various mercantile firms, eventually settling on the advertising field as giving him the best opportunity for the exercise of his talents and his cheerful and engaging manner. He was one of the pioneer advertising men of the Middle West. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and stood high in the Masonic fraternity, being an active member of North Evanston Lodge, No. 1060, Free and Accepted Masons; of Oriental Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient and Accepted Rite Masons; and was a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

On October 9, 1926, J. Ray Woltz married Mabel Jean (Shawcross) Sutherland, daughter of William and Ida (Mursinia) Shawcross. Mr. Woltz was survived by his widow and a brother, Frank B. Woltz.

On March 8, 1927, Mr. Woltz died in the Evanston Hospital, after an illness of about five months. His death was deeply and sincerely regretted by his many business and social acquaintances and his widow was the recipient of a large number of messages of sorrow from all the places where Mr. Woltz was known and respected. His funeral was held from his former residence in Evanston, and was attended by a large delegation from his fraternal societies and by a great number of those who, by business and social contact, had learned to admire and respect him for his many engaging and manly qualities. He was interred in Rosehill Cemetery, Evanston.

DORAN, Michael,

Farmer.

Every community owes a debt of gratitude to the type of citizen known as a

conservative, even though its flowers of adulation may be more generously bestowed upon those who engage in the spectacular. One of the old-time conservatives of Detroit was Michael Doran, who followed farming most of his life, but at other times served as a school teacher and local political leader. He possessed a mental framework peculiarly adapted to the retention of a mass of information and to the uses of mathematics, and for his ready quotations and calculations was noted far and wide. His memory went back to the days when the Indian's moccasin left its imprint on the neighborhood sands, and the sound of the pioneer's axe rang out from the dense forests of the period. Longevity was common to his family, for he had fourteen kinsmen—brothers, sisters or first cousins—who, like himself, lived to be more than eighty years of age.

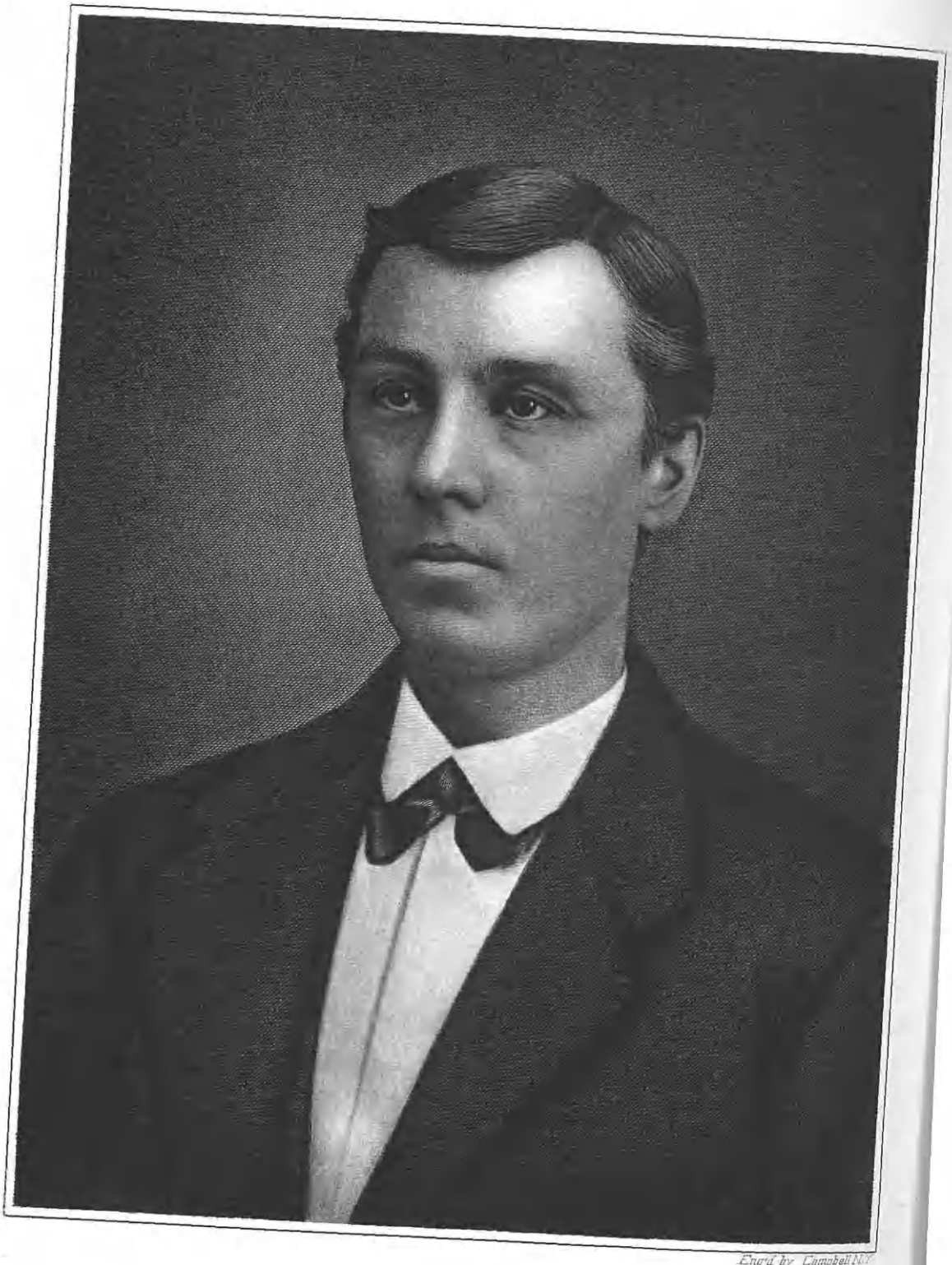
Michael Doran was born September 7, 1836, in a log cabin at the intersection of what is now Euclid and Linwood avenues. He was the son of Patrick and Margaret (Slavin) Doran, who had emigrated from Ireland eleven years before, and were among the pioneers of Greenfield Township when that section was an uncultivated waste. He was baptized in the old Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church which stood at what is now the northeast corner of Cadillac Square and Bates Street, and which was used as a hospital during the cholera epidemic which swept Detroit in 1832. In his youth, he attended two schools which have ceased to exist: first, O'Brien's Select School for Young Men, and next, Chilson's School at Belleville. O'Brien's School stood at what is now Jefferson Avenue and Randolph Street. In the summers of 1858 and 1859 Mr. Doran was a member of the government's survey party under the leadership of General Meade, which sounded and charted for the first time Thunder and Saginaw bays. In the winters of the same years he taught District School Number Seven at what is now the intersection of West Grand Boulevard and Linwood Avenue. His father had blazed trails through the forest at this point, and here also the son went deer hunting on holidays and after classes in the afternoons. He likewise hunted deer in the section which at present includes LaSalle Gardens Park. Mr. Doran used to recall how Indians still were about and came to the cabin doors after sour milk; turkeys sold for twenty-five to fifty cents each. On October 23, 1863, his father died at the old Doran estate in Detroit, at the age of sixty-five, having been born March 3, 1798, in County Tyrone, Ireland. The elder Doran believed in the future of land, so he bought as much as he could possibly carry, and struggled along with it from year to year. His wife, Margaret Slavin, also a native of Tyrone County, Ireland, survived him thirteen years; she died in 1876, at Detroit, at the age of eighty-three. At the death of his mother, Mr. Doran came into possession of the estate, which he proceeded to administer until it became one of the fine tracts of Detroit. This originally consisted of seventy-two acres on Twelfth Street and Atkinson Avenue; in 1914 Mr. Doran threw it open as a city lot subdivision and it is now well built up in residences and business structures. Meantime, Mr. Doran had long been the owner of a fine farm in Greenfield Township, and he continued to work it. Through his long

career he had seen Detroit grow, from a hamlet of 2,400, as it was when his parents arrived on the scene, to a truly great metropolis.

From 1885 to 1889, he served as justice of the peace, and from 1889 to 1900, he was a supervisor of Greenfield Township. His father had been one of the first subscribers of the Detroit "Free Press" and had continued to read it until his death, at which time the son became a subscriber. Mr. Doran was a lifelong Democrat, and held a number of local offices at Greenfield in addition to the supervisorship. He was one of the oldest Detroit members of the Holy Name Society, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the Detroit Council, No. 305, Knights of Columbus. For eight years he was treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. He was a charter member of the Holy Rosary Church and for a time also attended Trinity. He was of a retiring nature and spent much of his time improving his mind by reading.

The marriage of Michael Doran was the culmination of a pretty romance of his days as a school teacher in 1866, when he first met Phoebe Gates, also a teacher, who was born on the site of the auditorium of the University of Detroit. Phoebe Gates, the daughter of Ezra Gates and Bridget (O'Reilly) Gates, was born at Detroit, April 2, 1838, and through her father was a direct descendant of William Bradford, governor of the Massachusetts Colony. Ezra Gates was born at Gates, New York, near Rochester, February 12, 1812, and died at Detroit, October 9, 1882. He was a Detroit pioneer of 1834, and worked for General Hugh Brady as manager of a farm, and lived at the corner of Hastings and Jefferson avenues. His father, Ezra, was a blacksmith, for whom Gates, New York, was named; this Gates was born in 1765 and died, at Gates, about 1836; he married Phoebe, and she died in Oakland County on a farm near Pontiac, at eighty-eight years of age. Phoebe Gates was of brilliant intellect and knew the history of Detroit from the start. She was a school teacher who taught the father of the wife of Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, whose name was Melvin Bryant. With the Bryants she lived a while, and on coming to Detroit taught at the little red schoolhouse where the Longfellow School now is situated. The experiences of Ezra Gates in real estate were also typical of the enhancement in values. He bought a farm in 1845 for a sum which figured out twelve dollars an acre, which now, at the corner of Linwood Avenue and Chicago Boulevard, sells for $500 a front foot. He controlled eighty acres which he disposed of in 1882 to the heirs, and which was subdivided in 1916. The children of Michael and Phoebe (Gates) Doran were two: 1. Charles Vincent, married Jean Lumsdon, and they have a daughter, Jean Louise Doran; they live in California. 2. Mary Genevieve, at home.

Michael Doran died at Detroit, October 11, 1923, at the age of eighty-seven; his wife died there May 25, 1926, her last few years spent bedridden and in blindness, which fact did not subdue her spirit, for at eighty-three she wrote a cheerful epic poem for members of the family to read and treasure. Thus passed from life's stage two bright, useful spirits who had left their mark indelibly upon community life.



Engr'd by Campbell N.Y.

Henry Houck

HOUCK, Henry,

Tinsmith and Pattern Maker.

Few careers had more of adventure crowded into them in thirty years than that of the late Henry Houck, tinsmith and pattern maker of Cleveland, Ohio, who, although he died many years ago, is still affectionately remembered by numerous older citizens. Mr. Houck entered the Union Army for Civil War duty at the tender age of fifteen years, following into the field four older brothers who had preceded him. He fought valiantly through that conflict, at one time serving on a Federal gunboat on the Mississippi River, and finally was given an honorable discharge. Having received such a taste of adventure, he was restless at the conclusion of the war, and enlisted for further service against the hostile Indians of the Northwest. Some trick of fate prevented him from joining the command of Custer, so he escaped the annihilation at the "Last Stand," but in various ways he had sufficient experiences to fill a book of several volumes. On one occasion he was proceeding with his captain on scout duty when they were overtaken by a band of hostile Indians who gave chase. The two took to the open country and presently were confronted by a narrow gorge, the bottom of which was deep enough to have dashed them to death had they fallen into it. They spurred their horses and leaped across the gorge. When the Indians came up, they were afraid to make the jump, so were outdistanced, and the two men escaped. Mr. Houck engaged in numerous skirmishes with Indians, and with numerous individuals during intervals of peace became friendly. After the Indians had been subdued and Custer avenged, Mr. Houck returned home and learned a trade, but he had overtaxed his youthful strength; his hostages to fortune bore so heavily upon him that he succumbed, leaving family and friends to review in sorrow his courageous actions and worthy example.

Henry Houck was born at Cleveland, April 1, 1848, the fifth son of Andrew and Catharine Houck, pioneer residents. Their children were: Michael, John, Andrew, William, Henry, Charles, Samuel, Frederick and David. Michael, John, Andrew, William and Henry served without serious injury through the Civil War; all nine are now dead. Henry Houck spent his boyhood on the west side of Cleveland, and he was a babe in arms when his mother took him to see the first locomotive and train of cars entering Cleveland. He attended the public schools for a short time, but against the protests of his parents and his younger brothers he left home to enter the Union Army. Henry was tall and prepossessing in appearance, and when he presented himself at the recruiting office he convinced the officer that he was eighteen and eligible to enlistment. He served in various capacities and fields, and presently found himself attached to the gunboat "Romeo," running past various forts and obstructions in the Mississippi River. Returning home out of funds, he was joyously welcomed at a sort of reunion of his brothers, and looked around for immediate employment. Jobs were scarce in those reconstruction days and so he joined an outfit departing for the West to fight the Indians, who had been stirred into activity as a result of the recent war. His experiences were

largely the same as those of the frontiersmen of the day; a skirmish here, a pitched battle there, a pursuit on the other, followed by days of inactivity in camp and of longing for home. Cleveland called him and he entered upon the trade of tinsmith and pattern-maker.

On May 2, 1873, Henry Houck married Lucy Dreher, daughter of Louis and Johanna (Strang) Dreher, natives of Bavaria, and who were married in Cincinnati. Louis Dreher was an expert organ builder in the old country and came of a musical family. He tuned and repaired organs and melodeons in Cincinnati, and on removing to Cleveland formed the Dreher Piano Company in the New England Building on Ontario Street. For a time a Mr. Kennard was his partner, but soon withdrew, leaving Mr. Dreher to continue the business. For a time he owned valuable real estate, but before his death put all his capital into his piano business. Mr. Dreher died while comparatively a young man, and his widow many years later at Cleveland, but the piano business has been continued under the name Dreher and is a factor in the commercial life of the city. The Drehers resided on old Garden Street, between what is now Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth streets. Their children were five in number: 1. Louis, a druggist, deceased. 2. Lucy, widow of Henry Houck. 3. Emma, widow of George Loos, who lives in Wisconsin. 4. Dr. Alfred, deceased. 5. William, married Alice Hasenphlug, and resides in Shaker Heights, Cleveland. To Mr. and Mrs. Houck were born two children: 1. Mrs. Lucy Emma Traeger, who died in 1919, leaving a daughter, Joanne Houck Traeger, who has been adopted by her uncle, David Louis, and is a student at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. 2. David Louis Houck, who resides with his mother at No. 2733 Southington Road, Shaker Heights.

Henry Houck died in April, 1878, and thus was entered into the family record another page, which told of a man who did his part to settle the West, and whose presence in the home shed a quiet benediction all around him.

STANTON, Turner,

Confectioner.

In the death of Turner Stanton, July 13, 1927, the children of Detroit, Michigan, lost one of their best friends, for it was his delight to arrange dances and parties and outings for them; the Republican organization one of its most unselfish workers, for while he was active on its behalf, he never sought office for himself, although he served for sixteen years as chairman of the election board; the business community one of its most enterprising of merchants.

Son of Daniel P. and Susan Eunice (Sumner) Stanton, he was born in Norwich, Connecticut, May 12, 1871, both parents being of old and highly respected New England families. When he was a year old, the family removed to Detroit, Michigan, where Daniel P. Stanton opened a grocery store at Sixth Street and Michigan Avenue, dealing for cash only, and continuing there for thirty years.

Turner Stanton was educated at the Houghton School on the West Side, also attended a private school, and later took a law and business course. Until he was nineteen years old, he worked for

his father in the grocery business, and then started a confectionery store on his own account at Myrtle Avenue and Wabash Street, remained there for nine years, and then sold his store. Then he erected his own building on the corner of Mack Avenue and Baldwin Street, and as sole proprietor and under his own name, conducted a confectionery business there for seventeen years. He manufactured all his own candy, bonbons, salted peanuts, and the syrups for the soda fountain which was a popular feature of the store, and developed a patronage which included people from every part of Detroit. In March, 1927, he sold his business, but not the building, intending to retire, and planned to take an automobile trip to California with his wife when he was stricken with apoplexy.

Mr. Stanton was for seventeen years a director of the Mack Avenue Business Men's Club, for which, in 1910, he started a little weekly newspaper called "The Mack Avenue Paper." He wrote, edited, published and distributed this publication for years at his own expense, and when his own business had become so large that he could no longer give the time to it, he continued with it as a writer and publicity editor until within a year of his death. Enlarged, but still devoted to East Side affairs, it is now known as the "Mack Avenue Enterprise," and is a flourishing weeky.

Ten years ago Mr. Stanton organized a social club for East Side people which he called the Mack Avenue Dancing Club, of which he was president for many years. Entertainments and dances were held in Garen's Hall, Mack Avenue. This afforded him an opportunity for his work among the children of the neighborhood, by whom he will always be held in affectionate remembrance. He gave liberally to the Community Fund, and while avoiding ostentation, was known for his wide charities. His political associations were such that while an earnest worker for the Republican candidates at every election, he retained the liking of men and women in both the major parties.

He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Chapter; was also a member of the Order of Eagles, and for twenty years was secretary of the Loyal Americans. He also belonged to the Knights of the Maccabees, the Woodmen of the World, and the German Beneficial Union. With his family he attended the East Grand Boulevard Presbyterian Church.

Turner Stanton married Minnie Hamann, daughter of Charles Hamann, a pioneer farmer of Macomb County, Michigan, on June 21, 1899. Her mother was Johanna Moss, daughter of a German merchant, whom Mr. Hamann married in Germany, bringing her to this country when she was only seventeen years old. That was in 1840, and it took them six weeks to cross the ocean to Quebec, whence they journeyed to what was to be their home thereafter, in Roseville, Michigan. Mr. Hamann was a veteran of the Civil War, and highly esteemed as a useful citizen and good neighbor. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton's only child is Dorothy Katherine Stanton, born in Detroit, who married Robert Jordan, Michigan representative of the Fitch Shampoo Products Company.

Mr. Stanton found his recreation in helping others, in his business, and in his fraternal relationships, and his life, if exceptionally active, was also unusually

happy. Among the hundreds who called to express their sympathy for the family in their bereavement was John W. Smith, mayor of Detroit, who said that he had lost "one of his best friends." That simple phrase voiced the feelings of some thousands of Detroit people.

VALPEY, Lewis Nelson,

Realtor.

To the retail shoe trade of Detroit, Lewis N. Valpey was well known for some eighteen years, but at the end of that period he transferred his interest to the real estate business, and acquired important holdings to which he devoted his attention during the remainder of his life.

The ancestry of Mr. Valpey traces back to the Island of Jersey, from which came many inhabitants of Salem, Massachusetts, including the Valpy or Valpey family. The islands of Jersey and Guernsey originally belonged to the dukes of Normandy, and after the Norman conquest of England they remained subject to the English crown. The inhabitants were mostly of French descent and spoke a French dialect. At the time of the French Reformation they accepted the Protestant faith, and the islands became a place of refuge for many of the persecuted Huguenots. The islands furnished many bold and enterprising mariners to whom the coast and seaports of New England were well known. Salem, especially, sustained commercial relations with the Island of Jersey as early as 1660, and about that time a large number of persons emigrated from the island and settled in Salem. At this time came some of the Valpey family.

(I) Abraham Valpey, born in Salem, Massachusets, in 1700, married, October 15, 1728, Elizabeth Fowls, and among their children, was, probably, Richard, of whom further.

(II) Richard Valpey, probably son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Fowls) Valpey, was born about 1734, and died September 30, 1799. He was known as "The Skipper." He married, November 25, 1756, Hannah Ives, and among their children was Joseph, of whom further.

(III) Joseph Valpey, son of Richard and Hannah (Ives) Valpey, was born about 1769, and died February 5, 1842. He married, April 30, 1791, Mehitable Murry, who died February 12, 1843. Children: 1. Joseph, baptized June 24, 1792, was prize master of the ship "America," 1812-13; commanded the schooner "Hope," of seventy-one tons, built in 1793; and was taken prisoner and confined in Dartmoor Prison, in England. 2. Samuel, baptized July 27, 1794. 3. Mehitable, baptized July 3, 1796, died 1799. 4. George, baptized January 21, 1798, died at sea in 1826. 5. Richard, of whom further. 6. Mehitable, baptized July 4, 1802; married John Prott.

(IV) Richard Valpey, son of Joseph and Mehitable (Murry) Valpey, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, October 16, 1799, and was baptized October 20, 1799. He married, December 7, 1819, Mary Ann Emerton, who was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1800, daughter of Jeremiah Emerton. Children, all baptized at Lynn, Massachusetts, except the first: 1. Mary Eliza, born in Salem, Massachusetts, November 5, 1820. 2. Joseph Hodges, of whom further. 3. Mehitable Murry, born September 26, 1825, died at Arlington, Massachusetts, February 18, 1912. 4.

George Augustus, born October 3, 1827, died at Cliftondale, Massachusetts, November 6, 1905. 5. Samuel Burns, born August 22, 1829, died at Lynn, October 29, 1914. 6. John Henry, born April 21, 1831. 7. Almira Elizabeth, born June 2, 1833. 8. Henry Richard, born February 19, 1835, died in Hollywood, California, January 12, 1910. 9. Julia Frances, born October 2, 1839. 10. Ellen Amanda, born December 2, 1841. 11. William Edwin, born April 4, 1844.

(V) Joseph Hodges Valpey, son of Richard and Mary Ann (Emerton) Valpey, was born February 23, 1823, and he married, at Lynn, Massachusetts, October 29, 1846, Abbie Fielding Lewis. Children: 1. Eliza Ellen, born 1847. 2. Abbie Frances, born 1849, died 1908. 3. Lewis Nelson, of whom further. 4. Henry Hodges, born at Lynn, Massachusetts, November 3, 1856, died in Detroit, July 5, 1897; married, at St. John, New Brunswick, 1879, Janet Carr. 5. Mina Brown, born at Lynn, Massachusetts, December 7, 1851, died at Buffalo, New York, February 3, 1914; married Edwin S. Russell.

(VI) Lewis Nelson Valpey, son of Joseph and Abbie Fielding (Lewis) Valpey, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, July 6, 1854, and died in Detroit, Michigan, June 26, 1914. After completing his school training he was, during the early years of his career, associated with his father in St. John, New Brunswick, in the manufacture of shoes. His father came to Detroit, later followed by his sons, and in 1884 Lewis N. Valpey established a concern of his own which he successfully operated until 1902. During that time he had been investing in real estate interests, which included the management of several prominent buildings, which he leased. The Valpey Building and the Woodward Arcade (the latter being one of the first buildings for small retail shops in Detroit) were among the best known of these buildings. Always progressive and energetic in whatever field he was engaged, his real estate activities became important factors in the development of Detroit, and he continued active in that line to the time of his death.

Though devoted to his business he did not let those interests claim the whole of his time. In 1903, he went to Central America, traveling across Honduras by mule back from the coast to the capital city and back, a distance of one hundred and seventy-seven miles each way over rough mountain country, where he lived under most primitive conditions in order that he might get in close touch with the native life of the country. A lover and owner of fine horses, he was a member of the Detroit Riding Club, and of Bloomfield Hills Golf Club. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious interest was with the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church, of which he was an active member for many years, serving in various offices in its Bible School, and taking an active interest in various lines of Christian work, including the Young Men's Christian Association and the Wayne County Sunday School Association.

A well-rounded life, in which business success went hand in hand with eminently vital service in important fields of religious and social activity, and in which home and friends held a large place, was that of Lewis N. Valpey, whose death removed from Detroit a tal-

ented business man, an honored citizen, a valued friend, and a loved husband and father.

Lewis N. Valpey married, in St. John, New Brunswick, June 10, 1877, Ella Gerow, daughter of Stephen and Mary Wier (Humbert) Gerow. Stephen Gerow was a customs officer in St. John, New Brunswick, and was a descendant of a French family which came to Massachusetts in the seventeenth century. Mary Wier Humbert was born January 4, 1826, and was a resident of St. John from the time of the general exodus of Loyalist families from the United States to Canada during the Revolutionary period. Mr. and Mrs. Valpey became the parents of one daughter, Edna Gertrude, who was born in St. John, New Brunswick.

(References: Baird's "Huguenot Emigration to America," Vol. II, p. 91. "Salem, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. IV, p. 423. "Salem Vital Records," Vol. II, p. 372, Vol. IV, pp. 293-414. "Vital Records of Lyon, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 408, Vol. II, p. 609.)

STELLWAGEN, Augustus Carl,

Lawyer.

By the press notices alone, that were received at the time of his death, it is more than certain that Augustus Carl Stellwagen was not only a lawyer of prominence in the city of Detroit, but that he was also a man greatly beloved by all with whom he came in friendly contact.

Mr. Stellwagen was born February 17, 1849, in Neidersaulheim, Germany, the son of Michael and Elizabeth (Englich) Stellwagen, both natives of Germany. When Mr. Stellwagen, their son, was two years of age, his parents migrated to America, settling in Wayne, Michigan. Mr. Stellwagen was the fourth son of a family of seven boys and one girl, all of whom were reared on the farm in Wayne, and although the father followed agricultural pursuits to the end of his days, he was also prominent in the affairs of his community, having served on a number of town committees. One of his sons, George H. Stellwagen, the brother of Augustus Carl Stellwagen, served for a number of years as town treasurer, and later he became sheriff of Wayne County.

The education of Augustus Carl Stellwagen was founded in the public schools of the community in which he was reared, and he later taught in the schools there in order to defray the expenses of a college education. This method of obtaining a higher education was successful, and in 1875, he graduated from Ann Arbor. While there he excelled in all athletic sports, although his particular specialties were baseball and football, two wholly American games. In his original studies he had completed the preparatory course at the Ann Arbor High School, and he enrolled for his studies in the University of Michigan in the year 1869, but he was only able to spend one year with his class, and then he was forced to be absent over a period covering two years. He returned again in 1873, entering the ranks of the sophomore class and graduating with them, one hundred and two students in all, in the year 1875.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Stellwagen was noted for the help he was always so willing to give to others, and in his later years his philanthropy stands as an example of great-heartedness to all present and future citizens of both Detroit and its State, Michigan. His first

real contact with the world of commerce was received in the office of his brother, George H. Stellwagen, and he later entered the County Clerk's office. In the year 1877, Mr. Stellwagen joined the firm of Beakes and Cutcheon, and the name of this concern was soon changed to read, Beakes, Cutcheon & Stellwagen. Later, Judge Beakes retired to his home in Ann Arbor, and the firm became Cutcheon, Crain & Stellwagen. Mr. Crain eventually retired from service with this partnership and Mr. Stellwagen's brother-in-law was invited to take his place. The firm then became Cutcheon, Stellwagen & Fleming. Mr. Cutcheon and Mr. Fleming both finally retired, and Mr. Stellwagen continued business with a Mr. McKay. Still later the firm was enlarged by the presence of Mr. Stellwagen's son, and the name became Stellwagen & Stellwagen. Finally Governor Groesbeck became a part of the well-known firm, and the name was changed to include Mr. Groesbeck. Since the month of December, 1924, Mr. Stellwagen had been preparing to retire, but he was still serving actively with the firm which finally became Groesbeck, Sempliner, Kelly & Baillie, at the time of his death, June 13, 1926. Mr. Stellwagen was then seventy-seven years of age.

During his long and active life, Mr. Stellwagen spent much of his working time in the care of the large estates that abound in Michigan. He was also a trial lawyer of note and a man with the reputation of fighting hard for anything he had once set his mind to—and yet he was, nevertheless, one of the kindliest men in Detroit. In his outside work Mr. Stellwagen was for many years director and attorney for the Dime Savings Bank, and was interested directorially in many other financial and business enterprises. He did not belong to the Brewster Congregational Church, and yet so great was his willingness to please his wife, who is a member, that he gladly attended the services in that holy edifice and was one of the trustees for years. He was a very strong and sustaining member of the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association, and was at one time one of the most important members of the building committee of that organization.

During the turbulent and terrible times of the World War, Mr. Stellwagen although then sixty-seven years of age, willingly offered his services to the United States Government, and he was finally given a difficult amount of clerical work to accomplish. In his club and social life, Mr. Stellwagen was a member in good standing of the Harmonie Society, the Ingleside and the University clubs, and he was at one time the president of the Michigan Bar Association. His favorite pastime was for a great many years the same as in the days he spent in the University—baseball. But when he became somewhat too old to take an active part in such vigorous athletics, he changed over to whist, and was the Nestor of Whist Men in Detroit, being at that time, a member of the Detroit Whist Club.

Augustus Carl Stellwagen married, March 5, 1887, in Detroit, Michigan, Bertha H. Fleming, the daughter of Samuel and Sophie (Harwood) Fleming, both of whom were natives of Scotland, but who came to this country while their family of ten children were still very young, rearing them in Windsor and

Toronto, Canada, where Samuel Fleming, the father, was a capitalist of note. Mr. and Mrs. Stellwagen became the parents of one child, a son: Karl D. Stellwagen, who is now living at home since the death of his father. Mr. Stellwagen, the son, is an electrical engineer of note in Detroit, having graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1910, after which he took up the study of law.

Since the death of Augustus Carl Stellwagen, the Board of Education of the city of Detroit held a special meeting at which a memorial was unanimously voted to Mr. Stellwagen's memory, for he was exceedingly active in works of an educational nature during his lifetime. Part of the minutes and the resolution of the above meeting are quoted herewith:

Mr. Stellwagen was "noted for his work in Greek and Ancient History, and attained to the rank of membership in the national honorary fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa. It is interesting to record that although exceptionally studious, ranking as an honor student because of high scholarship, Mr. Stellwagen played upon the first football team of his University.

"Mr. Stellwagen was quiet and retiring in manner. He persistently refused political honor and several times refused to accept a supreme justiceship.

"Mr. Stellwagen achieved success in his profession in a material sense, but his greatest success lay in his splendid character. Because of his fine personality he won the respect and affection of his clients and brother lawyers. His kindliness was at the service of all, rich and poor alike. His profession and his city are better because of his example."

It was moved by Inspector Mrs. Osborn and supported by Inspector Hall, that the sketch presented be printed in the official proceedings of the Board ... and that Mr. Stellwagen's name be placed on the approved list of names for future school buildings. This motion, it is of note, was unanimously carried. The school that will bear Mr. Stellwagen's name is now (1927) under construction on Outer Drive near Buckingham Avenue, in the city of Detroit.

DICKINSON, Horace Hills,

Landowner and Business Executive.

One of the most progressive and constructive residents of Detroit, Michigan, throughout much of its earlier development, was the late Horace Hills Dickinson. To him is due much of the credit for the growth of a city which has taken its place as a center of nationally significant wealth and industry. He was a member of the notable Dickinson and Hood Hardware Company from 1883 to 1914, and later president of the H. H. Dickinson Company, builders' supplies business. Moreover, much of his ability and energy was lavished on the general development of Detroit and on important civic activities.

Horace Hills Dickinson was born at Springwells, Michigan, near Detroit, May 20, 1853, son of Moses Field and Maria B. (Wesson) Dickinson. The father, born in Hadley, Massachusetts, where he also married, was of Revolutionary stock. He was prominent in the new section to which he moved, building a dignified house which still stands on the south side of Grand River Avenue, between Harrison and Hazel streets. The Dickinson School on Calumet and Twelfth streets was named for him. The son was educated in the grammar schools of Detroit. When he was twenty years old, he began to work as a salesman for Edson, Moore and Company, wholesale

drygoods merchants, of Detroit. For several years he traveled throughout Michigan. In those primitive days, with their inadequate transportation facilities, this hustling young business man frequently had to help load wood on the railroad engines so that the additional fuel might get him to his appointments with his customers on time. He also helped fire the wood-burning engines, which he could the more conveniently do because he often had to ride on the engine in order to keep warm. Sometimes he had to persuade the engineer to make a special trip in his locomotive in order to reach a customer. Mr. Dickinson drove in a buggy, horse-drawn, to many towns not on the railroad, and in winter he found it necessary to get out of his sleigh and shovel a path through the deep snow. His frequent trips soon won him customers in every town in the State, large or small, and brought him wide popularity. He had to load his huge, bulky sample cases on the trains, as there were no baggage men in those early days. During his ten years with Edson, Moore and Company, this successful salesman saved his money regularly.

When he felt able, in 1883, Mr. Dickinson established himself in the hardware business under the firm name of Dickinson and Hood, in stores located at Nos. 416-418-422 Grand River Avenue, between Sixth and Gibson streets, and there prospered until he sold out in 1914. His residence was then on the northwest corner of Magnolia and National streets, which his widow still occupies. When the rains flooded the streets, Mr. Dickinson built a raft in which he pushed himself down the deep ditches on Grand River Avenue from his residence to his store. He built the Dickinson Block, which still stands and bears that name. He also owned a good deal of Detroit real estate, and in a day of horse-drawn cars and buggies, it took the owner a day and a half to go round to all his property collecting rents. His property included a number of cottages on the east side of Washington Boulevard between Clifford and Witherell streets, a point to which he often took his children to watch the parades passing on the Boulevard. After the sale of his hardware enterprise in 1914, Mr. Dickinson entered the builders' supply trade, with a place of business at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Michigan Central Railroad tracks. The business was incorporated as H. H. Dickinson Company, of which Mr. Dickinson served as president until his death, a son succeeding him to that office, and now thus occupied. During periods of widespread financial depression in 1893, and again in 1907, Mr. Dickinson suffered financial reverses, which he was able to tide over because his personal friends came to the aid of a man noted for his business integrity and high honor.

Outdoor sports gave much pleasure to Mr. Dickinson, who killed wild turkeys, quail, squirrels, and partridges on National and Grand River avenues, and he always kept fine horses, the care and feeding of which he personally supervised, for he loved all animals. Prominent in the Democratic party, and a personal friend of President Grover Cleveland, he was once a candidate for alderman, a school inspector for the city of Detroit for one term, served two terms on the Board of Estimates and, while on this

board, worked hard to have Grand River Avenue widened on the south side from Cass to Woodward, foreseeing the time when such a project would be of inestimable value to the people of Detroit. Others disagreed and today those who were against him, can see of what tremendous value such a widening would have been to the city, when property now worth millions stands in the way, which then could have been bought for a few thousands. He was an officer of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Free and Accepted Masons. In his younger days, Mr. Dickinson attended St. Peter's Church at Church and Trumbull streets, but he later supported the church of which he was a founder, St. James' Mission. He was vestryman there and entirely financed the church for a time, donating the land for the site, paying the minister, and all the expenses of maintenance.

In Detroit, Horace Hills Dickinson married Lucy Sophia Letitia Dickinson, daughter of Thomas Passmore and Elizabeth (Campbell) Dickinson. Eight children were born to the union, of whom five sons joined the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 3, on the same night and received the name of the "Dickinson Class." The children were: Milton Wesson, Forrest Raymond, Howard Campbell, Lorraine (deceased), Lucy Field (Dickinson) Osgood, Horace Hills, Jr., Mabel Elizabeth (Dickinson) Barrie, and Thomas Passmore.

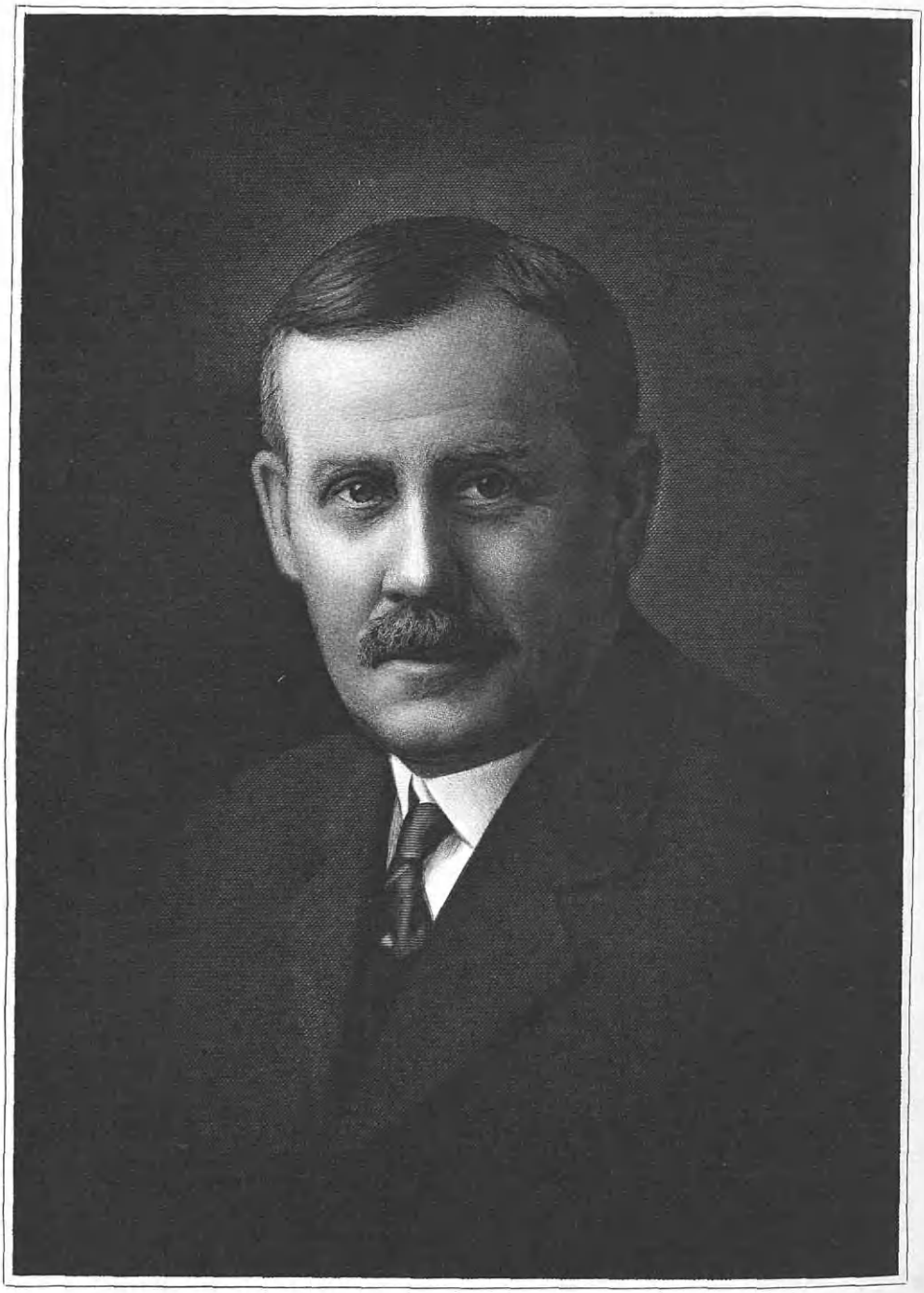
The courage and enterprise of Mr. Dickinson were characteristic of the qualities which went into the making of present-day American prosperity. He rounded out sixty-seven years of life before he died in Detroit, May 22, 1920, one of the most highly respected citizens of the city. Business success was his, based on honesty, sincerity, and an integrity which made his word as good as gold with bankers and business associates. A man of temperate habits, he refrained all his life from the use of tobacco. He was a true Christian. His love for his home and family were unlimited, and his entire time outside business was devoted to creating happiness there.

TUCKER, Thomas Goodlett,

Cotton Merchant.

When Thomas Goodlett Tucker, of Memphis, Tennessee, passed away, his community lost a man of generous impulses, ever ready to lend his influence and his abilities to all projects for the betterment of those around him, and the business world in which he moved deeply and sincerely mourned the passing of one who, taken in the prime of his life, left a vacancy which it was difficult to fill. Mr. Tucker was prominent in the cotton markets of the South, and he was noted for his business integrity and his strict observance of ethical conduct in all his transactions.

Mr. Tucker was a native of Memphis, born in that city November 2, 1886, the son of William Thomas and Mamie (Irby) Tucker, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of Memphis. Mr. Tucker's mother died while he was but an infant, and he was brought up by his father, imbibing from the latter those principles of honor and integrity which were to be so prominent a feature of his future business life. He received his scholastic education in the public and



P. Kohls

high schools of Memphis, after which he entered into the cotton business, in which he engaged all his lifetime. During the World War, Mr. Tucker was engaged in a number of home activities and in raising money during the various Liberty Loan drives. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and deeply interested in the Order and its works. His home was his club, and he found his greatest companionship and joy at his own fireside. He was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Memphis, with which edifice Mrs. Tucker is today actively affiliated.

On June 30, 1910, Thomas Goodlett Tucker married Arrebella Stevens, daughter of James and Emma (Williams) Stevens, the former a native of Tennessee, who was engaged in engineering work in Memphis. Mrs. Tucker's mother was a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker were the parents of two children, both girls, Arrebella and Margaret Ann Tucker.

It was on February 2, 1924, that Mr. Tucker passed away at his residence, No. 285 North McLean Boulevard, Memphis, after a short illness. His death was a great shock to his friends, and his family received many expressions of sincere sympathy from those who had learned to know him and to appreciate his quiet courtesy and his sublime business integrity.

KOHLS, Richard,

Plumber.

If every man's home is his castle, then Richard Kohls, of Cleveland, Ohio, reigned as do few kings, for he remained in it, beautified and enjoyed it to the exclusion of all clubs, secret orders, and outside interests whatever, except his regular line of business. When his time came to depart this earth, his preference was to retire within his abode and pull around him its beneficent influences, as he would a shroud, but an unkind Providence decreed that he was to meet death accidently in front of his doorstep. So his friends and neighbors gathered and paid him their last tributes, to the effect that he was a man of generous heart and will directed toward the advancement of his community.

Richard Kohls was born January 21, 1874, in Germany, the son of Frederick and Johanna Kohls, the other members of the family having been four sons and two daughters. The family came to the United States about 1882, and located on the south side of Cleveland. For several years Richard attended the Lutheran School in that neighborhood, but at thirteen withdrew, and started contributing toward the support of the family. He was smart and energetic, and while working was able to continue his education by his own methods. He accepted whatever he could find, and his path led to a sawmill, next to a bakery, and from that point to other places where he could gain an honest dollar. When he was eighteen he began at the trade of plumber, and established a reputation for hard work and fair dealings. By 1895, he was prosperous, so rented a store in a building at West Twenty-fifth Street and Clark Avenue, and entered the plumbing business for himself. He continued to thrive, and soon was able to buy the building, and to locate in it the Lincoln

Bank, in which he became a shareholder. For twenty-nine years, up to the time of his death, he remained in this same location. Many persons would go to no other plumber in Cleveland, because this man's word was his bond, and he always gave value for value received. Mr. Kohls was a deacon in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, a liberal donor to charity, and one whose advice was asked in many matters of civic concern.

Richard Kohls married, September 26, 1895, Emilie Wlecke, daughter of Henry and Mary Wlecke, both natives of Germany; her father came to this country at the age of seventeen, and her mother at fourteen, and they became early residents of Cleveland's west side. Three children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kohls: 1. Myrtle, died at the age of six. 2. Evelyn, at home. 3. Elmer, at home.

Mr. Kohls died at his home in the suburbs of Cleveland, at North Olmstead, June 30, 1924, leaving his relatives and a host of friends to mourn him as a man whose like it would be difficult to duplicate.

ROBBINS, Charles Edward,

Retail Shoe Dealer.

Enlightened and progressive in his ideas on public questions, such as prohibition, a burning issue of today, and woman suffrage, that of yesterday, Charles Edward Robbins, of Saratoga Springs, has displayed the same constructive tendencies in regard to business. His was the original plan of closing stores early in the town, and his activities have resulted in bettering conditions for clerical workers in general. He is himself engaged in the retail shoe business in a managerial capacity. In addition, Mr. Robbins has found time for continuous and important preoccupation with religious advancement.

Charles Edward Robbins was born in Lansingburg, New York, June 7, 1861, son of Evander Comstock and Esther Eunice (Leach) Robbins. The American progenitor of the Robbins family, Coonrad Robbins, is thought to have descended from one of five brothers who came to this country from England in 1638, landing in Massachusetts, and ultimately settling in Connecticut. Evander C. Robbins was born February 22, 1839, and died October 17, 1921, after a lifetime spent in farming and gardening, during which he established a reputation in the community for integrity and uprightness and for loyalty to the Republican party.

Charles Edward Robbins was well educated in the Teachout Private School, at Waterford, New York; the public schools, academy, and seminary of Lansingburg, and by summer school sessions at the Temple Grove Seminary in Saratoga Springs, which was under the direction of Nox Mitchell, of the Hartford Theological School. In 1883, Mr. Robbins found his first employment in George Seaman's shoe store, in Troy, New York, whence he went to Saratoga Springs, and was associated with John W. Lyman for twenty years, from 1885 to 1905. During the next nineteen years he was manager of the J. W. Emery, Incorporated, stores, in Saratoga Springs, and since 1925 he has been manager of the S. B. Thing, Incorporated, stores there. He instituted the custom in his town of the early closing of stores. As first president of both local clerks' associations, one of which goes by that name,

and one of which is called a union, as vice-president of the Business Men's Bureau, and the Merchants' Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, and as a leader in various lines of business, Mr. Robbins has played a formative part in shaping the progress of Saratoga Springs. He won third prize in the Ralston advertising contest for business men, and was the author of a universal advertising idea in use by the Bell Telephone Company.

Mr. Robbins' usefulness to the community has by no means stopped with his business activities. He has been member and secretary of the board of trustees of the Round Lake Association since 1923, and for fifteen years a director of the local Young Men's Christian Association. He was one of the first citizens of Saratoga County to take part in the early debates on prohibition and woman suffrage, appearing on the affirmative in each case and helping to make his the winning side. Before the adoption of universal suffrage, Mr. Robbins wrote and lectured convincingly in favor of woman suffrage. He has always been a zealous advocate of prohibition. A member of the Prohibition party since 1888, he has held the offices of county chairman, State committeeman, delegate at three different times to State and National conventions, and member of the promotion committee of the World's Temperance Congress held in Saratoga Springs in 1908, on which occasion he was toastmaster of the World I. O. G. T. banquet. He was nominated by his party for the offices of supervisor, State Senator, and Congressman, although his party did not succeed in carrying the election. In advancing the cause of religion Mr. Robbins has also applied himself with unflagging devotion. A member of the First Baptist Church in Saratoga Springs from 1887 to 1914, he has been elected to the following offices: treasurer of the Sunday school; deacon; local preacher; and president of the Young People's Christian Endeavor, and local Union and County Christian Endeavor societies; secretary of the Baptist Sunday school; member of the Baptist Publication Society; and superintendent of the Suburban Sunday school for many years. He has been a frequent delegate to State and National conventions, treasurer and chairman of religious work committees, promoter and vice-president of the Saratoga Springs Summer School for Religious Education, from 1920 to 1925. In 1914, to be associated with his family who were all Methodists he became a member of the First Methodist Church of Saratoga Springs. He has been local preacher for that institution, chairman of the minute-men of the local church and of Saratoga District, delegate to the Centennial Anniversary at Columbus, Ohio, in 1920, member of the State Committee of New York State Sunday School Association. The New York Historical Society, with which he is affiliated, comes in for a share of Mr. Robbins' attentions as well. Tennis and baseball furnish his chief forms of relaxation.

At Saratoga Springs, New York, Charles Edward Robbins married (first), in 1887, Lizzie Town, who died the following year, leaving a daughter, Esther, four months old, also deceased. In 1890, Mr. Robbins married (second), Mary W. Smith, daughter of Andrew J. Smith, gentleman farmer and business man of Bemis Heights, Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins are the parents of

the following children: 1. Mary, educated in the public and high schools of Saratoga Springs, and New York State College for Teachers at Albany; married Clarence H. Richardson, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and they are the parents of one son, Andrew Robbins Richardson. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Saratoga Springs. 2. Carl W., born November 2, 1893, in Saratoga Springs; received his education in the public and high schools of Saratoga Springs, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. He enlisted in the United States Army, World War, 1917, and received his honorable discharge at the signing of the Armistice. He married Viola Winslow, of Troy, New York, a direct descendant of Governor Winslow. 3. Blanche, educated in the public and high schools of Saratoga Springs, and the New York State College for Teachers at Albany, New York, where she was senior in 1926. She is a member of the Saratoga Church Society and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

INNES, Frederick Neil,

Famous Musician and Bandmaster.

Musical progress in America in such widely separated localities as New York, San Francisco, and the communities of the Middle West, has been for the past three decades in large part due to the leadership of the notable musician and bandmaster, Frederick Neil Innes. He owned and directed the famous Innes Band of New York City. His later years were spent in Chicago, where he was president of the Conn National School of Music. He was a composer of note and a writer and lecturer of distinction. He was the principal creator of proper band instrumentation and construction. Millions of Americans enjoyed the lovely sounds created by his band and learned from what they heard a broader appreciation of good music than opportunity in general offered them. It could truthfully be said of Mr. Innes, as the real gauge of success, that many persons were obligated to him, but he was obligated to none.

Frederick Neil Innes was born in London, England, October 29, 1854, son of William and Sarah Julia (Delaney) Innes, and of English and Irish stock. As his father was a well-known musician, the boy's musical training began while he was a lad studying in the public schools. His first instruments were the violin and piano. But he was a virile youth, a lover of powerful music and musical instruments, and he soon learned to play the cornet. He had training from the age of eight at the London Conservatory of Music, completing his course there as a boy prodigy. There he acquired the knowledge of harmony, thorough bass and counterpoint, which stood him in good stead later as a composer. When he was thirteen, opportunity came to him to take his place in the ranks of men earning their own livelihood and to become a member of a crack band. The bandmaster of the First Life Guards Band of London said to the father of the young cornet player: "My first trombonist is going to resign, and if your son Frederick will take up trombone and work hard and progress as he has on cornet, I will give him this position." Frederick Neil Innes did, and within six

months was ready to take his place as trombonist of the Queen's Life Guards. He soon became known as the greatest trombone soloist in Europe. During his seven years in this connection, he heard the celebrated Levy, virtuoso on the cornet, and set to work to learn all the compositions played by that artist and to reproduce them on the trombone.

After he had achieved this great task, it happened that Mr. Innes was playing as trombone soloist at the Folies Bergeres in Paris one evening when Pat Gilmore, an American whose band played at Manhattan Beach, was in the audience and heard with delight this new star. He invited Mr. Innes to become the soloist of the Gilmore Band and thus brought to America the man who made musical history here for the next forty-six years. An unusual program was made possible because Levy, also in the employ of the Gilmore Band, played a solo on the cornet, which was immediately followed by a trombone rendition by Mr. Innes. The novelty drew great crowds throughout the duration of the engagement. At its end, Mr. Innes returned to Europe, where he appeared as trombone soloist with the leading musical organizations and societies in all the principal European cities for a season. He then returned to America and played with the Gilmore Band for several years, making many transcontinental tours, at times with the great artist, Liberati. It was in San Francisco in 1887 that Mr. Innes organized his first band. He had been engaged to appear as soloist at Golden Gate Park for the Market Street Railroad Company, but on his arrival found that company impoverished by an absconding comptroller. They refused to pay Mr. Innes anything. He determined to sue and to remain in San Francisco while pushing his suit. At a banquet in his hotel he happened to sit next a gentleman who listended to his wrathful outpourings against a city without music and encouraged him to suggest a remedy. A second meeting disclosed the stranger to be president of the local exposition, who had invited the twelve directors to be present, and they authorized Mr. Innes to get together what he called the "first big symphony band" ever collected. He got thirty men from New York and twenty-five from Chicago and other cities, introducing harps, string-basses, all the woodwinds, and one of the largest and best clarinet sections that had ever been used up to that time.

His first band enjoyed a successful season. In 1889, Mr. Innes returned to New York, where he was for a time director of the Thirteenth New York Band. In that year he established the famous Innes Band. This played all over the country, in concerts, at expositions, at popular gatherings of all sorts, and was always considered one of the best musical treats to be procured by any community, one which gave great pleasure by its selections and improved the musical taste of a community at the same time. The "Evening Republican," of Mitchell, South Dakota, spoke thus of Mr. Innes:

> Mr. Innes has the happy faculty of adding to the correct technical rendition of music that indefinable something which gives it personality, character, spirit. This is what the Corn Palace crowd have unconsciously recognized, and that is why they have been so generous with their plaudits. Perhaps it is because Innes is a pretty thorough-going American. For, after all, none can interpret the American

taste and the American thought as can an American.

His band played at the Chicago and St. Louis expositions, and at the San Francisco World's Fair in 1915, when the music critics and the musical profession of the city acclaimed it as far and away the best of the many fine bands appearing there. Of Mr. Innes as bandmaster, George F. Burba, managing editor of the Dayton, Ohio, "Daily News," wrote thus:

> Innes is big and broad-shouldered, with a splendid head well poised. . . His eyes are a pale brown—a human eye that enjoys your conversation, for it twinkles as you talk. His ears are unobtrusive and lie close to his head, as well behaved ears ought to. His teeth are prominent and regular. His nose is that of a typical Caucasian. His manner is easy at all times, as becomes the man who is a graceful after-dinner speaker and a raconteur of national reputation. . . He is a plain, level-headed sensible fellow, who understands music and the philosophy of music which is the spirit of the soul of music. . . He is earnest. . . He is attentive and careful. He has the God-given grace of a well-formed human being, and the strength to make his motions effective.

When Mr. Innes was located in Denver, Colorado, he organized the "Denver Boy Scouts Band" and drilled them to such a state of perfection that in 1920 they went sixty strong to London, where they won first prize as the finest boys' band in the world.

In 1915 this constructive and creative music-maker established the celebrated Innes School of Music. He then gave all his time to private and class instruction and to the correspondence teaching which were a part of the famous "Innes Home Study Courses." His extension courses for nearly all the band instruments and his director's course won a national recognition. Mr. Innes also accepted the presidency of the Conn National School of Music, of Chicago, which grew to be one of the greatest of its kind in America under his inspiring leadership. The summer school courses were attended by directors of bands, orchestras, and school music supervisors from all over the country. Those members of the musical profession who have successfully completed the Graduation Course of the Conn School, organized the Innesonian Society in the summer of 1924 as a testimonial of their regard for Mr. Innes. Besides being a conspicuous factor in the fostering of good music in all its forms, the Society encourages good fellowship among its members, places them in excellent positions, protects their interests, and helps to raise the standard of band, orchestra, and school music throughout the United States. The man who has accomplished so much in the musical world was likewise a composer of note. He wrote several orchestral suites, a romantic opera, "The Ambassador," a Marche Triumphale, a descriptive overture, "California," two-step marches, and a number of other smaller compositions that achieved a national vogue. He also lectured widely to appreciative audiences and contributed to the literature of music. He greatly enjoyed reading and the opera and was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

On November 9, 1925, Frederick Neil Innes married, as his second wife, Florence Atkinson, of Chicago, daughter of William and Louise Atkinson. She survives him, residing at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, in Chicago.

Full of years and honors, Mr. Innes passed to the higher life on December

31, 1926, at the age of seventy-two. He was one of the great men of America, and outstanding in a field which perhaps more than any other contributes to the spiritual and intellectual advancement of mankind. Through his musical gifts he made men better and happier. First and foremost a musician, he was also a constructive force in the larger aspects of his profession. At the same time, he was a generous and lovable man, a loyal friend, a devoted husband.

RICE, V. S.,

Planter and Lumber Man.

A native of Missouri, but for a number of years a resident of Mississippi, the late V. S. Rice became a prominent planter and lumber man of that State, where he owned and most successfully managed, to the time of his death in 1924, a large plantation, known as Auckland Plantation, at Cary, Sharkey County, Mississippi, about four miles south of Rolling Fork. Having engaged in the lumber business before he had reached his majority, he became a highly considered expert in this line, but was equally well known as a progressive and successful agriculturist and as a breeder of pedigreed Holstein cattle.

V. S. Rice was born in Washington County, Missouri, in 1877. Possessed by an adventurous spirit, he decided to see the world and, as a young boy, ran away from home. By working at all kinds of tasks he made his way from place to place to McComb City, Mississippi, where he remained a number of years in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Before reaching his majority he returned home and then entered the lumber business, in which he continued to the time of his death. For a time he engaged in the stave export business, but eventually gave up this enterprise to become a buyer and estimator for some of the largest hardwood lumber companies in the South, being associated at various times with the McLean Hardwood Company, Nickey Brothers, and May Brothers, all of Memphis, Tennessee. As an expert in hardwood lumber he was widely known and highly respected and his services were always in heavy demand. His industry, energy and integrity, combined with his wide experience as a lumber man, had established for him a very high reputation, while his pleasing personality and his many other admirable personal characteristics had made him very popular with everybody with whom he came in contact and in all places where he resided. Eventually he acquired a plantation of his own in Western Mississippi, to the management of which he brought his ripe experience and untiring industry and which he conducted successfully until his death. There he carried on the type of farming, appropriate to this section of the country, and also went in for breeding Holstein cattle, the latter an undertaking in which he was very successful and in which he took a great personal interest, but which unfortunately eventually became the cause of his sudden and untimely death.

V. S. Rice married, in 1919, Mamie Mizell, of Jackson, Mississippi, and they were the parents of one daughter, Martha Ann Mizell, who, with her mother, survive. Mr. Rice's death occurred on his plantation, May 4, 1924, resulting from injuries inflicted upon him by one of his Holstein bulls. On the day of his death Mr. Rice had gone out into his pasture

about eight o'clock in the morning, and, when he failed to return by noon, a search was started, which, however, proved unsuccessful, though it was kept up until late that night. Not until the next morning was his body found, with the neck and right shoulder broken and his head and chest terribly bruised. He was buried at Jackson, Mississippi, May 6, 1924, being survived, besides by his widow and daughter, by three brothers and one sister, living in Missouri, and by another sister, a resident of South Omaha, Nebraska. Since his death his widow has made her home, together with her little daughter, in Jackson, Mississippi.

By his death his family lost a loving and devoted husband and father, his community one of its most upright, industrious and able citizens, and the lumber trade an experienced member who had contributed no small share to its recent development and prosperity in the Southern States.

DUVAL, William H.,

Attorney.

Trained in his youth for the profession of law, the late William H. Duval made no mistake in his choice of a career, for judging from his achievements and wide popularity in this field of endeavor, he was a great success. He was highly cultured, displayed shrewdness, was a keen observer of individuals, and an authority on those subjects dealing with his profession which made him distinguished among his fellows. And when the news of his death, which came so suddenly on October 16, 1926, was circulated throughout the populace, there was evidenced on every hand a feeling of deep sorrow and regret.

Mr. Duval was descendant of worthy forbears, his ancestry tracing back to Huguenot stock of the seventeenth century. Looking still further back to the remote ages, it is discovered that Duval represented a noble family of Beaumont le Roger, Normandy, which held the fief or estate of Duval in the early years of the twelfth century. Duvall is another form of spelling the name. William H. Duval, whose name entitles this review, was a representative of the seventh generation of the family in direct line of descent from the American ancestor, Mareen Duval.

Mareen Duval was a Huguenot, born about 1630, who, because of religious persecution, fled to England from his native land about the middle of the seventeenth century, and thence to America, where he settled in 1648, in what is now Prince George County, Maryland. In August, 1659, a tract of land in Anne Arundel County was surveyed for him, and he named his plantation "Middle Plantation." He was a prominent man in the colony. He was married to Susanna, whose surname has not been learned, and later, to Mary Stanton. The line of descent to William H. Duval continues through Mareen's son, Benjamin; his son Mareen, born 1727, died 1807, and his wife, Mrs. Miles; their son William; his son Rector; his son Joseph and wife, Augusta Theodosia Colburn, who were the parents of William H. Duval.

William H. Duval, son of Joseph and Augusta Theodosia (Colburn) Duval, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, March 14, 1861, and died in Chicago, Illinois, October 16, 1926. He spent much of his early youth on his father's

estate near Martinsburg, West Virginia, which was purchased in 1865, at the close of the Civil War. After acquiring his primary education, he attended Loyola College, at Baltimore, Maryland, where he attained a thorough knowledge of English and the classics. After finishing his course he was appointed by President Hayes to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He remained there only a few months owing to the lack of opportunities for promotion at that time. He then decided law was to be his career. He matriculated at the Georgetown University, and graduated therefrom in 1891, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws. On July 1, 1891, he was admitted to the West Virginia bar at Charlestown, and in this same year he began practice as the associate of ex-Judge Joseph Sibley of Quincy, Illinois. Under the able guidance and direction of his associate in practice, he quickly attained confidence and with his own innate ability he went rapidly forward. In the following year he entered the firm of Flower, Smith, & Musgrave, of Chicago, and remained with them until 1899. Later he became member of the firm of Bryan, Duval, McCormick, and Wilber, this membership lasting until the year 1913, when he was selected by State's attorney, Maclay Hoyne, as the assistant State's attorney, his service as such beginning March 1, 1913. Subsequently he was appointed to the office of county attorney, and because of his thorough knowledge of the tax laws he was given special jurisdiction over tax matters, and he served in this highly creditable capacity until death relieved him of all responsibilities, making a record during the last six years of his practice of never having lost a case against any county official. His work brought him in contact with many classes of people and because of his honorable, upright, and honest dealings with his fellow-men, he held the esteem and admiration of hosts of friends and business associates.

He held membership in the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and his club affiliation was with the Lake Shore Athletic. In religion Mr. Duval was a devout Catholic, and in politics a Democrat. He was fond of traveling, and it was perhaps from this mode of recreation that he derived his greatest pleasure. Walking was also frequently indulged in by him as a means of diversion from his arduous tasks.

William H. Duval was married, in Chicago, Illinois, August 17, 1896, to Anna Person, daughter of Peter and Kjerstina (Juveson) Person, of Paxton, Illinois, and from this marriage were born two daughters: Helen Elizabeth, and Dorothy Ann. Both the daughters together with Mrs. Duval survive.

PETERS, Jacob,

Merchant.

American prosperity has been the product of a multitude of business enterprises founded by men of courage and vision and operated by them with efficiency and integrity. Such men are not only pillars of the community, but the backbone of the nation. Jacob Peters belongs in this group of constructive and far-seeing business builders. A manufacturer and operator of a department store widely known throughout his section, he continued the business organized by his father and made N. Peters & Company of Syracuse, New York, a factor in

local development. A man of high principles and broad public interests, he not only furthered his own fortunes and those of the enterprise he headed, but he contributed to the general advancement and welfare.

Jacob Peters was born in Syracuse, New York, September 11, 1859, son of Nicholas Peters and his wife, Gertrude (Falk) Peters, the latter born at Hauptswindt, Germany. The father, Nicholas Peters, born August 24, 1825, in Germany, came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1845, and after a two-year residence there came to Syracuse, New York. The young man met with many difficulties and discouragements in the New World. After working for a time as drayman in Syracuse, he started a clothing manufactory of his own, opening a department store in order to have a market for his product. With dogged persistence he built up a successful business and suffered the cruel disappointment of failure during the national financial depression of 1882. His reputation for honest dealing and efficiency had inspired confidence, however, and he was able to get help and carry on the business throughout the difficult subsequent years. Triumphant over all obstacles, he soon afterward paid his creditors 100 cents on the dollar, and the business steadily prospered from that time. Mr. Peters retired and died August 16, 1903.

Jacob Peters, the son of this exemplary man, had a good education in the public and high schools of Syracuse. His whole business career was interwoven with the clothing establishment and store founded by his father, who was also vice-president of the Syracuse Savings Bank. During the young manhood of the son, the business was operated by the father and his brother under the name of Nick Peters Brothers and Son Company. Jacob Peters began as clerk, working his way up through all the departments and gaining a comprehensive knowledge of every detail of the growing business. His advancement came as a result of his merit and his value to the enterprise. While he enjoyed an executive position in the firm, his brother, Nicholas, Jr., was senior member and manager, under the firm name of N. Peters & Company. This establishment is now one of the best-known and most prosperous in that section and has grown in size and stability under the management of the grandsons of Nicholas Peters, Sr., Nicholas, Jr., having passed away in 1918.

Although he devoted most of his energies to his business, Mr. Peters participated in all movements for community progress. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, with the fourth degree, of the Knights of the Cross, and the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. He belonged also to the Citizens' Club, and, because of his love of fishing as a sport, to the De Forest Angling Club.

In Syracuse, 1882, Jacob Peters married Hattie Moses, daughter of a shoe merchant, Philip Moses. Mrs. Peters survives her husband, as do their children: Edith, now Mrs. Albert Howeth; Harry F., member of the firm of N. Peters and Company; Arthur J., also a member of that firm; Henrietta J., residing at home; Grace F., now Mrs. F. D. McCurn.

After a successful and highly useful career, Mr. Peters passed away, leaving a gap hard to fill in the town which remembered his kindly and generous personality. He looked what he was, a lovable, high-minded man, fond of his

fellow-man and his home, and appreciative of all wholesome virtues and simple pleasures. His business acumen was great, and his contribution to business progress of great benefit to Syracuse.

TAYLOR, Frank L.,

Merchandising Expert.

Prominent throughout the United States as an expert in the field of men's clothing, both as to selection and merchandising, Frank L. Taylor, of Chicago, Illinois, was for twenty-five years buyer for that department in the world-famous store of Marshall Field and Company. Success is said to be the result of a mental attitude and to come to the man who knows he cannot fail, who utilizes all that he has of wisdom, courage, health, and personality not to disappoint himself and the fellow-workers and dear ones who believe in him. This was particularly true of Mr. Taylor. Success came to him and prosperity came to the firm to whose interests he was so loyal. From one position of honor and trust, he passed constantly to a higher one, never failing, always aspiring and effective. Courtesy, kindness and concentration, these unlocked all doors to him.

Frank L. Taylor was born in New York City, December 29, 1854. He completed the public school course and had some time at college. When he was seventeen years old, he left home and began working for James Wile, Jr., Company. This experience enabled him to try his fortunes in a field of larger opportunity, such as Boston offered, and proved the basis of the success he enjoyed there as manager, for sixteen years, of the Continental Clothing Company. The clothing business in New York City busied him for two years, after which for a brief time he again was associated with that industry in Boston. By this time his name ranked high among the national leaders in the clothing industry and his ability brought him an offer from Marshall Field of Chicago to assume the head of the department engaged in purchasing men's clothing. Mr. Taylor accepted and remained buyer for the firm for twenty-five years. He was also a director of the Irving Park National Bank of Chicago.

Several highly successful clothiers were trained by Mr. Taylor in the maxims not only of their specific trade but in such general business principles, that a cheerful worker who goes ahead and makes himself a necessity to the business and never adds to the burden of his superiors is bound to succeed. Mr. Taylor was a Republican in political principles but gave his support to the man rather than to the party. He found his greatest happiness by his own fireside, with his family, his books, and his radio.

On March 4, 1888, at Chicago, Illinois, Frank L. Taylor married Mollie L. Davies, daughter of Elizabeth Davies. Children: Mrs. Abbie Lipton Gill; Mrs. Josephine L. Hervey; Mrs. Leta A. Barnsback.

Seventy-three years of life were allotted to Mr. Taylor, who received all the joy and success a man finds in life when associated with the high qualities of courage and wisdom. Death came to him on January 7, 1927, in Chicago, Illinois. He was a devoted husband and a kind and loving father. He is held in remembrance by his host of friends and associates as a man of vigorous intellect and engaging personality, as a man who

never failed to sustain and forward the best interests of his friends.

BINYON, Lewis Dexter,

Brick Manufacturer.

For more than thirty years Lewis Dexter Binyon was identified with the upbuilding and development of Chicago, Illinois, as president of the S. S. Kimbell Brick Company. From this major connection his influence extended widely throughout various circles of community life, and he was the center of a large acquaintance made in business, in his clubs, and in a wide variety of pleasant social contacts. A man of strong executive talents and business success, he was also of a wholesome and buoyant nature which won for him many friends.

Lewis Dexter Binyon was born April 13, 1871, at North Merrilsville, Indiana, son of Christopher W. and Flora (Pierce) Binyon. His father was a prominent figure at Cedar Lake, Indiana, where he was proprietor of a large hotel. The education of Lewis Dexter Binyon was acquired in the Cedar Lake public and Crown Point high schools, in his native State. After teaching school for three months, the young man found his way to Chicago, in 1888, where he first found employment with Hibbard Spencer Bartlett and Company, hardware merchants. During the next three years he worked in the wholesale department of Marshall Field and Company. It was his next move which led him into the field where he made his successful record and where his unusual abilities found free expression. He was given a position by the Chicago Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, of which Spencer Smalley Kimbell was vice-president. He proved himself so energetic, so quick to learn, so accurate in his performance of duties, and so promising that when Mr. Kimbell withdrew from the Chicago Company and formed a business of his own, the S. S. Kimbell Brick Company, he took Mr. Binyon with him. In 1902 Mr. Binyon was made secretary of the company. When the founder died in 1907, the secretary was advanced to the position of president. In the long span of years from 1907 to 1926, Mr. Binyon as president built up the Kimbell Brick Company to its present position of leadership in the industry and to first rank among Chicago manufacturing enterprises. Death came to him suddenly in his Chicago home, June 12, 1926, when he was in his prime, at the age of fifty-five years.

Mr. Binyon was president of the Builders' Club in 1909, and a member of the Automobile, the Beverly Country, the Union League, and the Midwest Athletic clubs. His favorite recreation was golf. His political views were those of the Republican party.

On November 22, 1893, Lewis Dexter Binyon married Fanny Spencer Kimbell, daughter of the late Spencer Smalley and Bell (Millard) Kimbell, her father the founder of the S. S. Kimbell Brick Company. (See the following S. S. Kimbell biography.) To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Dexter Binyon six children were born, four of whom are deceased. The two living children are: Spencer Kimbell Binyon, born August 29, 1899, married Myra A. Brimblecom; and Millard Pierce Binyon, born February 17, 1904.

The record of Mr. Binyon stands as that of a man who accomplished excellent results in an essential line of endeavor and who, by the force of an

example of optimism and cheer and by an enviable dignity of personality, added grace to the lives of those with whom he came in contact. Courageous, honest, able, he made a real contribution to Chicago and to America.

KIMBELL, Spencer Smalley,

Prominent Business Man.

Prominent business man, public official, and veteran of the Civil War, Spencer Smalley Kimbell rounded out a life of usefulness to his State and Nation of more than threescore years, and passed on to his progeny a name without blemish.

(I) He was a descendant of a worthy line of forbears, beginning with the American ancestor, Richard Kimball (as he spelled the name), who came from England with his family in the year 1634. They settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where Richard took an active part in the public affairs of the colony. He married twice, his first wife, Ursula Scott, whom he married in England, and who accompanied him to America, being the mother of John Kimball, whose name heads the next generation in direct line of descent.

(II) John Kimball, son of Richard and Ursula (Scott) Kimball, was born in England in 1631, and accompanied his parents to New England in his early childhood. He settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he followed the trade of a wheelwright. He married Mary Bradstreet, who was also born in England, and came to America with her parents in 1634. John Kimball died at Ipswich, May 6, 1698. There were thirteen children born to this couple, of whom Joseph continues the line.

(III) Joseph Kimball, son of John and Mary (Bradstreet) Kimball, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, January 24, 1675, and died in 1761, his will being proved December 14, 1761. The Christian name of his wife was Sarah, but her surname is not known. They were parents of nine children, their eldest son, Joseph, being the next in line of descent.

(IV) Joseph (2) Kimball, son of Joseph (1) and Sarah Kimball, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, April 12, 1702, and died at Scituate, Rhode Island, April 10, 1776. He married September 21, 1723, Mary Graves, who became the mother of his seven children, included among them being Joseph, of whom further.

(V) Joseph (3) Kimball, son of Joseph (2) and Mary (Graves) Kimball, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, September 13, 1735, and died there April 14, 1803. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and from the fact that in the "Fiske Genealogy," 1896 edition, page 113, is found the statement that Elizabeth Fiske, born 1736, of Scituate, Rhode Island, married a Kimball, it is assumed that Fiske was the surname of Joseph's wife. They had six children, among them a son Noah.

(VI) Noah Kimball, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Fiske?) Kimball, was born probably in Scituate, Rhode Island, and died July 21, 1841. In the year 1790 he was a resident of the town of Scituate, Rhode Island. Shortly after that he removed to Pownal, Vermont, from which place he entered the service of the Continental forces and took part in the battle of Bennington. He married Azuba (surname not known), and among their children was Abel, of whom further.

(VII) Abel Kimball, son of Noah and

Azuba Kimball, and grandfather of Spencer Smalley Kimbell, was born in Pownal, Vermont, in 1791, and died at Saratoga, New York, June 14, 1833, having moved to this State in his early life. He was one of the patriots who served in the War of 1812. He married, June 1, 1811, Maria Powell, a daughter of Frost and ——— (Nelson) Powell, and granddaughter of Obadiah Powell, the Quaker, who lived to be nearly one hundred. She was born October 2, 1792, and died July 22, 1830. Of this marriage there were nine children as follows: 1. Martin Nelson, of whom further. 2. Catherine, born March 23, 1813; married Enos Crowell. 3. Lavina, born March 19, 1815; married David Bill. 4. Anna, born July 29, 1818; married Lorenzo Slocum. 5. Lucinda, born December 23, 1820; married William Buffington. 6. Alexander, born February 13, 1822. 7. Powell Noah, born June 9, 1824; married Harriet Applebee. 8. Mariah P., born August 3, 1826; married John Riley. 9. Salisbury Abel, born June 15, 1828; married Lucella M. Peck.

(VIII) Martin Nelson Kimbell (note change in spelling of name), eldest son of Abel and Maria (Powell) Kimball, was born at Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York, January 24, 1812, and died in Chicago, Illinois, February 13, 1895.

When only six years of age he was taken by his parents to Windham, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and a few years later to New York State. The scholastic training he received was very meagre, and most of it was secured after he had reached his eighteenth birthday, proving that the individual with ambition and a desire to succeed can do so if he so wills. At the age of twelve this energetic lad began to apply himself by working for the neighboring farmers, who paid him the very small sum of four dollars a month, and this money he put toward paying for the education that he did receive. He had, however, parents who implanted in him those high ideals so essential to the building of character. His next employment was as foreman on a large farm, and this was when he was only twenty years of age. After a few years he went to Tioga County, New York, and taught school for several terms, then he became suddenly filled with a desire to go West and in 1836 moved to Chicago and engaged in farming. Later he rented a hotel known as "Prairie Grocery" and under the new title "Live and Let Live," he carried on the hotel business for two years. After this he realized that farming life held more attractions for his children and he returned to his farm where the remainder of his life was spent. Beside his farming operations he engaged in jobbing and contracting. Mr. Kimbell is regarded as one of the pioneers of this Western city. In the year 1849 he began to grade and plank the highway known as Milwaukee Avenue and built three miles of it, after which he served as superintendent of the Northwestern Plank Road Company for five years. Keenly interested in education, he erected with the aid of his neighbors, the first schoolhouse in the neighborhood of his home and at his own expense. For eleven years he served as director of the National Bank of Illinois, and was an influential figure in the community. He was a Universalist in religion and contributed toward the building of five churches in Chicago. Martin Nelson Kimbell married, in Chicago, August 31, 1837, Sarah Ann Smalley, born April 8,

1816, died November 24, 1896, daughter of Nehemiah and Sally (Catlin) Smalley, and they were the parents of eight children as follows: 1. Charles Bill, born December 6, 1838; married Almira H. Bartholomew. 2. Julius Wadsworth, born February 6, 1840; married Elizabeth A. Cummings. 3. Spencer Smalley, of whom further. 4. Ann Maria, born February 19, 1844; married Jacob Stryker. 5. Sarah Angeline, born June 6, 1846; married Edmund C. Smalley. 6. Frank Alonzo, born April 25, 1848; married Marian D. Woodard. 7. Martin Nelson, born November 8, 1854; married Annie Craigmile. 8. Edward Chester, born September 27, 1858; married Harriet E. Cook.

(IX) Spencer Smalley Kimbell, whose name entitles this review, was the son of Martin Nelson and Sarah Ann (Smalley) Kimbell. His birth occurred in Jefferson Township, Cook County, Illinois, October 8, 1842, and his death, January 27, 1907.

He obtained his education in the public schools of his native town, and the Bryant & Stratton Business College, from the latter of which he was graduated in the year 1860. Shortly after his graduation the great war struggle between the North and South began, and Spencer S. Kimbell entered the ranks. He enlisted as a private, August 6, 1862, in Battery A, Chicago Light Artillery, and participated in every engagement until mustered out of the service on July 10, 1865. At the time of his muster-out he was holding the rank of second lieutenant. One remarkable thing about his service was that he never missed a day's duty and came out of the fray without having received even a scratch. Returning to his home he engaged in the stone business. From the year 1885 he had been engaged in the manufacture of pressed brick, being successively with the Singer and Talcott Stone Company, of which he was treasurer; Excelsior Stone Company, general manager; partner in firm of Purington and Kimbell Brick Company, and of Lockwood and Kimbell Company; vice-president and general manager of Chicago Hydraulic Press Brick Company; and from 1902 to the time of his death, president of the Spencer S. Kimbell Brick Company and treasurer of the Brownell Improvement Company. At the time of his death he also held a directorship in the Irving Park Building and Loan Association.

He was a man of great public spirit, and any project for the good of his community was sure to receive his hearty and liberal support. In politics he was a Republican, and served his city as its alderman from Twenty-seventh Ward for one term, and as County Commissioner for two terms. He also served as school trustee for a period of six years. Early becoming associated with the Masonic Order, he had risen in its ranks until he was entitled to be called a "Shriner." He belonged to Myrtle Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; St. Elmo Commandery, Knights Templar; the Oriental Consistory; and the Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Kimbell was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic in which he took a keen interest. His clubs were the Universalist, Union League, and Builders, of the last-named of which he was elected president in January, 1904. A citizen of the highest type, honest and trustworthy in all his business transactions,

and loyal to all, Mr. Kimbell was one of those rare individuals who left the world better for his having lived in it.

Spencer Smalley Kimbell was married in Wheeling, Illinois, September 2, 1865, to Bell P. Millard, daughter of Ira Millard, and to them were born the following children: 1. Lucy Seymour, born January 28, 1869; married Lincoln S. Heafield. 2. Fanny Spencer, born October 9, 1872; married, November 22, 1893, Lewis Dexter Binyon (see preceding biography). 3. Florence Talcott, born April 11, 1882; married William D. Dunlop. 4. Mary Otis Talcott, born October 2, 1886.

ROTH, Dr. Joseph Christian,

Physician and Surgeon.

High in the ranks of those American physicians who have benefited suffering humanity in their general medical practice, as well as by specializing in some specific form of treatment was the late Dr. Joseph Christian Roth, of Syracuse, New York. He practiced there as physician and surgeon for some forty years, giving particular attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He won wide recognition among his fellow-townsmen and his medical confreres because of his devotion to his profession, his finely tempered mind and heart, and his remarkable skill in diagnosis and treatment.

Joseph Christian Roth was born in Verona, New York, January 15, 1865, son of Joseph and Caroline (Brohmann) Roth. The father, born in 1842, a prominent builder and contractor of Durhamville, New York, died in 1891. The son was educated in the public and high schools of Oneida, New York, at St. Jerome's College, in Kitchener, Canada, and at New York University, from which he graduated in 1885. Six months' further study and work at Bellevue Hospital in New York City brought him to his majority, when he was given his diploma. That same year he moved to Syracuse and opened an office there which was the center of a growing medical practice. Although he was a skilled specialist, Dr. Roth also conducted a general practice. He was ward physician for a time on the staff of the Onondaga General Hospital.

His professional affiliations were with the Onondaga Medical Association, the Onondaga Academy of Medicine, the Syracuse Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He was a communicant of St. Lucy's Roman Catholic Church. His favorite forms of relaxation were fishing and baseball.

In Syracuse, May 5, 1887, Dr. Joseph Christian Roth married Anna Strahl, daughter of Philip and Anna (Goodsell) Strahl. Her father operated a meat market at Baldwinsville, and was a real estate agent with a large and profitable business. Five children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Roth: 1. Winifred A., now Mrs. A. J. Schied. 2. Joseph Stuart, residing in Jordan. 3. Collett, now Mrs. Earl F. Griener. 4. Lois F., residing at home. 5. Brohmann, living in Syracuse.

Death ended a fine and humanitarian career when Dr. Roth died, December 19, 1925. He had a heart for his patients and rendered them services above and beyond the obligations of his profession. There was nothing perfunctory in his service. He was genial, willing, unselfish, generous with skill and sympathy, tender with children, patient with

adults. Too busy to seek friends, he drew them to him without conscious effort, and held them to the end of his life, remaining dear in their memories after his physical presence departed. To his own family he was a generous and loving head, ambitious and wise, bringing happiness and opportunity for rich development to his children. All in all, a citizen of whom his city and his country might well be proud.

BUTLER, William Patrick,

Merchant.

With the passing of William Patrick Butler, who died at Syracuse, New York, February 9, 1922, that community lost a citizen who, for more than half a century, had been a dominant force in its civic and industrial life. Mr. Butler was often described as a perfect representative of the old school of gentlemanliness, with a bearing that was at once gracious and dignified, and a man who commanded and received the esteem and respect of all with whom he came into contact.

Mr. Butler was born at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, New York, in the year 1845, the son of John and Jane (Graham) Butler. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native town and at the age of sixteen he went to Troy, New York, where he entered a hardware store for the purpose of learning the business. When he felt that he had gained sufficient knowledge of the business to warrant him starting out for himself, he opened a store in Syracuse, New York, taking in with him a Mr. Ford and operating the concern under the name of Butler & Ford. On the death of Mr. Ford, Mr. Diel was taken into partnership by Mr. Butler and the firm was then renamed Butler & Diel. This firm was dissolved a few years later, and Mr. Johnson was taken into partnership, the concern then being known as Butler & Johnson, handling hardware and household furnishings. In 1912, this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Butler became associated with the Summit Foundry Company, of Geneva, New York, which connection he maintained up to the time of his death. Mr. Butler was an active member of the Park Presbyterian Church, of Syracuse, and did many good works in a quiet, unassuming way.

William Patrick Butler was married in Chicago, Illinois, to Sarah Sanger, daughter of John Sanger, who had been for many years a prominent figure in the salt industry. Mr. and Mrs. Butler had four children, as follows: 1. Adele Sanger, who died in 1921. 2. Eliza, died in infancy. 3. William, died at the age of twelve years. 4. Helen Dickey, married William Cornell Blanding, and resides at No. 226 Brattle Road, Syracuse. To this union there was born one child, William Butler Blanding, on March 19, 1917. Mr. Blanding is now treasurer of the Crouse-Hinds Company, of Syracuse, New York, manufacturers of electrical goods.

ST. JOHN, James Clisbee,

Piano Sales Expert.

What was loss to the flour manufacturing industry in an Ohio city resulted in marked gain to the piano sales enterprise when the late James Clisbee St. John joined forces with his brother in

Syracuse, New York. He eventually became one of the outstanding experts in this line, and partner in a firm in which he was the senior for many years, until his death. He enjoyed an enviable reputation in his section of the Empire State both for his business ability, high standard of ethics and citizenship qualities.

Born in Akron, Ohio, October 27, 1876, James Clisbee St. John was a son of James Clisbee (1) and Ann (Whelpton) St. John, his father an insurance broker in Cleveland, Ohio. It was to the latter city that the family removed from Akron when James C., the son, was a very young lad. He attended the grade and high schools there, and having finished his education to the extent of the public school system, he was eighteen years of age when he went out to earn his own way in the world of business and manufacture. His first stated employment was in a flour mill in Cleveland. He was thus occupied for only a short time, when he was persuaded by his brother Herbert, to go to Syracuse, New York, and there devote his attention to learning the piano business, with especial reference to the sales department. He was but nineteen years of age when he assumed charge of the Syracuse branch of the Smith-Nixon Piano Company. He was with that concern for fifteen years, and during that period was chiefly responsible for building up the splendid good will that his house enjoyed. He also developed his own knowledge of the business to the point where he felt confident of his ability to engage in business on his own account. By this time he had drawn to himself quite a large following of music-loving patrons, a goodly number of whom would, he was assured, go with him into his contemplated business adventure.

In 1910, Mr. St. John, with Burton Michael, formed the firm of Michael & St. John, and opened a piano salesroom in Syracuse. They handled the leading makes of pianofortes, and from the beginning catered to people of discriminating tastes, who either knew something of musical instruments themselves, or sought reliance in the firm, of which Mr. St. John was the head. These folk, whose every need in the piano line was satisfied so efficiently by the house of Michael & St. John, proved most excellent publicity agents through whose good offices the number of patrons was appreciably increased. Mr. St. John as the commanding figure in the business shared his prestige generously with his partner, Mr. Michael, and to the latter bequeathed his proportion of the valuable good will which his personality and efforts had brought to the partnership.

Mr. St. John was highly regarded in fraternal and social circles, being affiliated with Central City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and the Citizens' Club of Syracuse. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party, where his fealty was never questioned. His religious obligations were given to the Protestant Episcopal church of Syracuse.

James Clisbee St. John married, April 27, 1901, at Syracuse, New York, Lida LaPorte, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Wright) LaPorte, her father engaged in agriculture at Towanda, Pennsylvania. Their union was blessed with a son, James Elmer St. John. Mr. St. John passed away in Miami, Florida, while on a business trip, August 24, 1925, in his forty-ninth year. His death was mourned throughout a large section of

the country within the Syracuse area and by the piano trade, which he had dignified for so many years. He was a highly esteemed member of the business community, a loyal citizen, devoted to the promotion of the public good, a loving husband and a wise and fond father. His loss can hardly be repaired even with the passing of time.

HUDSON, Marshall Alonzo,

Merchant.

Descendant of one of the pioneer families of Syracuse, New York, and one of the most prominent figures in the religious life of that city, the forces of prohibition lost a staunch fighter for the cause, when, on December 13, 1926, Marshall Alonzo Hudson died at his home, at No. 635 Allen Street. He was born in Syracuse, November 10, 1850. He was the son of Edson A. and Adelia (Spencer) Hudson, the former a manufacturer of shoes who also, for a time when the art was in its youth, operated a daguerreotype studio.

Marshall A. Hudson attended the public schools of Syracuse and at the age of fifteen years entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company as a messenger. He remained at this work for about a year and then took a position as bundle boy with the wholesale and retail warehouse of S. P. Pierce. From this humble beginning he rose in seventeen years through the various departments as clerk, cashier, bookkeeper and traveling salesman. In 1882, he started his own store, handling crockery for about twenty-seven years, at the end of which time he sold out and retired. During his period of active work he also operated stores in Cortland and Auburn. In 1904 he sold his business to Dey Brothers.

During his active business career he found time to take a prominent part in the religious affairs which were of interest to him. In 1890 he organized and became president of the World's Baraca Bible Class Union and in 1896 he organized the World Wide Philathea Union, of which his eldest daughter, May, became president. Mr. Hudson continued his work with these organizations for thirty-six years, up to the time of his death. He also traveled extensively in the interests of his Bible class and made a special journey to Jerusalem in 1904 on matters connected with that organization. He was secretary of the Adult Bible Class Committee of the International Sunday School Association, and he supported, out of his own pocket, the expenses of a missionary in India. In 1906, he ran on the Prohibition ticket of the Republican party for lieutenant-governor of New York State, but was defeated. In addition to his many affiliations he was a member of Syracuse Lodge, No. 501, Free and Accepted Masons.

Marshall Alonzo Hudson was married, in Syracuse, in 1873, to Mary C. Hawley, daughter of Jabez and Dorcas M. (Sherwood) Hawley, the former a pioneer of Syracuse, who came to this city from Vermont in 1923. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson celebrated their golden wedding in October, 1923. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Marshall Hawley, resides in Troy, New York. 2. May, married Paul Donovan. 3. Frederick, died, aged four months. 4. Eva Grace, married Kenneth Robinson. 5. Harriet, married Frank Grubert.

LEWIS, George F.,

Police Sergeant.

Civil War soldier, custodian of the public safety, contractor and builder, Police Sergeant George F. Lewis, lifelong citizen of Providence, Rhode Island, maintained the high standards of the everyday life and duties of an exemplary member of the community, to whom also were given those special responsibilities which he was particularly fitted to bear. From boyhood to age, Mr. Lewis was referred to as one who would be faithful in all emergencies, and upon all occasions; and it is recorded that both at his country's call and at the need of his city and community he performed his allotted task with readiness and efficiency. He was the son of Dennison Palmer Lewis, who was born in Exeter, and Susan (Bishop) Lewis, who was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, and who were also the parents of the following children: Alvin; Warren; Charles; Mary, who died in infancy; Wellington; and Ada.

George F. Lewis was born December 5, 1843, in Providence, Rhode Island, where he attended the public schools, after which he learned the trade of pressed brick-laying. After the Civil War, he again continued with his trade until his appointment as a member of the Providence Police Department, and he continued as a police official until about 1890, when he resigned to enter business for himself as a contractor and builder. It was while he was a member of the police force that he was assigned to the Central, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh stations, and he was sergeant at the latter station at the time of his retirement. For about twenty years, also, he was a sewer contractor, in which business he continued to the time of his death.

Sergeant Lewis was for fifty years a member of Providence Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in all of whose offices he had served; and the United Order of American Mechanics, of which he was State Deputy, and had also filled all chairs of office.

George F. Lewis married (second), May 15, 1867, Lillis Wood, daughter of Harris and Marania (Harris) Wood. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were the parents of Clara Louise Lewis, who married (first), September 29, 1890, Alfred Tenny, Jr., and they were the parents of two children: 1. Lillian Francis. 2. Rena Louise, who died at the age of nineteen years, July 16, 1914. Clara Louise (Lewis) Tenney married (second), on Easter Monday, 1902, Wilbur Norton. The latter died March 9, 1914. George F. Lewis had a daughter by a former marriage, Mrs. Arthur Holgate, born while Mr. Lewis was in the war.

Sergeant George F. Lewis died March 6, 1924, at No. 142 Waverly Street, Providence, Rhode Island, in the dwelling which he had erected in 1869. He was a true and tried public servant, a conscientious and able official and contractor, and a devoted husband and father.

TOBIN, Thomas F.,

Building Contractor.

The Rhode Island builders of today number among their leaders associated with the construction of much important work throughout the State within a recent period Thomas F. Tobin, a skilled contractor, long-established in Provi-

dence, where he had founded a firm that under his direction has made a substantial and enduring record in its department in the business world. Mr. Tobin was everywhere highly esteemed for his workmanlike skill, and the product of his shops is a monument to his abilities; while his sterling character and probity, and the high standard set forth in all his dealings are not soon to be forgotten.

Thomas F. Tobin was born March 16, 1868, in Mandeligo, County Waterford, Ireland, and while very young he came to the United States, at first making his home in New York City, where he attended the schools. Later he removed to Providence, where he attended the public and the high schools and the Providence School of Design. Here he established his building and contracting business in 1900, and altogether he had resided in Providence more than forty years, where he was well known and had hosts of friends in business and social life. George C. Hogg had been associated with Mr. Tobin for some few years past, and he continues the business thus established. Mr. Tobin's firm has erected a number of widely known buildings in Rhode Island, principal among them being St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church at Thornton, Rhode Island, and St. Anthony's School, on Plainfield Street, in Providence; also the McCormick Apartments in Pawtucket.

Mr. Tobin was a member of Elmhurst Council, Bishop Hendricken Assembly, Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; Gunnardus Club; and the Holy Name Society. For twenty years he had been a member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Parish, in Providence, but since its organization a few years ago, he had been a communicant of St. Pius's Parish.

Thomas F. Tobin married Mary F. McGrath, daughter of David and Mary (Kirvan) McGrath, the former a son of Michael and Hannah (Bransfield) McGrath. Mr. and Mrs. Tobin were the parents of the following children: Mary Josephine, and two children that died in infancy. Thomas F. Tobin died April 17, 1925, at the residence of the family, No. 14 Radcliffe Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island.

POLLOCK, Henry Harrison,

Master Carpenter.

The expert services of Henry Harrison Pollock, master carpenter, were for forty years a factor in the upkeep of the Panhandle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. His mastery of his trade, his loyalty to the interests of the railroad and the traveling public, and his faculty for getting on well with all sorts of people and stimulating those with whom he worked to their best efforts, all combined to give him a place high in the esteem of the Pennsylvania officials. As a man he was widely loved and one of the most popular citizens of Carnegie, Pennsylvania, where he lived for three decades.

Henry Harrison Pollock was born near East Liverpool, Ohio, February 21, 1861, son of Lott and Mary Pollock. The father, who saw active service in the Civil War, met early death by drowning in the Ohio River, and left his widow and six children to struggle with poverty. The subject of this record, a boy of eight, the third child, was taken into the home of the Park family who resided on a farm near Bloomfield, Ohio. There Mr. Pollock grew to manhood, receiving what education the country schools in winter

afforded, and working on the farm in spring and summer. While still in his teens, he obtained work in one of the coal mines near the Park home, and there ran an engine at the works. Mastering the carpenter's trade, he soon became expert at it. In the capacity of carpenter he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, advanced to foreman, and finally to the office of master carpenter of the Panhandle Division. His work took him all over the section from Columbus, Ohio, to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The thoroughness and dispatch with which he worked were of great benefit to the company, as was his enthusiasm for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was a member of the Veteran Employee Association of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway. From 1896 until his death Mr. Pollock lived in Carnegie, where he entered heartily into business and civic affairs. For some time he served as a director of the People's Bank of Carnegie.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Pollock upheld good government but never sought office. He was a steward of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Carnegie for many years and a member of the Men's Bible Class. In early manhood he became a member of the Unionport Lodge, No. 333, Free and Accepted Masons, of Unionport, Ohio, and retained his membership there throughout life. He joined the Smithfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, but when Cyrus Chapter, No. 280, of Carnegie, was organized, he became one of its charter members. In like manner he demitted from the Steubenville, Ohio, Commandery, Knights Templar, and became a charter member of the Chartiers Commandery, No. 78, of Carnegie, where he was active for many years and held several offices. Assisting his able wife in the organization of the Centennial Chapter, No. 48, Order of the Eastern Star, he joined it as a charter member and became Past Worthy Patron. In the years 1917-18, he was Grand Worthy Patron of the Grand Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania. He was a charter member of Valley Court, No. 17, Order of Amaranth of Pennsylvania, and a Past Royal Patron of this court, as well as Past Grand Royal Patron for the State of Pennsylvania, and Past Grand Patron and Deputy Supreme Royal Patron of the District of Columbia. He was a member of Damascus Shrine, No. 1, White Shrine of Jerusalem, was Past Watchman of the Shepherds, and at the time of his death was filling the office of King. His work in the Order of the Eastern Star, the Amaranths, and the White Shrine of Jerusalem for many years was active and constructive.

At Carnegie, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1896, Henry Harrison Pollock married Elizabeth Jane Cole, who was born at Mt. Jackson, near New Castle, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1861, daughter of Enser and Anna Plum (Houllett) Cole. Her father was a well-known stock and wool trader, and her mother, of pioneer stock, her ancestors having long been farmers in Lawrence County. This union was remarkably congenial and brought great happiness to Mr. and Mrs. Pollock and the many friends who loved to gather in their home. Mrs. Pollock, a woman of great charm and force of character, has for many years taken a lead in the work of the Order of

the Eastern Star. She organized the Centennial Chapter, No. 48, at Carnegie, Pennsylvania, of which she was the first worthy Matron and Mother. She also helped organize the Valley Court, No. 17, Order of Amaranth, of which she was first Matron. Among the women of the section she is a leader in developing women's organizations and is widely famed for her grace and distinction.

On April 10, 1927, Mr. Pollock died at his home in Carnegie, Pennsylvania, at the age of sixty-six. In his rare character came a keen appreciation of what was beautiful and good, an understanding sympathy of his fellow-men, a finely balanced sense of fairness, and generosity and charm. His personality also was gentlemanly, agreeable, and compassionate. He was a true Christian in all his thoughts and dealings. His work and his home gave him true pleasure, as did his wife and his friends. The more praise is due a man of so many and such fine traits and accomplishments because he was self-made—almost without home training and home ties, he made of himself a man who stood as a model to other men. The following lines suggest the value of his life and work:

He has gone from the house by the side of the road
By the side of the Highway of Life;
But he still lives on in the hearts of men
And cheers them when faint with the strife;
For he turned not away from their smiles nor their tears;
To share each one's troubles he'd plan.
So he dwelt in a house by the side of the road
And was ever a friend to man.

EPSTEIN, Moses,

Leading Citizen.

It is a matter of national pride that America has made long strides forward along business, civic, cultural, and social service lines in the past quarter of a century, and that this progress has been in large measure due to the vision and efforts of leading citizens in many communities. In this notable group belongs Moses Epstein, merchant and civic leader of Frankfort, Indiana. At the head of an established business, he has lavished constructive thought and efficient endeavor on every phase of general public betterment.

Moses Epstein was born in Aurora, Dearborn County, Indiana, July 5, 1852, son of Zachariah and Marianne (Steinhart) Epstein. The father, born in 1818, came from Luxemburg, Germany, to America in 1845, where he engaged as a merchant until his death in 1887. The son received his education in the public schools of Louisville, Kentucky. When he was twenty-three, he began on his successful mercantile career in Frankfort, Indiana, April 6, 1876. Ten years later, in 1886, he was secretary of the Frankfort & State Line Railroad Company, a road later taken over by the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad Company, subsequently acquired by the Toledo, St. Paul & Western, and now owned by the Nickle Plate Railroad Company. He is now president of the Frankfort Lyceum League, an organization founded for the purpose of promoting lectures, musical programs, and other high-grade types of entertainment to the people of the vicinity.

Throughout this long and active career, Mr. Epstein has taken a vital interest in general community welfare. He is now chairman of the State Joint Purchasing Committee, and since 1911 has

been member of the board of trustees of the Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane at Logansport, of which he is now president. His first appointment to this body came from Governor Thomas R. Marshall, his second came from Governor Samuel M. Ralston, his third and fourth from Governors James P. Goodrich and Warren T. McCray, respectively, and his fifth from Governor Ed Jackson, on April 10, 1927. Since 1895, Mr. Epstein has been president of the Clinton County Children's Guardian Board and the Clinton Board of Charities. His well-known zeal for the public welfare and his ability in dealing with related problems brought him election to membership on the executive committee of the Indiana State Conference of Charities and Corrections in 1921 and 1922. He was a director of the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce from 1915 to 1925; and he served throughout the war as Clinton County director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, to which he was appointed in 1917. A trustee, by appointment, of the Clinton County Hospital, as the choice of the county commissioners, he was later elected president and supervised the erection and furnishing of the hospital. Popular in all walks of life, Mr. Epstein is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Elks' Club.

On March 27, 1889, in Washington, District of Columbia, Moses Epstein married Henrietta Gradwohl, daughter of Leopold Gradwohl, a merchant of that city, and she died December 26, 1902. Children: 1. Miriam, now Mrs. Bamberger, resides with her husband and two children in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 2. Jerome, is married and has one son, and resides in Dayton, Ohio.

BRONSTRUP, Henry L.,

Political Leader.

The word "leader" best introduces one of those Americans who from early manhood marched in the van of his fellow-citizens and shaped municipal progress, Henry L. Bronstrup, councilman, of Cleveland, Ohio. He was a man who always kept his word. There lay his strength, in the confidence men placed in his integrity and ability, and in the liking won for him by his charming personality.

Henry L. Bronstrup was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 13, 1859, son of Henry H. and Caroline (Kisker) Bronstrup. His father was a prominent politician of Cincinnati. The son attended public school and art school. Almost his entire active career was absorbed in politics, for which he displayed a natural aptitude as a young man. He made his debut in Cincinnati during the George B. Cox-Rud K. Hynicka régime, and was a Republican, unwavering in his loyalty to the organization. He was bailiff for Judge Kumler and later identified with the county recorder's office and the county treasurer's office, activities which brought him many friends. A quarter of a century ago Mr. Bronstrup moved to Cleveland, where he engaged in the painting and contracting business. He soon became Republican leader in the Twenty-second Ward, where he lived and was twice elected councilman before 1923, when the Proportional Representation plan was adopted. Although he had to fight against ill health in 1925, when the fall campaign was under way, he entered the race, and with the help of his host of loyal friends triumphed, polling

nearly 1,000 more first choice votes under the new plan than he had in 1923, and being elected on the first transfer of ballots. In all, Mr. Bronstrup served four terms as councilman. Death came to him on June 7, 1926, ending an interesting and public-spirited career. His unexpired term was completed by his wife, a prominent figure in the women's clubs of the city, who was elected to succeed her husband. Mr. Bronstrup was chairman of the council committee on parks and public property, and author of the rush-hour parking ordinance. He was not active in debate or committee work, and his chief club leadership was in the political groups of his own ward, the Twenty-second. So universally popular was he, however, that his friends both in Cleveland and outside the city numbered legion; his funeral ceremony was largely attended and floral offerings and sincere and touching letters testified to the high regard felt for this good man on every side; from all over the country came newspaper notices of his passing.

On September 4, 1890, Henry L. Bronstrup married Mildred Tanner, daughter of Lorenzo D. and Louise (Bates) Tanner, early residents of Cincinnati. Mrs. Bronstrup was a true helpmate, keenly interested in political affairs in general and in her husband's progress, repeatedly conducting spirited campaigns in his behalf. She was elected by council to complete his unexpired term almost unanimously, there being only three votes against the plan. Children: I. Mildred, wife of William Krueger, by whom she has a son, William Krueger, Jr. 2. Charles, married to Laura Reardon. 3. Helen, wife of Francis McConnell. 4. James R. Bronstrup.

The success which came to Mr. Bronstrup was due to his absolute honesty and dependability. He stood for everything which would redound to the good of the community, originating not a few improvements and lending his influence to those evolved by others. His vision compassed a large growth along economic and cultural lines for Cleveland, and he unselfishly devoted himself to its advancement. His home life was ideal, his wife being his best friend and co-worker, his children the centre of his interests. The city of Cleveland lost a fine man and a strong citizen when death ended his career.

INDEX

INDEX

Abraham, Benjamin D., 53
Dinah, 52
Enoch, 52
Isaac, 52
James, 52
Jane, 53
Mary, 52
Noah, 52
Sarah, 52
Allen, Edward B., 140
Julia S., 140
Kenneth, 140
Luther, 138
Luther (2), 138, 139
Appleby, Benjamin A., 154
Benjamin G., 152, 153
Grace A., 154
N. S., 152
Thomas D., 153
Ashe, Cornelia, 137
Henry P., Dr., 137
Miriam V., 137
Avery, Coleman, Judge, 219, 220
Elinor C., 222
John C., 222
Ledyard, 222
William L., Judge, 220

Backert, Adolphus O., 258, 262
Anton, 258
Beatrice M., 259, 262
Edith B., 259
Baeuerlein, Adam, 357
Adam A., 357
Catherine A., 358
Edward C., 358
Herbert, 358
John A., 358
William H., 358
Baker, Edwards, 255
Martha, 255
Simon, 255
Simon E., 255
Bardshar, Amelia, 344
Solomon, 344
Bauer, Albert, 235
August, 236
Carl J., 236
Charles, 234, 235
Clara M., 236
Clarence, 236
Minnie, 236
Peter, 235
Peter (2), 234
Peter (3), 236
Bencker, John, 227
Mary G., 228
Ralph B., 227
Bendere, Edward C., 254, 255, 256
Edward C., Jr., 255, 256
Henry C., 255
Reba O., 255, 256
William H., Dr., 254
Bennett, Alonzo, 161
Eva, 162
Francis D., 161
Frank T., 162
John A., 162
Margaret D., 162
Binyon, Christopher W., 408
Fanny S., 408, 412
Lewis D., 408, 412
Millard P., 408
Spencer K., 408
Blakely, Addison, 40
Mabelle R., 41
Theron M., 40
Blanding, Helen D., 413
William B., 413
William C., 413
Blank, Charlotte, 342
George, 342

Jonas, 342
Blayney, Cadwallader, 238
Edward, 238
John, 238
John M., 238
Sarah J., 238
Blyholder, Caleb, Dr., 341
George, 341
Jennie E., 342
Sarah, 342
Bohen, Mary, 370
Michel, 373
Boyd, David B., 36
Ida C., 38
Thomas M., 36
Boynton, Frances (Fanny), 215
John F., 214
John H., 214
Bradshaw, Alice W., 335
Thomas G., 335
Brashear (De Brassier), Benois, 97
John A., Dr., 97
Joseph, 97
Joseph D., 98
Maurice, 97
Peter C., 97
Peter C. (2), 96, 98
Richard, Capt., 97
Rida C., 99
Robert B., Jr., 97
William, 97
Brayton, Alice, 322
Charles A., 322
Charles A., Jr., 321, 322
Charles D., Dr., 321
David, 322
David B., 322
Francis, 321
Henry F., 321
John, 322
Thomas, 321
Bristley, Frank D., 232
Genevieve E., 234
Harriet C., 234
Bronstrup, Charles, 421
Henry H., 420
Henry L., 420
James R., 421
Mildred, 421
Brown, Clara L., 96
Milton, 95
Noah, 94
Noah (2), 94
Peter, 94
Samuel H., 94
William, 179
William (2), 179
William (3), 179
Broz, Albina, 359
Charles R., 360
Dorothy A., 360
James, 359
John S., 359
Burdick, Ella P., 106
Hubbard, 103
Isaac, 103
Joel W., 103
John, 103
Robert, 103
Russell M., 103
William, 103
Burget, Carrie, 217
Eugene O., 216
William M., 216
Burke, Ellen, 363
John J., 363
William, 362
William J., 362
William T., 363
Butler, John, 413
Sarah, 413
William P., 413
Buxton, Anthony, 306
Benjamin, 307
Bertram H., Dr., 309
David, 307
Edward, 307
G. Edward, Dr., 305, 308, 309

G. Edward, Jr., 309
James, 307
Joseph, 306
Samuel, 306
Sarah A., 309

Campbell, Archibald, Col., 297
Donald, 297
Douglas, Lieut.-Col., 297
Duncan, 297
Duncan, Sir, 187, 192
George, 187
Grant, 297
John, Brig.-Gen., 297
Marion, 187
Susanna, 187, 192
Capshaw, Alice, 316
Hulon, 316
Robert B., 316
Carson, Charles H., 90, 91
Charles H. (3), 92
Donald A., 91
Katherine (Kate) L., 91
Mary I., 92
Russell M. L., 92
Samuel G., 92
Thomas, 90
Thomas H., 90
Carwithen, Amy V., 116
Joseph H., 116
Lemuel, 115
Walter M., 115
Walter M., Jr., 116
Clark, Alfred S., 208
Ellen, 208
Joseph H., 207
Robert G., 208
Cleveland, Anna E., 111
Annette C., 111
Ezra, 109
Frederick, 110
Frederick (2), 110
Frederick (3), 109, 110
Frederick (4), 111
Joseph, 109
Marion, 111
Moses, 109
Newcomb, 110
Samuel, 109
Collier, Ella, 303
Stephen, 301
Stephen P., 303
Victory P., 301
Virginia, 303
William W., 301, 302
William W., Jr., 304
Wright, 303
Conrad (Kunders-Conreds), Aaron, 31
Abigail, 31
Henry, 31
Henry (2), 31
John, 31
Thones, 31
Cosby, Frank V., 216
Joseph T., 215
Joseph T., Jr., 216
Norma A., 216
Norman, 216
William R., 215
William R. (2), 216
Cox (Coxe), Edward, Rev., 186
Jane, 186
Crawford (Crawfurd), Reginald, Sir, 192
Crichton, Elizabeth, 192
Robert, Sir, 192
Cuddeback (Caudebec), Alice D., 19
Ann, 20
Edgar G., Dr., 20
Frank E., 19
Jacques, 18
Jennie, 20
William L., Dr., 18
Cummings, Hannah F., 168
Maria A., 168
Robert, 167
William A., 167
William A. E., Dr., 166, 167
Curtiss, Charles, 154

Charles E., 155
Edwin S., 155
Henry S., 155
Lucia M., 155
Stiles H., 154, 155
Cushing, Benjamin E., 20, 21
Jason R., 21
Mabel, 22
Cutler, Abner, 86
Frederick S., 88
Frost, 88
James, 85
Jonathan, 86
Mary E., 88
Mary F., 87
Thomas, 85
Thomas, Jr., 85
Thomas (3), 86
William P., Dr., 85, 87
William S., 87

DeCoursey, Edward, 28
Gerald, 28
Henry, Col., 27
Lizzie O., 27
Mary C., 28
Samuel G., 27, 28
Thomas, Capt., 28
Thomas W., 28
De Kay, James, 328
James E., 329
James E., Dr., 328
Laura, 329
William W., 329
Davis, Dwight F., Col., 251, 252
Dwight F., Jr., 254
Helen, 254
John T., 251
Dederick, Christian, 326
Christian (2), 326
John C., 325
Marietta, 326
Peter K., 326
Philip, 326
William, 326
Deniston, Andrew, 172
Henry, 172, 173
James, 173, 174
Letitia, 173
Samuel, 172
Dey, Clara R., 338
James, 338
James G. S., 337, 338
Rozelia M., 338
Dickinson, Forrest R., 396
Horace H., 394
Horace H., Jr., 396
Howard C., 396
Lucy S. L., 396
Milton W., 396
Moses F., 394
Thomas P. (T. Passmore), 396
Dille, Ephraim, 236
Samuel L., 236
Verdie R., 238
William H., 236
Dittmar, Ernst J., 329
Ernst J. (2), 331
Margaret, 331
Mary, 331
Otto L., 329
Doran, Charles V., 386
Mary G., 386
Michael, 384, 385
Patrick, 385
Phoebe, 386
Douglas, James, 189, 191
Jane (Johanna), Lady, 189, 191
Douglass, Earl L., Rev., 65
Elisha P., 64
Elvira P., 65
James, 64
Robert, 64
Thomas, 64
Downing, Augustus S., Dr., 124
George F., 124
George S., 125
Louise J., 125

Margaret W., 125
Thomas, 124
Dreher, Johanna, 388
Louis, 388
Duff, Alfred W., Judge, 230, 231
James H., Dr., 231
John, 231
Louise, 232
Mary, 232
William B., 232
Duffy, John E., 212, 213
Mary, 213
Michael, 213
Duval, Anna, 405
Benjamin, 404
Dorothy A., 405
Helen E., 405
Joseph, 404
Mareen, 404
Mareen (2), 404
Rector, 404
William, 404
William H., 404
Dye, Anna, 362
Benjamin F., 361
Bettie, 362
Erithus B. ("Capt."), 361
Monson, 362
Dyer, Benjamin W., 370
Benjamin W., Dr., 370
Benjamin W., Jr., 370
Daniel L., 370
Ruth L., 370
Thomas, 370

Eastburn, Benjamin, 53
Benjamin, Capt., 52, 53
John, 52
Margaret, 52, 53
Robert, 52
Samuel, 53
Samuel (2), 53
Eldredge, Alonzo, 332
Bernette C., 332
Frances A., 332
Herbert C., 332
Hezekiah, 332
Hiram C., Capt., 331, 332
Micah, 332
Mulford, 332
Myrtice B., 332
Ellicott, Andrew, 75
Andrew (2), 75
Andrew (3), 76
Andrew (4), 76
Chester C., 79
Edward B., Col., 75, 76
Ernest E., 79
George M., 76
Joseph, 76
Joseph (2), 76
Maria, 76
Minerva, 79
Elting, Ann B., 19
Jan, 19
Josias, 19
Ely, Alice A., 16
Charles F., Dr., 15
William L., 15
English, George W., Rev., 121
Harry D. W., 121, 122
Jennie P., 123
Enochs, Frances, 223
Harriet L., 223
Isaac C., 222
James L., 222
James L., Jr., 223
John F., 222
John R., Judge, 222
Marvin S., 223
Phillip H., 222
Epstein, Henrietta, 420
Jerome, 420
Moses, 419
Zachariah, 419
Erskine (de Erskine), Alexander, 180, 192
Christian, 180, 192

George, 200
Helen, 180
Henry, 179
Huldah, 200
Isabel (Elizabeth), 180, 187
Janet, 180, 194
John, 181
John (2), 181
Robert, 180, 187
Thomas, 180, 189, 191
Thomas, Sir, 180, 194
William, 181
Everett, Clifton T., 351
John, 350
Mary G., 351
William A., 350
Winnie C., 351
Ewing, Ellen L., 10, 11
Fanny B., 10, 12
George, 9
John K., Judge, 10, 11
John K. (3), 11
Joseph N., 10
Nathaniel, 9
Nathaniel (2), 9
Nathaniel (3), 10
Samuel E., Jr., 11
Samuel E., Judge, 8, 10, 12
William, 9
William P., 9

Falck, Annie, 311
Ewalt P., 312
Frederick L., 310
Harry W., 312
Irwin J., 312
Lawrence J., 312
O. H. Samuel, 312
Farrand, Bethuel C., 215
Helen M., 215
Farrell, Agnes E., 241
Charles I., 240
Percy J., 240
Fauntleroy, Moore, 250
Thomas W., 250
Feldher, Anthony, 243
Gertrude, 244
John, 243
Fielding (Feilding), Alice, 262
Basil, 261
Basil, Esq., 261
Everard, Sir, 260
Geffery, Sir, 260
George, 261
Henry, 250
John, Sir, 260
Philip, 261
Walter, 262
William, 260
William (2), Sir, 260
William (3), Sir, 261
William (4), 261
William (5), Sir, 261
Finske, Anton, 380
Carl, 381
John, 380
Louis J., 381
Mary, 381
Paul A., 381
Fisher, Anthony, 82
Anthony (2), 82
Clarence I., 85
Clarence L., 82, 84
Daniel, Capt., 82
Elbert C., 345
George, 345
Jonathan, 82
Jonathan, Lieut., 82
Josiah, 82
Josiah, Capt., 82
Margaret N., 346
Melissa R., 84
Samuel, Rev., 82
Samuel W., Rev., 82
William H., 83
Fleming, Frank L., 18
Harriet E., 18
Harry W., 18

James, 17
James (2), 17
John J., 16, 17
Willison N., 17
Frankenburger, David B., Prof., 194, 198
Mary P., 195, 198
Frauenheim, August A., 313, 314
Edward, 314
Marie A., 315

Gallogly, Edward J., 103
Jane, 103
Gates, Bridget, 386
Ezra, 386
Ezra (2), 386
Gill, Pierre B., 345
Robert, 344
Robert E., 343, 344
Susan, 344
Gillespie, Blanche N., 144, 146
James, 143
Robert G., 143, 144, 146
Gillett, Ida, 115
Ransom H., 113
Ransom H., Gen., 113, 114
Silas W., Lieut., 113, 114
Girard, Clyde, 375
Harvey M., 375
Joseph, 374
Joseph (2), 375
Michael, 374
Rose, 375
Sylvester L., 373, 374
Goehring, Andrew, 173
Elizabeth, 173
Green, Beatrice K., 63
Carlton G., 63
Charles, 61
David, 61
Mary S., 63
Nathanael, Gen., 61
Walter J., 61
Walter J. (2), 61, 62
Gruber, Henry, 206
Marie B., 207
Paul, 205, 206

Halliday, Alphonse, 120
Clark W., 120, 121
Edna, 121
Henry, 120
James H., 120
William, 120
Hamman, Charles, 389
Johanna, 389
Hanson, Cornelia B., 89
Dustin D., Dr., 89
Harris, Hayden B., 165
Lina, 165
Norman W., 165
Harvey, Josephine, 265
Mathias, 264
Robert G., 265
Wallace P., 264
William P., 264
William P. (2), 265
Hausmann, Christine F., 116
Frederick M., 116
Philip W., 116, 117
Hazlett, John M., 146
John N., 145
Lillian, 146
Robert, Dr., 145
Heckle, John D., 304
Josephine, 304
W. C., 304
Hetzel, Henry, 224
John, 223
John (2), 224
Mimi, 224
Hicks, Ella J., 212
R. Randolph, 212
Robert I., 212
Rose S., 212
Hill, Abner W., 58
Adelaide J., 59
Albert C., Dr., 241, 242
Jennie A., 242

Lamar, 58
Mabel A., 242
Hillerman, Abbie B., 295
Earl E., 295
Edwin, 294
George, 294
John A., 294, 295
Nathan D., 294
Phineas P., 293, 294
Holt, George, 69
George C., 69
Henry C., 68, 69
Hiram, 69
Margaret S., 70
Nicholas, 69
Hope Simpson, Edgar, 239
Ella F., 239
James, Sir, 238
John, Sir, 239
John L., 238
Wellington, 239
William L., 238, 239
Houck, Andrew, 387
David L., 388
Henry, 387
Lucy, 388
Hudson, Edson A., 415
Marshall A., 415
Marshall H., 415
Mary C., 415

Ingraham, Anna M., 272
Anson, 271
Charles A., Dr., 271
Charles H., 272
Donald A., 272
Elisha, 271
Innes, Florence, 402
Frederick N., 400
William, 400
Irwin, Alverde G., 170, 171
Ernest C., 168, 171
John C., 170
Newton, 168

Jenkins, Betty J., 321
David, 320
Talliessin C., Dr., 319, 320
Jenks, Benjamin L., 217
Benjamin L. (2), 219
Ernest E., 219
Georgia, 219
Jeremiah W., Dr., 217, 218
Jermain (Jordan-Jourdain), Barclay, 127
Catherine A., 127
James B., 125, 126
Jean, 125
Jean (2), 125
John, 125
John, Maj., 125, 126
Katharine S., 128
Maria C., 127
Ozce, 125
Sylvanus P., 125, 126
Jesse, Anna, 21
Ralph E., 21
Johns, Clarence M., 131
Leonard S., 131
Martha S., 132
William R., 132
Johnson, Hannah, 200
Howard, 142
Joseph Y., 200
Mary, 142
Trudy, 142
W. Terrell, 142
Worthington, 142
Jones, Arthur B., 209
Arthur B. (2), 209
David, 28
Eliza A., 209
Ellwood, 29, 31
Horace C., 28, 29
Howard B., 209
Isaac, 29
John, 29
Jonathan, 29
Jonathan (2), 29
Linda, 31

Mary, 36
R. Lewis, 35
Rachel R., 29, 31
Robert L., 35
Spencer L., 31

Keith (de Keith), Christian, 194
Robert, Sir, 193
Robert (2), Sir, 194
Kelly, Charles M., 333
Charles M. (2), 333, 336
Lydia E., 335, 336
Kerley, Mary, 102
Mary E., 103
Thomas, 100
William, 101
Kimbell (Kimball), Abel, 409
Bell P., 412
John, 409
Joseph, 409
Joseph (2), 409
Joseph (3), 409
Martin N., 410
Mary O. T., 412
Noah, 409
Richard, 409
Spencer S., 409, 411
Kimman, Henry, 349
John W., 349
Marie, 350
Martin, 349
Mary, 350
Theodore P., 348, 349
Kirkpatrick, James L., 132
Mary B., 132
Kohls, Elmer, 398
Emilie, 398
Frederick, 397
Richard, 397

Lambert, Benjamin L., 303
David, 303
Jesse, 303
Jesse (2), 303
Latham, Dickey, 318
Dorothy, 319
John, 318
John W., 318
Lewis, 317
Robert, 318
Robert (2), 318
Thomas, 318
William, 317
William, Capt., 318
William G., 317, 318
Laurenzi, Avellino, 383
Eugene, 383
Eugene, Jr., 383
Louis, 383
May, 383
Nina, 383
Lewis, Alonzo M. ("Lon"), 369
Charles, 371
Daisy O. (Leva), 369
Dennison P., 416
Fielding, 249
Frances, 249, 250
George F., 416
Hattie, 371
John, 249, 250
Lillis, 416
Mary, 370
Stephen, 369
Warner, 249
Lincoln, Cyrillo, 353
Laura, 353
Lucius, 353
Lippitt, Alexander F., 15
Charles W., Hon., 14
Henry, 14
Margaret B., 15
Littlefield, Edmund, 201
Francis, 202
Rebecca, 202
Litzel, John, 346
John G., 347
Louisa, 347
Louisa P., 347

Mary A., 347
Loch, Hannah, 31
John W., Dr., 31
Spencer L., 31
Lomen, Alfred, 203, 205
Carl J., 202, 203
George, 203
Gudbrand J., 203
Harry, 203
Julia, 203
Ralph, 203
Loomis, Amasa, Capt., 88
Archibald G., 88, 89
Archie H., 90
Chauncey, 88
Cordelia G., 89
Ellen S., 89
Gershom, Serg., 88
Joseph, 88
Mary A., 89
Pascal, 88
Stillman W., 90
Thomas, 88
Thomas (2), 88

MacRae, Albert, 92, 93
Alexander, 93
Gertrude A., 94
Grace G. B., 94
Josephine E., 94
McAllister, Charles W., 40
Christina, 40
James S., Dr., 38, 39
William M., Rev., 39
McCloskey, Ethel, 38
John, 38
McElvain, Clyde T., 337
Jeremiah M. (Jerry), 336, 337
Margaret, 337
Ralph L., 337
McKee (McKay-Mackay), Elizabeth, 183
Hugh, 182
James, 183, 186
James, Jr., 182, 185
Mary, 183, 186
Susan, 182, 185
Thomas, 182
Thomas (2), 182
McLane, Charles, Dr., 360
Charles H., Dr., 360
Joseph A., 361
Joseph A., Dr., 360
Mary E., 361
Manning, Augustus K., 159
William, 159
Mark, Frederick W., 210
John H., 210
Phoebe B., 211
Marnell, Alice, 266
Nicholas, 266
Thomas, 266
Thomas (2), 265, 266
Meader, John, 38
Ruth, 38
Mebane, Alexander, Col., 292
Alice R., 293
Frank C., 292
Frank C., Jr., 293
William N., 292
Metcalf, Ernest T. H., 6
Virginia, 6
Moore, James H., 312
James H. (2), 313
Jessie, 313
John J., 312, 313
Silas, 312
William B., 313
Morris, Anthony, 111
Caspar, Dr., 111
James C., Dr., 111
Lawrence J., 111, 112
Mary E., 111, 112
Moses, Florence, 285
George H., Hon., 284
Gordon, 285
Thomas G., Rev., 284
Mosley, Florence E., 108
L. C., 108

Murdoch, Adeline, 177
William F., 177
William F. (2), 177

Neff, Charles, Dr., 12
John, 11
Louisa, 12
Peter, 11
Rudolf, 11
Nelke, David I., 24
Nesbit (Nisbit), James, 185
John, 185
Thomas, 185
Nichols, Charles, 106
Clara B., 108
Edgar B., Judge, 106, 107
Peter (2), 106
Nicholson, Samuel, 4
Sarah, 3
William H., 3

Otis, Henry, 245
James, 245
John, 245
John C., Dr., 244, 246
John H., 248
John H., Dr., 247
John H., Sen., 245
Katharine, 247
Louise N., 248

Page, Benjamin, 225
Blanche, 226
Charles, 42
Daniel, 225
Donald O., 226
Douglas J., 226
Francis, 225
James W., 42
John H., 227
Joseph, 225
Lucille, 46
Richard M., 226
Robert, 225
William, 42
William H., 224, 225
William H., Dr., 224, 225
William K., 226
Parker, Andrew, 55
Anson L., 351, 352
John, Capt., 58
Joseph, 352
Kate F., 58
Lincoln F., 353
Mary C., 353
Thomas, 57
Thomas, Dea., 57
Willard, 53, 55
Patterson, Antoinette, 27, 28
James, 25
John, 25
John (2), 25
John (3), 26
Joseph, 24, 26
Joseph (2), 26
Joseph, Rev., 26
Robert, 24
Robert (2), 26
Robert (3), 26
Robert M., Dr., 25
Thomas H. H., 24, 27
Peter, George, Maj., 55
James F., 58
Peters, Arthur J., 406
Harry F., 406
Hattie, 406
Henrietta J., 406
Jacob, 405, 406
Nicholas, 406
Nicholas, Jr., 406
Pettibone, Sarah B., 303
Sherman, 303
Pollock, Elizabeth J., 418
Henry H., 417
Lott, 417
Prichard, Abraham P., 60
Florence N., 61
Frank P., 60

Quinn, Elizabeth, 109
Murtha, 108
Murtha P., 108

Radford, Garland, 150
Garland W., 147
John, 147
John S., 147, 148
John S., Jr., 150
Rupert L., 150
Tomi J., 150
Regan, Daniel O., 369
Levi J., 367
Levi J. (2), 369
Mary E. (M. Elizabeth), 368
Maye E., 369
Thomas, 367
Thomas P., 369
Reynolds, Daniel, 173
Elmer, 173
Nancy, 173
Rice, Mamie, 403
V. S., 403
Richardson, Clarence H., 400
James (Mrs.), 329
Mary, 400
Robbins, Blanche, 400
Carl W., 400
Charles E., 398
Coonrad, 398
Evander C., 398
Lizzie, 399
Mary W., 399
Robinson, Charles M., 283
Daniel, Rev., 282
Fannie E., 283
Lucy N., 283
Silas A., Judge, 282
Roemer, Conrad, 66
Jessie M., 67
William B., Dr., 66
Rogers, Phillip M., 42
Root, Austin, 364
Clara, 365
David, 365
Henry A., Col., 364
Henry A., Jr., 365
James H., 365
Jennie B., 365
Joseph, 365
Joshua, 364
Joshua, Jr., 364
Rosselle (Rossell), Elizabeth D., 171
H. B., 170
Henry, 171
James, 171
James (2), 171
Job, 171
Rossiter (Rocester), Bray (Bryan), 72
Edward, 72
Hildreth M., 75
Josiah, 72
Lucius, 74
Nathan (Elnathan), 73
Nathan, Jr., 74
Nathaniel, 73
Timothy T., 74
William W., 74
William W., Jr., 71, 74
Roth, Anna, 412
Brohmann, 412
Joseph, 412
Joseph C., Dr., 412
Joseph S., 412
Lois F., 412
Ryan, Agnes, 376
Frank J., 376
John H., 375
Margaret, 376
Patrick J., 375

St. John, James C., 414
James C., Jr., 413, 414
James E., 414
Lida, 414
Sample, James, 356
John, 355
John (2), 356

John C., 356
Margaret S., 356
Mary A., 356
Ralph W., 356
William, 355
Samuels, Bernard, Dr., 291
Green B., 291
Kathleen, 291
Sanders, Dorothy, 196
Raymond Y., 196
Sayer, Sarah, 202
William, 202
Scott, John W., 256
John W. (2), 256
Margaret, 256
Shedd, Daniel, 133
Daniel (2), 133
John G., 133, 134
Mary R., 136
Samuel, 133
Silas, 133
William, 133
Sheffield, Alfred C., 258
Edith M., 258
John, 257
Lucius T., Dr., 257
Peter, 258
Washington K., 256, 257
Washington W., Dr., 257
Shepley, Carolyn L., 6
George L., Col., 4, 5
John, 5
Sixt, Barbara, 340
William, 340
Sloan (Sloane), Alexander, 186
Frank, 12
James, 186
John J., 12
Margaret C., 13
William, 186
Small, A. K. P., Rev., 163
Albion W., Dr., 162, 163
Valeria, 165
Smith, Agnes S., 34
Lee S., 31, 32
Lynn A., 34
Mary C., 34
Stewart, 32
Wesley, 32
Snow, Eleazer, 131
Margaret, 131
Reuben, 131
Simeon, 131
Simeon, Dr., 131
William, 130
William (2), 131
Stanton, Daniel P., 388
Minnie, 389
Turner, 388
Stebbins, Burr, 70
Grant C., 70
J. Ray, 71
Josiah, 70
Kate C., 71
Stellwagen, Augustus C., 392
Bertha H., 393
George H., 392
Karl D., 394
Michael, 392
Stevenson, Andrew, 175
Andrew (2), 175, 179
Elizabeth J., 176, 181
James, 176, 181
Margery, 176, 179
Mary E., 177
Sarah M. (Mary), 177, 184
Thomas F., 177
Thomas J., 174, 176, 184
Stewart, Alan, 189
James, 191
Joanna, Lady, 191
John, 191
Stofft, John, 300
Louisa, 300
Storer (Storr), Abraham, 197
Augustine, 196
George L., 198, 200
Hannah, 197, 201

Jeremiah, 197
John, 196, 197, 201
John (2), 196, 197
John, Col., 196
Joseph, 196
Mary F., 198, 200
Thomas, Rev., 196
William, 196
Strandwitz, Carl A., 262
Dorothy M., 264
John T., 264
Norman, 264
Robert S., 264
William J., 262
William J., Jr., 264
Summerall, Charles P., Jr., 291
Charles P., Maj.-Gen., 285, 286
Elhanan B., 285
Laura, 291
Thomas, 286

Taylor, Archibald, 249
Archibald, Dr., 249
David H., 3
Fielding L., Dr., 250
Frank C., 4
Frank H., 3
Frank L., 407
Martha L., 250
Mollie L., 407
Norman H., Dr., 4
Rebecca M., 3
Robert, 249
Robert B., 249
Roger W., 4
Walter F., 248, 249
William N., Col., 4
Ten Eyck, Abraham C., 323
Abram J., 323
Anthony, 323
Bertha F., 325, 326
Coenradt, 323
Coenradt (2), 323
Coenradt A., 323
Jacob, 323
Jacob (2), 323
Peter G., 322, 324, 326
Peter G. D., 325
Thomas, Benjamin, 53
Benjamin A., Dr., 49, 51
Benjamin A., Jr., 51
Charles, 50
Daniel, 50
Elwood, 50
Evan, 50
Evan (2), 50
Lucy B., 51
M. Eleanor, 52
Margaret J., 51, 53
Powell S., 52
Samuel, Rev., 50
William B., 50, 53
Tobin, Mary F., 417
Mary J., 417
Thomas F., 416, 417
Touhey, Katharine, 41
Patrick L., 41
Tracy, James G., 79
Marion, 80
Thomas, 79
William G., 79
Treadway, Augustine R., 118
Augustine R. (2), 120
Esther, 120
Francis W., 118, 119
Mary L., 119
Russell, 118
Sarah E., 119
Tredway, Alfred, Dr., 248
Catherine, 248
Tucker, Arrebella, 397
Thomas G., 396
William T., 396

Van Nostrand, Francis S., 339
George P., 340
Harriet, 340
Jacob J., 339

Joseph H., 339
Vander Veer, Abraham, 47
Abraham H., 7, 129
Ada, 130
Adrian H., 130
Albert, 49
Albert, Dr., 7, 48, 129, 131
Albert, Jr., Dr., 8
Cornelis J., 7, 47, 128
Dominicus, 7, 47, 128
Edgar A., Dr., 8, 47, 48
Edgar A., Jr., 49
Garrett, 7, 47, 128
Harriet, 49
Jacob, 7, 47, 128
James N., Dr., 8, 128, 129
Margaret E., 8, 129, 131
Tunis, 7, 47, 128
von Boecklin, August, 272, 277
August R., 278
Leopold K. F. A., 277
Marie G. (M. Georgette), 278
Valpey, Abraham, 390
Edna G., 392
Ella, 392
Joseph, 390
Joseph H., 391
Lewis N., 390, 391
Richard, 390
Richard (2), 390
Vanderveer, Margaretta, 256
Thomas D., 256
Vaughan, Ella D., 173
William, 173
Vestoff, M. Veronine, 377, 378
Stefanova, 378
Veronine, 378
Vestoff Academie de Danse (The), 379
Voscamp, B. H., 326
Charlotte, 327
John B., 328
John R., 326, 327

Ward, Edith N., 296
Thomas E., 296
Thomas E. (2), 296
Thomas E. (3), 296
Warner, Anne E., 159
Charles W., 158
Frederick P., 159
Harry W., 159
Maggie A., 159
Peter, 158
Wasson, Anna M., 382
D. L., 382
Owen M., 382
Watson, Edward, 229
Frank T., 229
Jane L., 230
Weaver, Anna M., 100
Catherine H., 100
Ella M., 100
Joseph, 99
Mary L., 100
Walter G., 100
Walter J., 99
William B., 100
Wells, Deborah, 201
John, 200, 202
John (2), 200
John (3), 201
Thomas, 200
Wesener, Delilah, 81
Hugo, 80
John A., Dr., 80
West, Charles H., 343
Earl E., 343
Eugene, 342, 343
George, 343
John M., 340
John M., Jr., 340
John W., 340
Mary E., 343
Matilda, 340
Millie, 343
Thomas, 340, 343
William, Sir, 343
William J., 340

Westreicher, Emma, 160
John, 159
Joseph, 159
Kathryn, 160
Whitmarsh, Ebenezer, 199
Jacob, 200
John, 198
John (2), 199
Richard, 199
Willard, Samuel, 58
Simon, Maj., 57
Williams, Margaret, 195
Sidney J., 195
Willis, Amasa, 336
Amasa, Jr., 336
Beriah, 336
Eliza A., 336
Elkanah, 335
Elkanah (2), 336
Nathaniel, 335
Nathaniel (2), 335
Willson, Alpheus P., 11
Eliza, 11
James, 11
Thomas, 11
Wilson, Ella, 152
Frederick J., 152
George, 151
Henry D., 152
Robert J., 150, 151
Velma D., 152
Winter, Flora, 68
Frederick W., 67
George L., 67
Woltz, Frank B., 384
J. R., 384
J. Ray, 384
Mabel J., 384
Wood, Frances, 366
Moses, 366
William H., 366
Worthington, Edward, 140
John, 140
Mary E., 142
Wright, Frances, 303
Griffin, 267
Mamie, 271
Philo E., 303
Richard H., 266, 267
Thomas D., 267

Yoder, Charles T., 156
Elizabeth, 158
Elsie, 158
Hillis S., 158
Lorenzo T. D., 155, 156
Yost, Edward D., 300
Elizabeth K., 300
Henry, 298, 299
Philip, 299
William G., 300
Young, Mary, 375
Nicholas, 375

Zimmerman, Daniel, 347
Fred, 348
Frederick, 347
Julia, 348
Julia E., 348